



SANDY VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County 5362 State Route 183 NE Magnolia, Ohio 44643

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sandy Valley Local School District, Stark County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the 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 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 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.

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Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund 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 3 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2020, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. In addition, as discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding these matters.

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 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 District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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 relate 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.

Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 22, 2021, on our consideration of the 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 22, 2021

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$574,298 which represents a 2.96% decrease from 2019's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$16,637,650 in revenue or 78.63% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,522,991 or 21.37% of total revenues of \$21,160,641.
- The District had \$21,734,939 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,522,991 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$16,637,650 were inadequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$17,562,546 in revenues and \$17,892,860 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2020, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$330,314 from \$7,521,808 to \$7,191,494.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations. The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

All of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 22-62 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement systems and a ten year schedule of District's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 64 through 79 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019. Net position has been restated as described in Note 3.

	Net Pos	ition
	Governmental Activities 2020	Restated Governmental Activities 2019
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 19,470,064	\$ 17,622,041
Capital assets, net	34,429,979	34,122,420
Total assets	53,900,043	51,744,461
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	663,401	738,305
Pension	3,524,596	4,876,535
OPEB	462,047	412,234
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,650,044	6,027,074
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	2,618,333	2,122,126
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	663,927	698,273
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	16,464,917	16,320,572
Net OPEB liability	1,542,786	1,750,634
Other amounts	9,146,533	9,613,478
Total liabilities	30,436,496	30,505,083
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	6,845,204	5,207,948
Pension	830,288	1,096,288
OPEB	1,639,104	1,588,923
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,314,596	7,893,159
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	25,945,823	25,328,660
Restricted	1,396,329	1,275,845
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,543,157)	(7,231,212)
Total net position	\$ 18,798,995	\$ 19,373,293

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to 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 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

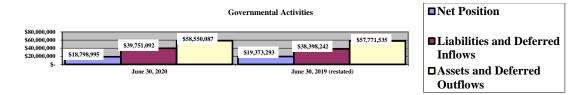
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$18,798,995.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

At year-end, capital assets represented 63.88% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020, was \$25,945,823. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,396,329, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$8,543,157.

The graph below shows the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019. The amounts of June 30, 2019 have been restated as described in Note 3.



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. Due to practicality, 2019 revenues and expenses in the table below have not been adjusted to reflect the implementation of GASB No. 84 (see Note 3). Rather, the cumulative impact of applying GASB No. 84 is reflected in the beginning net position for 2019.

Change in Net Position

		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2020	2019
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,221,367	\$ 1,347,032
Operating grants and contributions	3,301,624	2,600,562
General revenues:		
Property taxes	6,420,126	5,678,449
Grants and entitlements	9,800,063	9,962,486
Investment earnings	323,690	185,432
Other	93,771	172,216
Total revenues	21,160,641	19,946,177
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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Change in	Net Position (Continued)
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	Change in Net 1 0s	Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2020	2019
Expenses		2017
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 7,376,489	\$ 5,760,874
Special	3,138,388	2,514,633
Vocational	661,433	669,610
Other	705,068	737,559
Support services:	7 02,000	707,000
Pupil	1,690,024	1,342,029
Instructional staff	249,709	167,445
Board of education	39,397	16,220
Administration	1,781,458	1,424,688
Fiscal	465,795	374,863
Business	65,184	16,787
Operations and maintenance	1,661,456	1,538,574
Pupil transportation	1,483,408	1,060,094
Central	252,594	204,273
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	947,286	722,419
Other non-instructional services	70,864	66,721
Extracurricular activities	807,887	612,679
Interest and fiscal charges	338,499	334,521
Total expenses	21,734,939	17,563,989
Change in net position	(574,298)	2,382,188
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	19,373,293	N/A
Net position at end of year	\$ 18,798,995	\$ 19,373,293

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$574,298. Total governmental expenses of \$21,734,939 were partially offset by program revenues of \$4,522,991 and general revenues of \$16,637,650. Program revenues supported 20.81% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 76.65% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$11,881,378 or 54.66% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

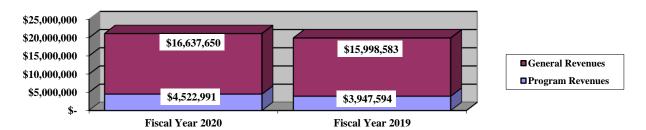
	Tot	al Cost of	N	let Cost of	To	otal Cost of	N	let Cost of
	S	Services		Services		Services		Services
		2020		2020	_	2019		2019
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	7,376,489	\$	6,421,295	\$	5,760,874	\$	4,800,633
Special		3,138,388		1,642,352		2,514,633		932,444
Vocational		661,433		486,549		669,610		495,494
Other		705,068		655,619		737,559		692,915
Support services:								
Pupil		1,690,024		1,452,487		1,342,029		1,317,528
Instructional staff		249,709		167,651		167,445		133,900
Board of education		39,397		39,397		16,220		16,220
Administration		1,781,458		1,695,700		1,424,688		1,362,868
Fiscal		465,795		465,795		374,863		374,863
Business		65,184		65,184		16,787		16,787
Operations and maintenance		1,661,456		1,607,235		1,538,574		1,487,628
Pupil transportation		1,483,408		1,373,802		1,060,094		983,708
Central		252,594		252,594		204,273		204,273
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		947,286		(10,955)		722,419		35,571
Other non-instructional services		70,864		(6,381)		66,721		7,575
Extracurricular activities		807,887		565,125		612,679		419,467
Interest and fiscal charges		338,499		338,499		334,521		334,521
Total expenses	\$ 2	21,734,939	\$	17,211,948	\$	17,563,989	\$	13,616,395

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 77.48% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 79.19%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are by far the primary support for District's students.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$8,635,582 which is less than last year's restated total of \$8,837,234. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

		Restated	
	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	June 30, 2019	<u>Change</u>
Major fund:			
General	\$ 7,191,494	\$ 7,521,808	\$ (330,314)
Other governmental	1,444,088	1,315,426	128,662
Total	\$ 8,635,582	\$ 8,837,234	\$ (201,652)

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance decreased \$330,314.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 5,535,911	\$ 4,720,330	17.28 %
Tuition	829,570	900,348	(7.86) %
Earnings on investments	321,259	184,729	73.91 %
Intergovernmental	10,673,687	10,932,814	(2.37) %
Other revenues	202,119	184,892	9.32 %
Total	\$ 17,562,546	\$ 16,923,113	3.78 %
Expenditures			
Instruction	\$ 10,026,897	\$ 9,301,699	7.80 %
Support services	7,288,286	6,362,037	14.56 %
Operation of non-instructional services	-	12,000	(100.00) %
Extracurricular activities	559,283	394,655	41.71 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,394	7,624	141.26 %
Total	\$ 17,892,860	\$ 16,078,015	11.29 %

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Overall, revenues of the general fund increased \$639,433 or 3.78%. The District's had a large increase in property taxes collected in fiscal year 2020. Earnings on investments increased \$136,530 primarily due to the increase of interest rates earned by the District's investments and the amount invested.

Expenditures increased 11.29% from fiscal year 2019. The District's largest increase came in support service expenditures, and that was due to increased spending for operations and maintenance, administration, and fiscal expenditures. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures increased primarily due to increased building improvement services expenditures in fiscal year 2020.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the District amended its general fund budget numerous times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$16,893,846 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$16,893,846. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2020 were \$17,458,124.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses of \$18,519,544 were increased to \$19,110,125 in the final budget. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2020 totaled \$19,140,003 which was \$29,878 more than the final budget appropriations and other financing uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$34,429,979 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2020 balances compared to June 30, 2019:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	
Land	\$ 1,248,658	\$ 1,248,658	
Construction in progress	757,667	-	
Land improvements	851,336	696,547	
Building and improvements	30,549,616	31,190,264	
Furniture and equipment	313,598	340,410	
Vehicles	709,104	646,541	
Total	\$ 34,429,979	\$ 34,122,420	

Total additions to capital assets for 2020 were \$1,424,942. Depreciation expense for the fiscal year was \$1,117,383. Overall, capital assets of the District increased by \$307,559.

See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$8,396,102 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$555,000 is due within one year and \$7,841,102 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and notes outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2020	2019
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,396,102	\$ 8,796,850

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

Financially, the District is currently projecting positive cash balances through 2025 on the five-year forecast. The District's Management Team will continue to monitor expenditures and balance out staff to student ratio to provide the students of Sandy Valley Local Schools with an excellent academic experience.

In addition, the District Management Team continues to seek grants for various opportunities and has been successful in being awarded numerous grants over the past several years. By doing this, the District is able to have the students of Sandy Valley Local Schools work with current technology and will help us prepare for the next generation of testing.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mrs. Tricia Schreffler, Treasurer, Sandy Valley Local School District, 5362 State Route 183 NE, Magnolia, Ohio 44643.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 10,462,118	
Property taxes	7,629,003	
Accounts	19,530	
Accrued interest	30,083	
Intergovernmental	330,809	
Prepayments	25,784	
Materials and supplies inventory	502	
Inventory held for resale	8,979	
Net OPEB asset	963,256	
Capital assets:	, 00 ,20 0	
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,006,325	
Depreciable capital assets, net	32,423,654	
	34,429,979	
Capital assets, net		
Total assets	53,900,043	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding.	663,401	
Pension	3,524,596	
OPEB	462,047	
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,650,044	
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	336,914	
Contracts payable	154,774	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,691,979	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	248,903	
Intergovernmental payable	167,290	
Accrued interest payable	18,473	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	663,927	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	16,464,917	
Net OPEB liability	1,542,786	
Other amounts due in more than one year	9,146,533	
Total liabilities	30,436,496	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,845,204	
Pension	830,288	
OPEB	1,639,104	
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,314,596	
	9,314,390	
Net position:	25 045 922	
Net investment in capital assets	25,945,823	
Restricted for:	222.052	
Capital projects	222,953	
Classroom facilities maintenance	247,192	
Debt service	360,311	
Locally funded programs	314	
State funded programs	116,210	
Student activities	152,910	
Other purposes	296,439	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,543,157)	
Total net position	\$ 18,798,995	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Net (Expense)

				Dugguom	Dovony		R (evenue and Changes in
				Program				let Position overnmental
		Expenses		harges for ices and Sales	_	rating Grants Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:	_	Expenses	Servi	ices and Sales	anu	Contributions		Activities
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	7,376,489	\$	732,717	\$	222,477	\$	(6,421,295)
Special	φ	3,138,388	Ψ	100,291	φ	1,395,745	Ψ	(0,421,293) $(1,642,352)$
Vocational		·		100,291				
		661,433		40.440		174,884		(486,549)
Other		705,068		49,449		-		(655,619)
Support services:		1 600 024				227 527		(1.452.497)
Pupil		1,690,024		-		237,537		(1,452,487)
Instructional staff		249,709		-		82,058		(167,651)
Board of education		39,397		-		-		(39,397)
Administration		1,781,458		-		85,758		(1,695,700)
Fiscal		465,795		-		-		(465,795)
Business		65,184		-		-		(65,184)
Operations and maintenance		1,661,456		13,906		40,315		(1,607,235)
Pupil transportation		1,483,408		9,010		100,596		(1,373,802)
Central		252,594		-		-		(252,594)
Operation of non-instructional								
services:								
Other non-instructional services		70,864		-		77,245		6,381
Food service operations		947,286		105,353		852,888		10,955
Extracurricular activities		807,887		210,641		32,121		(565,125)
Interest and fiscal charges		338,499		-		-		(338,499)
Total governmental activities	\$	21,734,939	\$	1,221,367	\$	3,301,624		(17,211,948)
			Pro Ge De Ca Spo Grai to s	bt service pital outlay ecial revenue				5,456,744 654,374 228,148 80,860 9,800,063 323,690
			Mise	cellaneous				93,771
			Total	general revenues				16,637,650
			Chang	ge in net position				(574,298)
			Net p	osition at begin	ning of y	year (restated).		19,373,293
			Net p	osition at end of	f year		\$	18,798,995

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments. \$ Receivables: Property taxes. Accounts Accrued interest Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets \$1 Liabilities: Accounts payable \$ Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable Compensated absences payable Intergovernmental payable Pension and postemployment benefits payable. Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available.	9,001,347 6,647,307 18,893 30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009 5,000	\$ \$	1,460,771 981,696 637 - 257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406 70,609	\$ \$	7,629,003 19,530 30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
and investments. \$ Receivables: Property taxes	6,647,307 18,893 30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009	\$	981,696 637 257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406	\$	7,629,003 19,530 30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Receivables: Property taxes. Accounts Accrued interest Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets Accounts payable Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable Compensated absences payable Intergovernmental payable Pension and postemployment benefits payable Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service Capital improvements	6,647,307 18,893 30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009	\$	981,696 637 257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406	\$	7,629,003 19,530 30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Property taxes. Accounts Accrued interest Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets Accounts payable Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable Compensated absences payable Intergovernmental payable Pension and postemployment benefits payable Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service Capital improvements	18,893 30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		637 257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406		19,530 30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Accounts Accrued interest Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets Accounts payable Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable Compensated absences payable Intergovernmental payable Pension and postemployment benefits payable. Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service Capital improvements	18,893 30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		637 257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406		19,530 30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Accrued interest Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets \$1 Liabilities: Accounts payable \$ Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable \$ Compensated absences payable \$ Intergovernmental payable \$ Pension and postemployment benefits payable. Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service Capital improvements	30,083 73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		257,454 367 502 8,979 2,710,406		30,083 330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Intergovernmental. Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets	73,355 25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		367 502 8,979 2,710,406		330,809 25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Prepayments. Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets	25,417 - 5,796,402 266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		367 502 8,979 2,710,406		25,784 502 8,979 18,506,808
Materials and supplies inventory. Inventory held for resale. Total assets	266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		502 8,979 2,710,406		502 8,979 18,506,808
Inventory held for resale. Total assets	266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		8,979 2,710,406		8,979 18,506,808
Total assets \$ 1 Liabilities: Accounts payable . \$ Contracts payable	266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009		2,710,406		18,506,808
Liabilities: Accounts payable	266,305 154,774 1,489,202 3,009				
Accounts payable	154,774 1,489,202 3,009	\$	70,609	\$	336 Q1 <i>1</i>
Contracts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable	154,774 1,489,202 3,009	\$	70,609	\$	336 017
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,489,202 3,009		-		
Compensated absences payable	3,009				154,774
Early retirement incentive payable	•		202,777		1,691,979
Intergovernmental payable	5,000		-		3,009
Pension and postemployment benefits payable . Total liabilities			-		5,000
Total liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources. Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service. Capital improvements.	163,897		3,393		167,290
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources. Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service. Capital improvements.	213,343		35,560		248,903
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. Delinquent property tax revenue not available. Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources. Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service. Capital improvements.	2,295,530		312,339		2,607,869
Delinquent property tax revenue not available					
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	5,992,744		852,460		6,845,204
Intergovernmental revenue not available. Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources. Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service. Capital improvements.	238,798		45,848		284,646
Accrued interest not available. Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources. Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory. Prepaids. Restricted: Debt service. Capital improvements.	54,818		55,671		110,489
Miscellaneous revenue not available. Total deferred inflows of resources	7,804		<u>-</u>		7,804
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,214		_		15,214
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory	6,309,378		953,979		7,263,357
Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory	0,507,570		755,717		1,203,331
Materials and supplies inventory					
Prepaids	_		502		502
Restricted: Debt service	25,417		367		25,784
Debt service	23,117		307		23,701
Capital improvements	_		584,623		584,623
	_		161,078		161,078
			243,353		243,353
	-		319,629		319,629
Food service operations	-		,		•
Non-public schools	-		15,674		15,674
Special education	-		4,019		4,019
Extracurricular	-		152,910		152,910
Other purposes	-		314		314
Student wellness and success	-		103,274		103,274
Assigned:					
Student instruction	421,596		-		421,596
Student and staff support	587,331		-		587,331
Extracurricular activities	121,504		-		121,504
Subsequent year's appropriations	2,069,200		-		2,069,200
Unassigned (deficit)		_	(141,655)	_	3,824,791
Total fund balances	3,966,446		1,444,088		8,635,582
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances . \$ 1	3,966,446 7,191,494	\$	2,710,406	\$	18,506,808

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2020

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 8,635,582
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		34,429,979
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable	\$ 284,646	
Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Miscellaneous receivable	7,804 110,489 15,214	
Total		418,153
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(835,094)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		663,401
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(18,473)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	3,524,596 (830,288) (16,464,917)	(13,770,609)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable/available in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	462,047 (1,639,104) 963,256 (1,542,786)	(1,756,587)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General obligation bonds Compensated absences	(8,396,102) (571,255)	
Total	<u> </u>	 (8,967,357)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 18,798,995

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:		-			
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 5,535,911	\$	980,301	\$	6,516,212
Tuition	829,570		_		829,570
Transportation fees	8,593		-		8,593
Earnings on investments	321,259		708		321,967
Charges for services	-		109,676		109,676
Extracurricular	49,349		211,241		260,590
Classroom materials and fees	1,184		_		1,184
Rental income	10,000		_		10,000
Contributions and donations	12,830		30,884		43,714
Contract services	2,254		_		2,254
Other local revenues	117,909		637		118,546
Intergovernmental - state	10,605,753		580,604		11,186,357
Intergovernmental - federal	67,934		1,744,670		1,812,604
Total revenues	17,562,546		3,658,721	•	21,221,267
	 -			-	
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	6,205,458		220,767		6,426,225
Special	2,416,261		551,099		2,967,360
Vocational	709,615		897		710,512
Other	695,563		5,400		700,963
Support services:					
Pupil	1,428,116		166,141		1,594,257
Instructional staff	119,754		83,180		202,934
Board of education	38,581		-		38,581
Administration	1,575,097		81,560		1,656,657
Fiscal	410,743		18,729		429,472
Business	65,184		· -		65,184
Operations and maintenance	2,244,807		207,280		2,452,087
Pupil transportation	1,170,803		300,131		1,470,934
Central	235,201		-		235,201
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Other non-instructional services	-		68,701		68,701
Food service operations	-		848,409		848,409
Extracurricular activities	559,283		214,490		773,773
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,394		- -		18,394
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-		441,448		441,448
Interest and fiscal charges	-		228,275		228,275
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	-		93,552		93,552
Total expenditures	17,892,860		3,530,059		21,422,919
Net change in fund balances	(330,314)		128,662		(201,652)
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated).	 7,521,808		1,315,426		8,837,234
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 7,191,494	\$	1,444,088	\$	8,635,582

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JU	NE 30, 2020	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(201,652)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.		
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those		
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 1,424,942	
Current year depreciation	(1,117,383)	
Total		307,559
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in		
the funds.		
Property taxes	(96,086)	
Earnings on investments	2,431	
Intergovernmental	65,663	
Miscellaneous	(36,868)	(64.960)
Total		(64,860)
Repayment of bond principal and accreted interest is an expenditure in		
the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities		
on the statement of net position.	441 440	
Principal retirement	441,448	
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds Total	93,552	535,000
		333,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,		
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported		
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Accrued interest payable	1,100	
Accreted interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(134,252)	
Amortization of bond premiums	97,832	
Amortization of deferred charges	(74,904)	
Total	(7.1,50.1)	(110,224)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in		- 7
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,300,204
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		1,000,201
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		(2,530,488)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in		(2,230, 100)
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		41,150
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		11,130
in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the		
statement of activities.		198,683
		170,003
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current		
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds.		(49,670)
Change in net position of governmental activities	•	(574,298)
Change in het position of governmental activities	<u> </u>	(374,290)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Promotal sources: Prom		Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Property taxes		Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Property takes						
Tunisportation fees						
Transporation fees.		•	, ,	, ,		
Earnings on investments		· ·	*	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Claseroom materials and fees	-	· ·	<i>'</i>	ŕ	,	
Rental income		*	ŕ	ŕ	,	
Contributions and donations 1,010 - 1,010 - 2,254 2,254 2,254 1,010 Contract services 2,254 2,254 2,254 1,010 Contract services 2,254 1,015 1,011 1,015 2,011 1,015		· ·	*	•	. , ,	
Contract services. 7.2.71 72.171 44.352 2.2.84 Other local revenues 10.918.685 10.918.685 10.998.684 320.321 Intergovernmental - state 10.918.685 10.918.685 10.988.685<		· ·	<i>'</i>	10,000	` '	
Other local revenues 72,171 72,171 44,352 (27,819) Intergovermental - state 10,918,685 10,918,685 10,598,364 (320,321) Intergovermental - state 115,759 115,759 50,189 (65,570) Total revenues 16,866,924 16,866,924 17,204,525 337,601 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 6,265,942 6,007,953 6,418,003 (410,050) Special 2,592,773 2,391,919 2,753,961 (360,042) Vocational 848,897 1,022,342 739,420 282,922 Other. 698,763 682,115 648,939 33,176 Support services: 2 117,519,499 1,709,478 1,613,726 95,752 Instructional staff 119,595 115,193 19,207 (14,014) Board of education 36,097 41,360 39,108 2,252 Administration. 1,583,647 1,615,254 1,611,978		1,010	1,010	-	. , ,	
Intergovernmental - state 10.918,685 10.918,685 10.598,364 (320.321) Intergovernmental - federal 115.759 115.759 50.189 (65.570) 10.6866.924 16.866.924 17.204.525 337,601 16.866.924 17.204.525 337,601 16.866.924 17.204.525 337,601 17.204.525 337,601 18.205 18.2		-				
Intergovernmental - federal I15.759 I15.759 S0,189 (65.570) Total revenues I6.866.924 I6.866.924 I17.204.525 337,601 I17.204.525 I17		· ·	*	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Total revenues	•	· · ·	, ,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Expenditures:						
Current: Instruction: Regular	Total revenues	16,866,924	16,866,924	17,204,525	337,601	
Instruction: Regular	Expenditures:					
Regular 6,265,942 6,007,953 6,418,003 (410,050) Special 2,592,773 2,391,919 2,753,961 (362,042) Vocational 848,897 1,022,342 739,420 282,922 Other 698,763 682,115 648,939 33,176 Support services: 89,752 115,1949 1,709,478 1,613,726 95,752 Instructional staff 119,595 115,193 129,207 (14,014) Board of education 36,097 41,360 39,108 2,252 Administration. 1,583,647 1,615,254 1,611,978 3,276 Fiscal 427,019 402,161 420,628 (18,467) Business 29,011 32,619 22,464 10,155 Operations and maintenance 2,145,642 2,885,606 2,605,130 280,476 Pupil transportation 1,260,206 1,206,699 1,186,421 20,278 Central 243,952 234,830 239,855 (5,025) Other operation of non-i	Current:					
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Pupil transportation 1,260,206 1,206,699 1,186,421 20,278 Central. 243,952 234,830 239,855 (5,025) Other operation of non-instructional services 19,223 24,000 - 24,000 Extracurricular activities. 457,069 598,440 571,264 27,176 Facilities acquisition and construction 39,759 133,177 139,899 (6,722) Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues. (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts. - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses). 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534		· ·	*	•		
Central. 243,952 234,830 239,855 (5,025) Other operation of non-instructional services 19,223 24,000 - 24,000 Extracurricular activities 457,069 598,440 571,264 27,176 Facilities acquisition and construction 39,759 133,177 139,899 (6,722) Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988	-		, ,	· · ·	· ·	
Other operation of non-instructional services 19,223 24,000 - 24,000 Extracurricular activities 457,069 598,440 571,264 27,176 Facilities acquisition and construction 39,759 133,177 139,899 (6,722) Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 </td <td><u> </u></td> <td>1,260,206</td> <td>1,206,699</td> <td>1,186,421</td> <td>20,278</td>	<u> </u>	1,260,206	1,206,699	1,186,421	20,278	
Extracurricular activities. 457,069 598,440 571,264 27,176 Facilities acquisition and construction 39,759 133,177 139,899 (6,722) Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues. (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts. - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses). 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544	Central	243,952	234,830	239,855	(5,025)	
Facilities acquisition and construction 39,759 133,177 139,899 (6,722) Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -		19,223	24,000	-	24,000	
Total expenditures 18,519,544 19,103,146 19,140,003 (36,857) Excess of expenditures over revenues. (1,652,620) (2,236,222) (1,935,478) 300,744 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -		457,069	598,440	571,264	27,176	
Excess of expenditures over revenues	Facilities acquisition and construction	39,759	133,177	139,899	(6,722)	
Other financing sources (uses): 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Total expenditures	18,519,544	19,103,146	19,140,003	(36,857)	
Other financing sources (uses): 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Excess of expenditures over					
Refund of prior year's expenditures 26,922 26,922 135,079 108,157 Refund of prior year's receipts - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	-	(1,652,620)	(2,236,222)	(1,935,478)	300,744	
Refund of prior year's receipts. - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds . - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses). 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance . (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year . 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated . 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Other financing sources (uses):					
Refund of prior year's receipts. - (6,979) - 6,979 Insurance Proceeds . - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses). 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance . (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year . 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated . 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Refund of prior year's expenditures	26,922	26,922	135,079	108,157	
Insurance Proceeds - - 118,520 118,520 Total other financing sources (uses) 26,922 19,943 253,599 233,656 Net change in fund balance (1,625,698) (2,216,279) (1,681,879) 534,400 Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -		, -		, -		
Net change in fund balance		-	-	118,520	118,520	
Fund balance at beginning of year 7,877,988 7,877,988 7,877,988 - Prior year encumbrances appropriated 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -		26,922	19,943			
Prior year encumbrances appropriated . 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Net change in fund balance	(1,625,698)	(2,216,279)	(1,681,879)	534,400	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated . 1,019,544 1,019,544 1,019,544 -	Fund balance at beginning of year	7.877 988	7.877.988	7,877,988	_	
		, ,	, ,	, ,	-	
I will be discussed at the very case ϕ = 0,001,233 ϕ = 1,213,033 ϕ = 334,400	Fund balance at end of year	\$ 7,271,834	\$ 6,681,253	\$ 7,215,653	\$ 534,400	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Sandy Valley Local School District (the "District") is located in Stark County. The District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Education (the "Board") elected by its citizens, which is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District encompasses all or portions of several villages and townships which are almost entirely located in Stark County, Ohio. The District's facilities are staffed by 74 classified employees and 117 certified employees who provide services to 1,497 students and other community members. The District operates a middle/high school building, an elementary school, a bus garage, and a warehouse.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District:

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium

The Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes made up of public school districts and educational service centers from Stark, Portage, and Carroll Counties. The primary function of SPARCC is to provide data processing services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, inventory control and payroll services. Other areas of service provided by SPARCC include student scheduling, registration, grade reporting, and test scoring. Each member district pays an annual fee for the services provided by SPARCC.

SPARCC is governed by a board of directors comprised of each Superintendent with the Consortium. The Stark County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent of SPARCC and receives funding from the State Department of Education. Each district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of SPARCC is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the board of directors. The continued existence of SPARCC is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council (SCTIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as an advisory council pursuant to State statutes. SCTIRC has 24 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, ten members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and six members appointed by boards of education located within the enterprise zones of Stark County. The SCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority that approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council. The continued existence of the SCTIRC is not dependent upon the District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Shared Risk Pool

Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (Council) is a shared risk pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of administering health care benefits. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the council. All council revenues are generated from charges for services received from the participating school districts, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. Each school district reserves the right to terminate the plan in whole or in part, at any time. If it is terminated, no further contributions will be made, but the benefits under the insurance contract shall be paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Insurance Purchasing Pool

Stark County Schools Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan has created a group insurance pool for the purpose of creating a group rating plan for workers' compensation. The governing body is comprised of the superintendents and the members who have been appointed by the respective Governing Body of each member.

The intent of the pool is to achieve a reduced rate for the District and the other group members. The injury claim history of all participating members is used to calculate a common rate for the group. An annual fee is paid to CompManagement, Inc. to administer the group and to manage any injury claims. Premium savings created by the group are prorated to each member entity annually based on its payroll percent of the group.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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 and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: private-purpose trust funds, custodial funds, pension trust funds and investment trust funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds or custodial funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents 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 District, see Notes 11 and 12 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. This amount has been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 11 and 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures.

Tax Budget:

On October 25, 2005, the Stark County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15th and the filing by January 20th. The Budget Commission now requires an alternate tax budget be submitted by January 20th, which no longer requires specific Board approval.

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate of estimated resources in effect when the final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

Lapsing of Appropriations:

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not re-appropriated.

F. Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool or temporarily used to purchase short-term cash equivalent investments (maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the District) which are stated at cost. State statutes authorize the District to invest in, including, but not limited to, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are credited to the General Fund except those specified according to Board Resolution. Interest earnings are allocated to these funds based on average monthly cash balances. Interest revenue credited to the General fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$321,259 and interest in the amount of \$45,044 was assigned from other funds.

During fiscal year 2020, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury Notes, and a U.S. Government money market fund. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

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

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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. The District maintains its capitalization threshold at \$5,000. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty-seven or greater with at least two years of service, all employees age fifty two or greater with at least twenty two years of service, or any employee with twenty seven years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2020 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any additional salary related payments.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "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. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for food service.

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the net position statement\balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Q. Bond Issuance Costs/Bond Premium/Unamortized Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed during the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

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

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

R. Nonpublic Schools

Within the District boundaries, St. James Catholic School is operated by the Catholic Diocese. Current State legislation provides funding to this school. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the non-public school. This activity is reflected in a nonmajor governmental fund by the District for financial reporting purposes.

S. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

U. Vocational Education

The District has entered into an agreement with the Canton Local School District, Perry Local School District and the Osnaburg Local School District to provide career technical education programs for students. The Canton Local School District is the principal agency for the programs and is responsible for the physical facilities of the programs.

V. Fair Value

The 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2020, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 84, "<u>Fiduciary Activities</u>" and GASB Statement No. 90, "<u>Majority Equity Interests - an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61".</u>

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The District reviewed its agency funds, and they have been reclassified as governmental funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the District's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 7,521,808	\$ 1,265,370	\$ 8,787,178
GASB Statement No. 84		50,056	50,056
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 7,521,808	\$ 1,315,426	\$ 8,837,234

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 19,323,237
GASB Statement No. 84	50,056
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$ 19,373,293

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

Related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the School District will no longer be reporting agency funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$51,541.

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit			
Public School Preschool	\$	19,891		
ESSER		807		
IDEA Part B		57,827		
Title I		61,336		
Improving Teacher Quality		897		
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		897		

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

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$4,007,906 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$4,010,466. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$3,760,466 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2020, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

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

			Investment								
						M	aturities				
Measurement/	M	easurement	61	months or	7 to 12	1	3 to 18	1	9 to 24	G	reater than
<u>Investment type</u>	_	Value		less	months	n	nonths	1	nonths	24 months	
Fair value:											
FFCB	\$	416,179	\$	-	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	416,179
FHLMC		200,002		-	-		-		200,002		-
FHLB		100,140		-	-		-		-		100,140
US Treasury Notes		500,427		500,427	-		-		-		-
US Government Money Market		89,283		89,283	-		-		-		-
Commercial Paper		294,283		-	294,283		-		-		_
Negotiable CDs		4,853,898	_	200,764	375,633		465,040		582,002		3,230,459
Total	\$	6,454,212	\$	790,474	\$ 669,916	\$	465,040	\$	782,004	\$	3,746,778

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.47 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government Money Market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB, FHLMC, and FFCB), U.S. Treasury Notes, commercial paper, and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code, the District's investment policy limits investment maturities to five years or less. Commercial paper must mature within 270 days.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in commercial paper were rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in the U.S. Government money market obtained an AAAm money market rating by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CD's are fully covered by the FDIC and are not rated. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury securities and commercial paper are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk; however, the District minimizes custodial credit risk by utilizing multiple safekeeping agents for its book-entry securities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer, although Ohio law sets limits on investments in commercial paper. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2020:

Measurement/	Measurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Value</u>	% of Total
Fair value:		
FFCB	\$ 416,179	6.45
FHLMC	200,002	3.10
FHLB	100,140	1.55
US Treasury Notes	500,427	7.75
US Government Money Market	89,283	1.38
Commercial Paper	294,283	4.56
Negotiable CDs	4,853,898	75.21
Total	\$ 6,454,212	100.00

C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2020:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	4,007,906
Investments	_	6,454,212
Total	\$	10,462,118
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	10,462,118
Total	\$	10,462,118

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2020 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2020 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien on December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Stark, Carroll and Tuscarawas Counties. The County Auditors periodically advances to the 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 available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$415,765 in the general fund, \$59,587 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$16,632 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$7,169 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$386,217 in the general fund, \$55,850 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$15,402 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$6,329 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). 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.

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.

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

	2019 Seco Half Collec		2020 First Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 156,292,130	82.09	\$ 157,667,700	67.28		
Public utility personal	34,103,990	17.91	76,664,270	32.72		
Total	\$ 190,396,120	100.00	\$ 234,331,970	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
Operations	\$40.30		\$40.20			
Permanent improvements	2.50		2.50			
Bonded debt	3.60		3.30			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, accounts, accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of Federal funds. A list of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 7,629,003
Accounts	19,530
Accrued Interest	30,083
Intergovernmental	330,809
Total	\$ 8,009,425

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/19		Additions	Deductions		Balance 06/30/20
Governmental activities:	00/30/19		Auditions	Deductions	_	00/30/20
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 1,248,65	8 \$	_	\$ -	\$	1,248,658
Construction in progress			757,667			757,667
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,248,65	8 _	757,667			2,006,325
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Land improvements	1,729,97	3	225,369	-		1,955,342
Building and improvements	39,685,82	.2	163,014	-		39,848,836
Furniture and equipment	611,59	2	18,639	-		630,231
Vehicles	2,374,88	<u>4</u>	260,253			2,635,137
Total capital assets, being depreciated	44,402,27	1	667,275			45,069,546
Less: accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	(1,033,42	6)	(70,580)	-		(1,104,006)
Building and improvements	(8,495,55	8)	(803,662)	-		(9,299,220)
Furniture and equipment	(271,18	2)	(45,451)	-		(316,633)
Vehicles	(1,728,34	<u>3</u>)	(197,690)			(1,926,033)
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,528,50	9)	(1,117,383)			(12,645,892)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 34,122,42	0 \$	307,559	\$ -	\$	34,429,979

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	503,693
Special		42,036
Vocational		24,776
Support services:		
Pupil support		2,302
Instructional staff		33,518
Administration		40,558
Fiscal		12,889
Operations and maintenance		135,937
Pupil transportation		190,559
Extracurricular activities		60,287
Food service operations	_	70,828
Total depreciation expense	\$	1,117,383

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Series 2012 Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On December 17, 2012, the District issued general obligation bonds (series 2012 refunding bonds) to refund \$7,420,000 of the series 2006 general obligation current interest bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2020, \$7,420,000 of the refunded bonds were outstanding.

The refunding issue was comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$7,350,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$69,637. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00%-3.00%. The capital appreciation bonds mature each December 1, 2014 through 2022 (approximate initial offering yield to maturity ranging from 0.95% to 2.53%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$1,365,000. Total accreted interest of \$238,411 for series 2012 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2020. Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2033.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$971,387. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATION - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the Series 2012 general obligation bonds are as follows:

Fiscal		Current Interest Bonds					Capital Appreciation Bo					nds																														
<u>Year</u>	Princip	<u>pal</u>		Interest	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		_Pr	incipal		Interest		Total
2021	\$	-	\$	198,775	\$	198,775	\$	833	\$	99,167	\$	100,000																														
2022		-		198,775		198,775		432		94,568		95,000																														
2023		-		198,775		198,775		1,426		573,574		575,000																														
2024	575	,000		191,588		766,588		-		-		-																														
2025	590	,000		177,025		767,025		-		-		-																														
2026 - 2030	3,190	,000		651,325		3,841,325		-		-		-																														
2031 - 2034	2,885	,000		176,325		3,061,325			_																																	
Total	\$ 7,240	,000	\$	1,792,588	\$	9,032,588	\$	2,691	\$	767,309	\$	770,000																														

Series 2013 Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On April 4, 2013, the District issued general obligation bonds (series 2013 refunding bonds) to refund \$2,135,000 of the series 2006 general obligation current interest bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2020, \$915,000 of the refunded bonds were outstanding.

The refunding issue was comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$2,030,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$104,960. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00%-3.00%. The capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2017 (approximate initial offering yield to maturity 1.41%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$330,000.

Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2021.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$246,677. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the Series 2013 general obligation bonds are as follows:

Fiscal		Current Interest Bonds							
Year	<u>_ P</u>	rincipal	<u>I</u>	nterest		Total			
2021	\$	455,000	\$	18,350	\$	473,350			
2022		460,000		6,900		466,900			
Total	\$	915,000	\$	25,250	\$	940,250			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. During the fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

	Balance 06/30/19	Additions Reductions		ReductionsBalanceAmount Due 06/30/20One State	
Governmental activities:					
2012 Series Refunding Issue:					
Current interest bonds - 2012	\$ 7,240,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,240,000	\$ -
Capital appreciation bonds - 2012	4,139	-	(1,448)	2,691	833
Accreted interest - 2012	197,711	134,252	(93,552)	238,411	99,167
2013 Series Refunding Issue:					
Current interest bonds - 2013	1,355,000		(440,000)	915,000	455,000
Total general obligation bonds	8,796,850	134,252	(535,000)	8,396,102	555,000
Early retirement incentive	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Net pension liability	16,320,572	144,345	-	16,464,917	· -
Net OPEB liability	1,750,634	-	(207,848)	1,542,786	_
Compensated absences payable	581,975	155,562	(163,273)	574,264	103,927
Total governmental activities					
long-term liabilities	\$ 27,450,031	\$ 439,159	\$ (906,121)	\$ 26,983,069	\$ 663,927
Add: unamortized premium				835,094	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 27,818,163	

See Note 9. C. for details on the Early Retirement Incentive. The Early Retirement Incentive liability is paid from the general fund.

See Note 11 for details on the net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

See Note 12 for details on the net OPEB liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which is primarily the general fund.

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2020, are a voted debt margin of \$13,516,809 (including available funds of \$584,623) and an unvoted debt margin of \$234,332.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 9 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month. A liability for sick leave is based on the accumulated sick leave at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive severance benefits. The District's severance liability has been calculated using the pay rates in effect at June 30, 2020 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contracts (86 days for classified and 77 days for certified employees based on length of service), plus any additional salary related payments.

B. Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all of its employees through the Unum Life Insurance Company. Coverage is as follows:

Employee Classification		Amount		
Certified	\$	70,000		
Classified		50,000		
Administrators		90,000		

C. Retirement Incentive

A one-time retirement bonus in the amount of \$10,000 was available to certified employees and \$5,000 to classified employees who became first-time eligible for retirement and retired effective at the end of the school year.

An irrevocable notice of intent to retire had to be received by the District Superintendent by April 1. In fiscal year 2020, one classified employee accepted the retirement incentive.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the District has contracted with private insurance companies for various types of insurance as follows:

Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>
Buildings and Contents:		
Replacement Cost	\$53,735,783	\$ 5,000
Inland Marine Coverage	various	500
Boiler and Machinery	included	5,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000	5,000
Uninsured Motorists	100,000	0
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	1,000,000	0
Aggregate	2,000,000	
Crime	*various limits	*various deductibles

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Umbrella Liability:

Per occurrence 10,000,000 10,000

Aggregate 10,000,000

Errors and Omission:

Each wrongful act 1,000,000 2,500

Aggregate 1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year. The Boiler and Machinery coverage is now shown as equipment breakdown in the policy. The Errors and Omission is the School Leaders Errors and Omission.

B. Group Health and Dental Insurance

The District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan, a shared risk pool (Note 2.A.) to provide employee medical/surgical benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participating districts. The District's Board of Education pays 85% of medical and dental premiums for all employees.

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all District claims would be paid without regard to the District's account balance. The directors have the right to hold monies for an exiting school district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP.

Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated, and each participant's individual performances are compared to the overall savings percent of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund". This "equity pooling fund" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The net pension liability represents the 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 liability 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.

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

GASB 68 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 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 liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description - District Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of services 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; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or below CPI-W. SERS suspended the COLA increases for 2018, 2019 and 2020 for current retirees, and confirmed their intent to implement a four-year waiting period for the state of a COLA for future retirees.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14% 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% for plan members and 14% 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%.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$305,156 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$29,041 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Licensed teachers 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 website at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined 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 will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until 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.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$995,048 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$178,712 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District 's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District 's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.06255590%	0.05793170%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.06022480%	$\underline{0.05815922}\%$	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00233110</u> %	$\underline{0.00022752}\%$	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 3,603,355	\$ 12,861,562	\$ 16,464,917
Pension expense	\$ 639,462	\$ 1,891,026	\$ 2,530,488

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 91,374	\$ 104,715	\$ 196,089
Changes of assumptions	-	1,510,840	1,510,840
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	70,032	447,431	517,463
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	305,156	995,048	1,300,204
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 466,562	\$3,058,034	\$3,524,596
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 55,674	\$ 55,674
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	46,254	628,605	674,859
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	81,984	<u>17,771</u>	99,755
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 128,238	\$ 702,050	<u>\$ 830,288</u>

\$1,300,204 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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

	 SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ 116,778	\$	954,702	\$	1,071,480
2022	(106,764)		331,151		224,387
2023	(3,078)		(3,883)		(6,961)
2024	26,230		78,964		105,194
2025	2		2		4
Total	\$ 33,168	\$	1,360,936	\$	1,394,104

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). 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 pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%
Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

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

For 2019, the mortality rates were based on the 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 were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50%). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	crease Discount Rate		1% Increase
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 5,049,589	\$	3,603,355	\$ 2,390,507

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:

	July 1, 2019			
Inflation	2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment			
	expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%			
(COLA)				

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

For the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

Asset Class	TargetAllocation*	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.

**10-Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% 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% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not 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 pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the District 's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the 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%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45%) than the current rate:

	Current				
	1% Decrease Discount Rate			1% Increase	
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$18,795,740	\$	12,861,562	\$7,837,976	

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability/asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability/asset would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - District Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS 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% 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 post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated 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% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$41,150.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$41,150 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$41,150 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.	06310250%	0.0	05793170%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.	06134850%	0.0	<u>)5815922</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.	00175400%	0.0	00022752%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,542,786	\$	-	\$ 1,542,786
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(963,256)	\$ (963,256)
OPEB expense	\$	71,893	\$	(270,576)	\$ (198,683)

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

	SEI	RS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 2:	2,648	\$ 87,325	\$ 109,973
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		3,703	-	3,703
Changes of assumptions	112	2,682	20,247	132,929
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	5	8,124	116,168	174,292
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	4	1,150	 	 41,150
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 23	8,307	\$ 223,740	\$ 462,047

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 338,940	\$ 49,008	\$ 387,948
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	60,499	60,499
Changes of assumptions	86,454	1,056,098	1,142,552
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	48,105		48,105
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 473,499	\$1,165,605	\$1,639,104

\$41,150 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

		SERS		SERS STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2021	\$	(71,608)	\$	(205,605)	\$	(277,213)	
2022		(44,862)		(205,605)		(250,467)	
2023		(43,776)		(181,359)		(225,135)	
2024		(43,954)		(172,852)		(216,806)	
2025		(48,105)		(179,429)		(227,534)	
Thereafter		(24,037)		2,985		(21,052)	
Total	\$	(276,342)	\$	(941,865)	\$	(1,218,207)	

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.13%
Prior measurement date	3.62%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.22%
Prior measurement date	3.70%
Medical trend assumption:	
Measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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 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%, 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 timeframe. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% 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. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13%, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.62% was used as of June 30, 2018. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.22%) and higher (4.22%) than the current discount rate (3.22%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,872,649	\$	1,542,786	\$	1,280,506
	19	% Decrease		Current Frend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,236,084	\$	1,542,786	\$	1,949,705

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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, compared with July 1, 2018, are presented below:

	July 1, 2019		July 1	, 2018		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 2	20 to	12.50% at age 2	0 to		
	2.50% at age 63	5	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of ir expenses, inclu		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%			
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%			
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A			
Health care cost trends						
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate		
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	5.87%	4.00%	6.00%	4.00%		
Medicare	4.93%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%		
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	7.73%	4.00%	8.00%	4.00%		
Medicare	9.62%	4.00%	-5.23%	4.00%		

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% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

^{*} Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these 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% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019.

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

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	821,947	\$	963,256	\$	1,082,064
	_ 1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,092,288	\$	963,256	\$	805,223

^{**10-}Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (1,681,879)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	295,742
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(243,658)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(253,599)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	8,940
Adjustment for encumbrances	1,544,140
GAAP basis	\$ (330,314)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the public school support fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

C. Foundation Funding

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. The net adjustments were not material and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 15 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	C	apital
	<u>Impr</u>	ovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		221,612
Current year offsets		(221,612)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	

During fiscal year 2006, the District issued a total of \$12,399,985 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition below zero for future years. The amount presented for Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the reserve for capital improvement to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$11,184,985 at June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

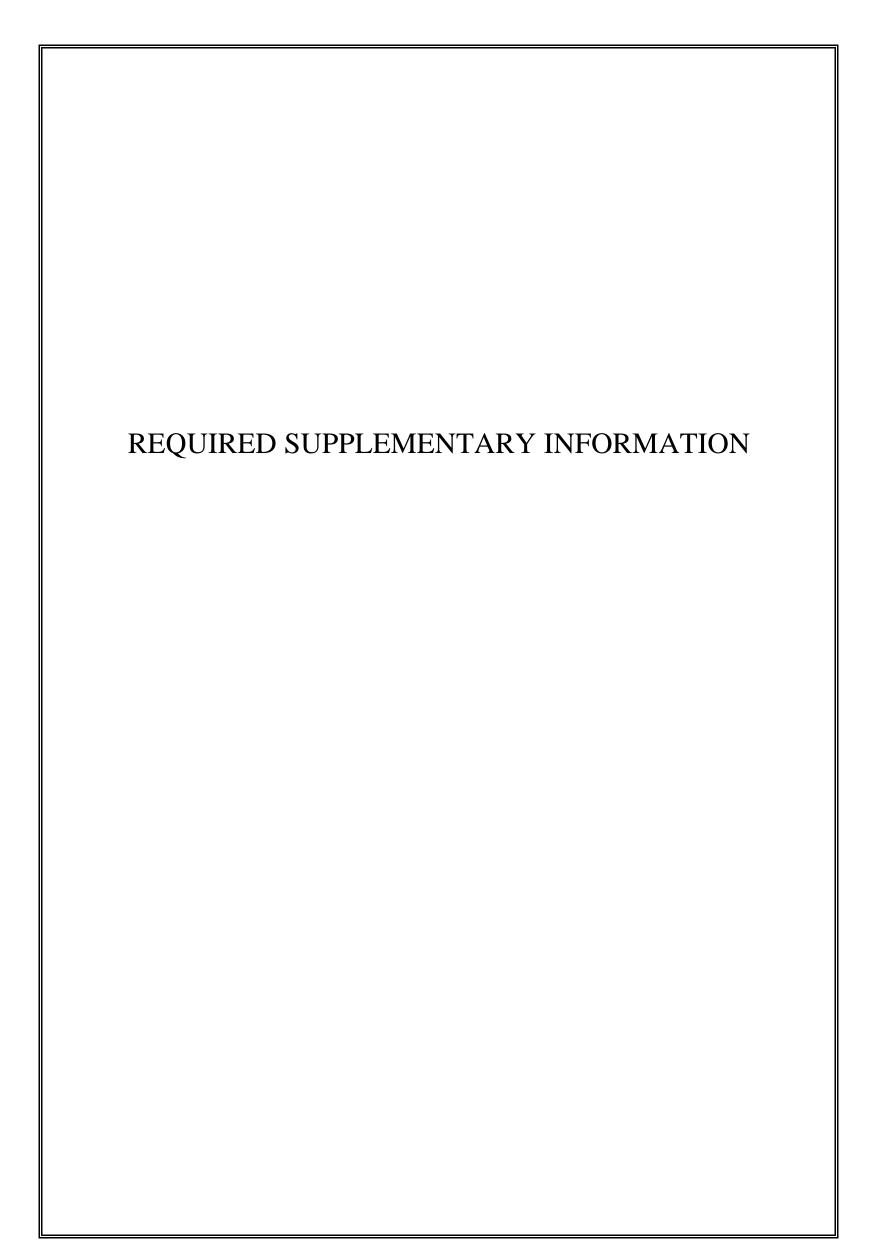
NOTE 16 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End
<u>Fund</u>	
General fund	\$1,081,881
Other governmental	163,255
Total	\$1,245,136

NOTE 17 - 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 District. The District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans are subject to increased market volatility, which could result in a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06022480%		0.06255590%		0.05944750%		0.05665060%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,603,355	\$	3,582,692	\$	3,551,857	\$	4,146,301
District's covered payroll	\$	1,997,904	\$	1,960,200	\$	2,041,750	\$	1,848,057
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		180.36%		182.77%		173.96%		224.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2016		2015	2014			
(0.05481420%		0.05506400%	0.05506			
\$	3,127,751	\$	2,786,758	\$	3,274,479		
\$	1,650,190	\$	1,600,051	\$	1,623,577		
	189.54%		174.17%		201.68%		
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%		

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05815922%		0.05793170%		0.05565777%		0.05410905%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,861,562	\$	12,737,880	\$	13,221,623	\$	18,111,930	
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,858,971	\$	6,703,543	\$	6,267,007	\$	5,606,543	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	187.51%		190.02%		210.97%		323.05%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%	

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2014	2015	2016 2015		
0.05625925%	0.05625925%		0.05437947%	
16,300,525	\$ 13,684,197	\$	15,028,895	\$
5,901,508	\$ 5,748,146	\$	5,744,936	\$
276.21%	238.06%		261.60%	
69.30%	74.70%		72.10%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	305,156	\$	269,717	\$	264,627	\$	285,845
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(305,156)		(269,717)		(264,627)		(285,845)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	2,179,686	\$	1,997,904	\$	1,960,200	\$	2,041,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$ 258,728	\$ 217,495	\$ 221,767	\$ 224,703	\$ 219,220	\$ 224,721
 (258,728)	(217,495)	(221,767)	(224,703)	(219,220)	(224,721)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 1,848,057	\$ 1,650,190	\$ 1,600,051	\$ 1,623,577	\$ 1,629,888	\$ 1,787,757
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	2019	 2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 995,048	\$ 960,256	\$ 938,496	\$ 877,381
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(995,048)	(960,256)	(938,496)	(877,381)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 7,107,486	\$ 6,858,971	\$ 6,703,543	\$ 6,267,007
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$ 784,916	\$ 804,291	\$ 747,259	\$ 767,196	\$ 775,726	\$ 795,478
 (784,916)	(804,291)	(747,259)	(767,196)	(775,726)	(795,478)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 5,606,543	\$ 5,744,936	\$ 5,748,146	\$ 5,901,508	\$ 5,967,123	\$ 6,119,062
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

		2020		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.06134850%	C	0.06310250%	(0.06032960%	(0.05728277%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,542,786	\$	1,750,634	\$	1,619,088	\$	1,632,771
District's covered payroll	\$	1,997,904	\$	1,960,200	\$	2,041,750	\$	1,848,057
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		77.22%		89.31%		79.30%		88.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

		2020		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(0.05815922%	C	0.05793170%	().05565777%	(0.05410905%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(963,256)	\$	(930,903)	\$	2,171,561	\$	2,893,766
District's covered payroll	\$	6,858,971	\$	6,703,543	\$	6,267,007	\$	5,606,543
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.04%		13.89%		34.65%		51.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	2019	 2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 41,150	\$ 45,701	\$ 42,290	\$ 32,900
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(41,150)	(45,701)	(42,290)	(32,900)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,179,686	\$ 1,997,904	\$ 1,960,200	\$ 2,041,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.89%	2.29%	2.16%	1.61%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 28,443	\$ 41,407	\$ 29,829	\$ 26,718	\$ 35,167	\$ 51,481
 (28,443)	(41,407)	(29,829)	(26,718)	(35,167)	(51,481)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 1,848,057	\$ 1,650,190	\$ 1,600,051	\$ 1,623,577	\$ 1,629,888	\$ 1,787,757
1.54%	2.51%	1.86%	1.65%	2.16%	2.88%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	2019	 2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 7,107,486	\$ 6,858,971	\$ 6,703,543	\$ 6,267,007
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,481	\$ 59,015	\$ 56,671	\$ 61,191
 		(57,481)	(59,015)	(56,671)	(61,191)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 5,606,543	\$ 5,744,936	\$ 5,748,146	\$ 5,901,508	\$ 5,967,123	\$ 6,119,062
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2020.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

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

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2020.

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. For fiscal year 2020, STRS increase the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Grantor Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)			
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010 84.010 84.010	572-9019 572-9120 572-9919 572-9920	\$ 7,519 298,064 7,039 144,607
Total Title I, Grants to Local Education Agencies			457,229
Title II-A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	590-9020	49,996
Title IV-A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A 84.424A	599-9919 599-9920	2,874 22,417
Total Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Progran	n		25,291
Special Education Cluster: Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027 84.027 84.027 84.027	516-9019 516-9120 516-9919 516-9920	28,121 280,586 3,051 10,370
Total Special Education Cluster			322,128
Total U.S. Department of Education			854,644
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)			
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution) National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance:	10.555	006-0000	83,342
National School Lunch Program COVID-19 National School Lunch Program National School Breakfast Program COVID-19 National School Breakfast Program	10.555 10.555 10.553 10.553	006-0000 006-0000 006-0000	182,176 188,895 125,712 120,484
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture/Child Nutrition Cluster			700,609
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,555,253

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE 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 the Sandy Valley Local School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following 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 District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The 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 E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - 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 District transferred the following amounts from 2020 to 2021 programs:

	CFDA	
Program Title	Number	Amt. Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$1,872
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2,796
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	1,142
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	10,664



Conference Center, Suite 154 6000 Frank Ave. NW North Canton, OH 44720 EastRegion@ohioauditor.gov (800) 443-9272

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

Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County 5362 State Route 183 NE Magnolia, Ohio 44643

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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sandy Valley Local School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 22, 2021 wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the 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 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 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. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2020-001 to be a material weakness.

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Sandy Valley Local School District
Stark County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the 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*.

District's Responses to Findings

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and corrective action plan. We did not subject the District's responses to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 22, 2021



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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

Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County 5362 State Route 183 NE Magnolia, Ohio 44643

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Sandy Valley Local School District's (the 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 Sandy Valley 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 District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The 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 District's compliance for the 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 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 District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

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Sandy Valley Local School District
Stark County
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
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Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Sandy Valley 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 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 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 each 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 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

April 22, 2021

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)?	Yes
(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 Programs (list):	Child Nutrition Cluster, CFDA #10.553 & 10.555
(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

1. Financial Reporting

FINDING NUMBER 2020-001

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

The following item was noted:

As of June 30, 2020, the District recorded property taxes receivables and related deferred
revenues based on District established fiscal year 2021 property tax estimates recorded
within their accounting system rather than fiscal year 2021 property tax revenues reflected
on the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The District erroneously understated property
tax receivables/deferred revenues of \$1,908,509 in the General Fund and \$10,348 in the
remaining fund information (RFI) opinion units from their fiscal year 2020 financial
statements and footnotes filed in the Auditor of State's HINKLE system. The financial
statements and related notes have been updated for these proposed adjustments.

The District should implement procedures to help ensure a review of the audit report, including the financial statements, is performed for completeness and accuracy prior to submission in the HINKLE system and presented for audit.

Official's Response: See Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

Sandy Valley Local School District Stark County Schedule of Findings Page 3

4. OTHER - FINDINGS FOR RECOVERY

In addition, we identified the following other issue related to Findings for Recovery. This issue did not impact our GAGAS or Single Audit Compliance and Controls reports.

1. Finding for Recovery Repaid Under Audit

FINDING NUMBER 2020-002

The District overpaid former treasurer Morgan Kail. This was due to a miscalculation of the daily pay rate based on the remaining contract days. Ms. Kail had taken approved leave without pay in FY 2020. In determining the new daily rate for the remaining contract days, the District calculated the new daily rate based on a contract end date of June 30 rather than the contract end date of July 31. This resulted in the District using 86 days rather than 109 remaining contract days in determining a daily rate.

This resulted in an overpayment of a gross amount of \$7,279.

In accordance with the forgoing facts, and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public money illegally expended is hereby issued against Morgan Kail, for \$7,279 and in favor of the Sandy Valley Local School District's General Fund.

\$5,599 of the \$7,279 overpayment was repaid by check on December 1, 2020 by Morgan Kail, and the remaining amount of \$1,680 was collected through refiling the Federal, State and Medicare withholding amounts.

The District should verify revised contract payment calculations match the employee remaining contract obligation amount prior to payout.

Official's Response: See Corrective Action Plan

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SANDY VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

5362 State Route 183, N.E. Magnolia, Ohio 44643-9613 Phone (330) 866-3339 Fax (330) 866-5238

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR § 200.511(c) June 30, 2020

Finding Number: 2020-001

Planned Corrective Action: The certificate of estimated resources from the Stark County Auditor will be used as

the source to get the taxes receivable amount.

Anticipated Completion Date: 10/31/2021
Responsible Contact Person: Tricia Schreffler

Finding Number: 2020-002

Planned Corrective Action: The overpayment has been repaid under audit. The district received restitution from

Mrs. Kail and from federal and state taxes.

Anticipated Completion Date: 12/31/2020
Responsible Contact Person: Tricia Schreffler

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SANDY VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK 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 5/20/2021

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