OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WELLSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

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JACKSON COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wellston City School District
Jackson County
1 East Broadway Street
Wellston, Ohio 45692

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 Wellston City School District, Jackson County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Wellston City School District, Jackson County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 Matters

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2020, the School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Also, as discussed in Note 24 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-employment Benefit Liabilities 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 Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 9, 2021, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2021

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities decreased $2,849,722.

- General revenues accounted for $16,858,337 in revenue or 75.2 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants, contributions, and interest accounted for $5,549,301 or 24.8 percent of total revenues of $22,407,638.

- The School District had $25,257,360 in expenses related to governmental activities; only $5,549,301 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest. General revenues (primarily taxes and intergovernmental) of $16,858,337 were not adequate to cover the remaining expenses.

- Total governmental funds had $21,899,014 in revenues and $22,819,106 in expenditures. The total governmental fund balances decreased $920,092.

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 Wellston City School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities and conditions.

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

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

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, all of the School District's activities are reported as governmental including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, debt service, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multiple of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds All of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal 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 be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the School District has no enterprise funds. The internal service fund is used to account for the financing services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service fund is used to account for the reimbursement to employees for deductibles on their health insurance.

Fiduciary Funds The School District accounts for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government as fiduciary funds. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the School District's own programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds in much like that used for the proprietary funds.

The School District as a Whole

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

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2020	Restated 2019	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	$16,371,080	$16,773,899	($402,819)
Net OPEB Asset	1,046,305	963,798	82,507
Capital Assets	37,104,043	39,044,353	(1,940,310)
Total Assets	54,521,428	56,782,050	(2,260,622)
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	6,350	9,525	(3,175)
Pension	4,056,777	4,774,686	(717,909)
OPEB	498,041	339,249	158,792
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,561,168	5,123,460	(562,292)
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	2,252,469	2,331,618	(79,149)
Long-term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	801,000	772,883	28,117
Due in More Than One year:			
Net Pension Liability	17,751,171	16,718,957	1,032,214
Net OPEB Liability	1,633,970	1,734,277	(100,307)
Other Amounts	5,226,451	5,931,626	(705,175)
Total Liabilities	27,665,061	27,489,361	175,700
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	2,525,389	2,380,670	144,719
Pension	949,520	1,311,883	(362,363)
OPEB	1,766,421	1,697,669	68,752
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,241,330	5,390,222	(148,892)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	31,992,292	33,060,599	(1,068,307)
Restricted	2,018,910	1,421,839	597,071
Unrestricted (Deficits)	(7,834,997)	(5,456,511)	(2,378,486)
Total Net Position	$26,176,205	$29,025,927	($2,849,722)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2020. GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these 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.

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.

Total assets of governmental activities decreased $2,260,622. Current assets decreased $402,819, primarily due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents. Capital assets decreased $1,940,310 mainly due to the deletion of an old roof being replaced and depreciation.

Total liabilities increased $175,700 primarily due to the increase in net pension liability of $1,032,214 which was offset by the payment of debt and a decrease in net OPEB liability.

The net effect of changes in assets and liabilities resulted in a $2,849,722 decrease in total net position of the School District's governmental activities.

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2020	Restated 2019	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	$944,069	$943,703	$366
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	4,605,232	4,450,860	154,372
Total Program Revenues	5,549,301	5,394,563	154,738
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	2,899,919	2,228,596	671,323
Grants and Entitlements	13,498,213	13,436,770	61,443
Investment Earnings	439,011	389,539	49,472
Gift and Donations	1,500	0	1,500
Miscellaneous	19,694	98,519	(78,825)
Total General Revenues	16,858,337	16,153,424	704,913
Total Revenues	22,407,638	21,547,987	859,651
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	12,377,536	8,209,791	4,167,745
Special	3,601,618	3,042,161	559,457
Vocational	149,669	58,805	90,864
Adult/Continuing	20,022	12,546	7,476
Intervention	71,652	64,421	7,231
Support Services:			
Pupils	898,080	672,656	225,424
Instructional Staff	903,512	767,342	136,170
Board of Education	211,237	276,472	(65,235)
Administration	1,802,232	1,478,098	324,134
Fiscal	530,544	583,005	(52,461)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,869,042	1,396,197	472,845
Pupil Transportation	1,013,596	1,094,251	(80,655)
Central	120,737	105,427	15,310
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	887,637	924,368	(36,731)
Community Services	112,682	163,149	(50,467)
Extracurricular Activities	494,874	354,581	140,293
Interest and Fiscal Charges	192,690	199,467	(6,777)
Total Expenses	25,257,360	19,402,737	5,854,623
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(2,849,722)	2,145,250	(4,994,972)
Net Position Beginning of Year	29,025,927	26,880,677	2,145,250
Net Position End of Year	$26,176,205	$29,025,927	($2,849,722)

The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from changes in benefit terms related to OPEB in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain changes in benefit terms. As a result of these changes, OPEB expense for STRS increased from a negative $2,080,305 in fiscal year 2019 to a negative OPEB expense of $308,450 for fiscal year 2020. Total pension expense increased from $1,522,070 in fiscal year 2019 to $2,767,970 for fiscal year 2020.

Total revenues increased $859,651 from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020. Property tax revenue increased by $671,323 in fiscal year 2019 while operating grants and contributions increased $154,372.

The DeRolph III decision has not eliminated the dependence on property taxes. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. Inflation alone will not increase the amount of funds generated by a tax levy. Basically, the mills collected decreased as the property valuation increases thus generating about the same revenue. Property taxes made up approximately 12.9 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2020.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest earnings offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlements.

Table 3

	2020 Total Cost of Services	2020 Net Cost of Services	2019 Total Cost of Services	2019 Net Cost of Services
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$12,377,536	$11,089,565	$8,209,791	$7,047,644
Special	3,601,618	1,477,224	3,042,161	1,085,212
Vocational	149,669	114,795	58,805	23,931
Adult/Continuing	20,022	20,022	12,546	12,546
Student Intervention Services	71,652	71,652	64,421	55,225
Support Services:				
Pupils	898,080	856,288	672,656	608,253
Instructional Staff	903,512	597,834	767,342	453,884
Board of Education	211,237	191,657	276,472	245,125
Administration	1,802,232	1,650,045	1,478,098	1,336,526
Fiscal	530,544	473,043	583,005	494,208
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,869,042	1,770,138	1,396,197	1,239,569
Pupil Transportation	1,013,596	872,110	1,094,251	979,765
Central	120,737	55,048	105,427	49,741
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	887,637	6,817	924,368	52,935
Community School Services	112,682	(38,635)	163,149	(4,241)
Extracurricular Activities	494,874	307,766	354,581	128,384
Interest and Fiscal Charges	192,690	192,690	199,467	199,467
Totals	$25,257,360	$19,708,059	$19,402,737	$14,008,174

The dependence upon tax revenues and State subsidies for governmental activities is apparent. For fiscal year 2020, approximately 78.0 percent of expenses were supported through taxes and other general revenues.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS

The School District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $10,245,642, a decrease of $920,092 from fiscal year 2019. All governmental funds had total revenues of 21,899,014 and expenditures of $22,819,106.

The School District's funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund's $1,149,725 decrease in fund balance is due mainly to an increase in regular instruction and capital outlay.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal 2020, the School District amended its General Fund estimated revenues and appropriations numerous times. The School District uses a modified site-based budgeting technique which is designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the General Fund, the final revenue estimates were $17,625,466, which represented an increase of $1,162,493, or 7.1 percent from original estimates of $16,462,973. This difference was due mainly to Capacity Aid State Funding, property taxes, and tuition and fees. The final expenditure estimate of $22,458,821 increased by 14.1 percent from the original estimates of $19,688,241.

The School District's ending unobligated General Fund balance was $8,333,224.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the School District had $37,104,043 invested in land; construction in progress; land improvements; buildings and improvements; furniture, fixtures, and equipment; and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared to 2019.

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

	2020	2019
Land	$189,885	$189,885
Construction in Progress	1,165,366	5,056,789
Land Improvements	224,630	225,005
Buildings and Improvements	33,950,880	32,118,717
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	861,382	963,142
Vehicles	711,900	490,815
Totals	$37,104,043	$39,044,353

For additional information on capital assets, see Note 17 to the basic financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2020, the School District had the following outstanding debt:

Table 5
Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	2020	2019
2010 Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds	$545,000	$805,000
2010 Qualified School Construction Bonds	759,000	938,000
Project Facilities Lease	3,700,000	4,000,000
Totals	$5,004,000	$5,743,000

For additional information on debt, see Notes 21and 22 to the basic financial statements.

CURRENT ISSUES

The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges. These challenges are external and internal in nature. Thus management must diligently plan expenses from the modest growth attained, staying carefully within its five-year forecast. Additional revenues from what was estimated must not be treated as a windfall to expand programs but as an opportunity to extend the time horizon of the five-year forecast.

Externally, the School District is largely dependent on the State School Foundation Program. Revenues from the Foundation Program accounts for $12,403,474, or 55.35 percent of total revenues. State foundation revenue is fundamentally a function of student enrollment and a district's property tax wealth. State revenue growth has shifted toward school districts with low property tax wealth. Future enrollment estimates continue to indicate a declining enrollment which will serve to offset any increase in State funding.

Although higher per-pupil funding has helped the School District lessen the impact of increased instructional expenses, much of the positive impact has been offset by other negative financial factors that occurred in the past year (increasing personal services and higher insurance costs). In the long run, the fact remains that as long as the State avoids the complete systematic overhaul the Supreme Court ordered in its initial ruling, all schools in Ohio will be faced with the same problem in the future – either increasing its revenue (passing levies) or decreasing expenses (making budget cuts).

As the preceding information shows, the School District continues to depend upon its taxpayers. Although Wellston City School District has kept spending in line with revenues and carefully watched financial planning, it must keep its revenue to expense ratios improving if the School District hopes to remain on firm financial footing.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions or need additional information, contact Tami Downard, Treasurer at Wellston City School District, One East Broadway Street, Wellston, Ohio 45692.

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Wellston City School District, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$12,391,386
Accounts Receivable	9,978
Intergovernmental Receivable	461,481
Inventory Held for Resale	8,686
Materials and Supplies Inventory	13,675
Property Taxes Receivable	3,445,314
Prepaid Items	40,560
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,355,251
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	35,748,792
Net OPEB Asset	1,046,305
Total Assets	54,521,428
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	6,350
Pension	4,056,777
OPEB	498,041
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,561,168
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	102,330
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,544,903
Contracts Payable	13,004
Retainage Payable	82,053
Accrued Interest Payable	15,627
Vacation Benefits Payable	93,076
Intergovernmental Payable	339,868
Claims Payable	61,608
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	801,000
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	17,751,171
Net OPEB Liability	1,633,970
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	5,226,451
Total Liabilities	27,665,061
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	2,525,389
Pension	949,520
OPEB	1,766,421
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,241,330
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	31,992,292
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	794,839
Food Service	125,682
Local Initiatives	35,843
Classroom Facilities	521,343
Athletics	7,806
State Grants	363,390
Federal Grants	59,613
Students	55,107
Scholarships	55,287
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(7,834,997)
Total Net Position	$26,176,205

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	$12,377,536	$750,692	$537,279	($11,089,565)
Special	3,601,618	0	2,124,394	(1,477,224)
Vocational	149,669	0	34,874	(114,795)
Adult/Continuing	20,022	0	0	(20,022)
Student Intervention	71,652	0	0	(71,652)
Support Services:				
Pupils	898,080	0	41,792	(856,288)
Instructional Staff	903,512	0	305,678	(597,834)
Board of Education	211,237	0	19,580	(191,657)
Administration	1,802,232	0	152,187	(1,650,045)
Fiscal	530,544	0	57,501	(473,043)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,869,042	3,100	95,804	(1,770,138)
Pupil Transportation	1,013,596	0	141,486	(872,110)
Central	120,737	0	65,689	(55,048)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	887,637	28,661	852,159	(6,817)
Community Services	112,682	0	151,317	38,635
Extracurricular Activities	494,874	161,616	25,492	(307,766)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	192,690	0	0	(192,690)
Totals	$25,257,360	$944,069	$4,605,232	(19,708,059)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	2,647,928
Debt Service	200,926
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	51,065
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	13,498,213
Investment Earnings	439,011
Gifts and Donations	1,500
Miscellaneous	19,694
Total General Revenues	16,858,337
Change in Net Position	(2,849,722)
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	29,025,927
Net Position End of Year	$26,176,205

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$9,366,264	$2,591,129	$11,957,393
Receivables:			
Property Taxes	3,119,944	325,370	3,445,314
Accounts	9,978	0	9,978
Intergovernmental	17,496	443,985	461,481
Interfund	105,985	0	105,985
Prepaid Items	39,894	666	40,560
Inventory Held for Resale	0	8,686	8,686
Materials and Supplies Inventory	9,499	4,176	13,675
Total Assets	$12,669,060	$3,374,012	$16,043,072
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$101,277	$1,053	$102,330
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,368,247	176,656	1,544,903
Contracts Payable	13,004	0	13,004
Retainage Payable	82,053	0	82,053
Interfund Payable	0	105,985	105,985
Intergovernmental Payable	294,110	45,758	339,868
Total Liabilities	1,858,691	329,452	2,188,143
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	2,281,790	243,599	2,525,389
Unavailable Revenue	815,781	268,117	1,083,898
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,097,571	511,716	3,609,287
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	49,393	4,842	54,235
Restricted	0	1,944,686	1,944,686
Committed	580,471	34,229	614,700
Assigned	3,216,179	583,274	3,799,453
Unassigned (Deficit)	3,866,755	(34,187)	3,832,568
Total Fund Balances	7,712,798	2,532,844	10,245,642
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$12,669,060	$3,374,012	$16,043,072

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$10,245,642
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		37,104,043
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	869,046	
Intergovernmental Revenues	194,655	
Tuition and Fees	20,197	1,083,898
Accrued interest payable is recognized for outstanding long-term liabilities with interest accruals that are not expected to be paid with expendable available resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(15,627)
Vacation Benefits Payable is recognized for earned vacation benefits that are to be used within one year but is not recognized on the balance sheet until due.		(93,076)
Deferred Outflows of Resources represent deferred charges on refundings which do not provide current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,350
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the Governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	4,056,777	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(949,520)	
Net Pension Liability	(17,751,171)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	498,041	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,766,421)	
Net OPEB Asset	1,046,305	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,633,970)	(16,499,959)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Refunding Bonds	(564,044)	
Project Facilities Lease	(3,700,000)	
Qualified School Construction Bonds	(759,000)	
Sick Leave Benefits Payable	(1,004,407)	(6,027,451)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		372,385
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$26,176,205

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property Taxes	$2,251,250	$218,110	$2,469,360
Intergovernmental	14,437,303	3,439,783	17,877,086
Investment Earnings	402,893	65,585	468,478
Tuition and Fees	748,670	0	748,670
Rent	3,100	0	3,100
Extracurricular	25,864	128,678	154,542
Gifts and Donations	10,507	119,987	130,494
Charges for Services	540	27,050	27,590
Miscellaneous	11,802	7,892	19,694
Total Revenues	17,891,929	4,007,085	21,899,014
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	8,717,677	318,890	9,036,567
Special	2,203,956	918,015	3,121,971
Vocational	113,105	0	113,105
Adult/Continuing	20,022	0	20,022
Student Intervention	71,192	0	71,192
Support Services:			
Pupils	766,928	40,811	807,739
Instructional Staff	546,249	301,275	847,524
Board of Education	187,310	22,425	209,735
Administration	1,435,354	143,429	1,578,783
Fiscal	434,987	52,975	487,962
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,654,838	48,030	1,702,868
Pupil Transportation	1,072,376	76,807	1,149,183
Central	50,002	61,645	111,647
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	15,604	944,996	960,600
Extracurricular Activities	292,463	139,640	432,103
Capital Outlay	799,833	427,931	1,227,764
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	479,000	260,000	739,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	180,668	20,673	201,341
Total Expenditures	19,041,564	3,777,542	22,819,106
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(1,149,635)	229,543	(920,092)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers In	0	90	90
Transfers Out	(90)	0	(90)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(90)	90	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,149,725)	229,633	(920,092)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	8,862,523	2,303,211	11,165,734
Fund Balances End of Year	$7,712,798	$2,532,844	$10,245,642

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		($920,092)
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. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation:		
Capital Asset Additions	1,580,447	
Depreciation Expense	(1,203,313)	377,134
Governmental funds report only the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the Statement of Activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on disposal of assets:		
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets		(2,317,444)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	430,559	
Intergovernmental Revenues	67,898	
Tuition and Fees	10,167	508,624
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. The net change of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.		(20,990)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		739,000
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities. Premiums are reported as revenues when the debt is first issued; however, these amounts are deferred and amortized on the statement of activities:		
Accrued Interest Payable	2,304	
Amortization of Serial Premium	9,522	
Amortization of Deferred Amount on Refunding	(3,175)	8,651
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	1,380,210	
OPEB	43,414	1,423,624
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities:		
Pension	(2,767,970)	
OPEB	229,440	(2,538,530)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Vacation Benefits Payable	(38,235)	
Sick Leave Benefits Payable	(71,464)	(109,699)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		($2,849,722)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$2,199,652	$2,337,140	$2,324,175	($12,965)
Intergovernmental	13,491,722	14,414,715	14,452,284	37,569
Investment Earnings	191,818	208,330	210,720	2,390
Tuition and Fees	574,569	660,069	741,148	81,079
Rent	3,370	3,370	3,100	(270)
Gifts and Donations	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Miscellaneous	342	342	12,575	12,233
Total Revenues	16,462,973	17,625,466	17,745,502	120,036
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,870,967	9,341,544	8,696,587	644,957
Special	2,269,996	2,536,605	2,224,249	312,356
Vocational	123,744	136,704	105,659	31,045
Adult/Continuing	22,500	25,500	20,022	5,478
Student Intervention	87,671	135,315	75,820	59,495
Support Services:				
Pupils	828,428	912,688	767,419	145,269
Instructional Staff	588,969	690,372	542,753	147,619
Board of Education	368,889	376,045	205,534	170,511
Administration	1,612,309	1,700,540	1,417,870	282,670
Fiscal	562,226	564,655	467,838	96,817
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,054,974	2,375,234	1,731,259	643,975
Pupil Transportation	1,196,221	1,270,669	1,084,946	185,723
Central	55,632	58,870	50,163	8,707
Food Service	15,159	18,963	15,286	3,677
Extracurricular Activities	320,888	355,546	261,195	94,351
Capital Outlay	1,050,000	1,299,903	1,298,250	1,653
Debt Service				
Principal	479,000	479,000	479,000	0
Interest	180,668	180,668	180,668	0
Total Expenditures	19,688,241	22,458,821	19,624,518	2,834,303
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(3,225,268)	(4,833,355)	(1,879,016)	2,954,339
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	7,426	7,426	0	(7,426)
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	21,856	8,392	6,848	(1,544)
Transfers Out	0	(90)	(90)	0
Advances In	150,134	96,224	95,654	(570)
Advances Out	0	(255,586)	(105,985)	149,601
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	179,416	(143,634)	(3,573)	140,061
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,045,852)	(4,976,989)	(1,882,589)	3,094,400
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	9,895,182	9,895,182	9,895,182	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	320,631	320,631	320,631	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$7,169,961	$5,238,824	$8,333,224	$3,094,400

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Statement of Fund Net Position

Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund

June 30, 2020

Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$433,993
Current Liabilities	
Claims Payable	61,608
Net Position	
Unrestricted	$372,385

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$282,809
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	17,923
Claims	285,876
Total Operating Expenses	303,799
Operating Loss	(20,990)
Net Position Beginning of Year	393,375
Net Position End of Year	$372,385

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Statement of Cash Flows
Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds	$282,809
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(17,923)
Cash Payments for Claims	(261,956)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,930
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	431,063
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$433,993
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	($20,990)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Claims Payable	23,920
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$2,930

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Statement of Net Position

Custodial Funds

June 30, 2020

	Custodial
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$2,071
Net Position	
Restricted for Scholarships	$99
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	1,972
Total Net Position	$2,071

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Wellston City School District, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Net Position
Custodial Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Custodial Funds
Additions	
Gifts and Contributions	$390
Charges Received for OHSAA	6,297
Miscellaneous	182
Total Additions	6,869
Deductions	
Scholarships	3,000
Distributions on Behalf of OHSAA	4,325
Total Deductions	7,325
Change in Net Position	(456)
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	2,527
Net Position End of Year	$2,071

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Wellston City School District is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State statute and federal agencies. This Board of Education controls the School District's four instructional/support facilities staffed by 69 classified employees, 108 certified teaching personnel, and 18 administrators, who provide services to 1,354 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

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

The following activity is included within the reporting entity:

> ***Parochial Schools*** The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic School operates within the School District boundaries. Current State legislation provides funding to this parochial school. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial school by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the parochial school. The activity is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The School District has no component units.

The School District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District, the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools, and the Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding which are defined as jointly governed organizations. The School District also participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, which is defined as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are presented in Notes 11 and 12.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary funds. The activity of the Internal Service Fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements usually distinguish between those activities that are governmental (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). The School District, however, has no business-type activities.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The School District uses 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 liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following is the School District's only major governmental fund:

> ***General Fund*** 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.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted or committed to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District reports the following proprietary fund:

> ***Internal Service Fund*** Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Internal Service Fund is used to account for the reimbursement to employees for deductibles on their health insurance.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that has certain characteristics. Custodial Funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The School District has two Custodial funds. One accounts for tournament activities and assets held by the School District as an agent for outside activities and the other custodial fund accounts for various college scholarships for students.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities accounts for increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (revenues and other financing sources) and uses (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 fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary and fiduciary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities other than those to beneficiaries are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported in the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension, and OPEB plans. 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 18 and 19.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and 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 School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, tuition and fees, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 15. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 18 and 19)

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

During fiscal year 2020, the School District's investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, money market mutual funds, and federal agency securities, all reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. The School District also invested in commercial paper which is measured at amortized cost as it is a highly liquid debt instrument with a remaining matured at the time of purchase of less than one year.

Investments of the School District's cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

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

For 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to $100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue is credited to the General Fund; the Food Service, Education Foundation, and Classroom Maintenance Special Revenue Funds; the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund; the Classroom Facilities Capital Projects Fund; and the Hannon Scholarship Private Purpose Trust Fund. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to $402,893, which includes $55,131 assigned from other School District funds.

F. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased commodities held for resale.

G. Prepaid Items

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of two thousand five hundred dollars. 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 capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 years
Buildings and Improvements	50 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5-20 years
Vehicles	10 years

I. Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used aren't eliminated.

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The liability for vacation benefits is recorded as "vacation benefits payable", rather than long-term liabilities as the balances for most employees are to be used by employees in the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the benefit was earned.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees after fourteen years of service.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the proprietary fund are reported on the fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and 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 are recognized as a liability on the governmental 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. Bond Premium and Deferred Charge on Refunding

On the government-wide financial statements bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the debt using the straight-line method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the period in which the debt is issued. On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on the refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

M. Fund Balance

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

> ***Nonspendable:*** The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.
>
> ***Restricted:*** The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of the resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of the Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the 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 the use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: 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 or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State statute authorizes the School District's Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The School District's Board of Education assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in fiscal year 2021's appropriated budget.

Unassigned: The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report deficit balances.

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

N. Interfund Balances

Interfund receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans or interfund services provided and used are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

O. Estimates

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

P. Net Position

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

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

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Prior Year Balances

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) recently issued GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The School District evaluated implementing these certain GASB pronouncements based on the guidance in GASB 95.

For fiscal year 2020, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, *Fiduciary Activities.*

For fiscal year 2020, the District also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board’s (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2018-1*. These changes were incorporated in the School District’s 2020 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

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

Restatement of Fund Balances and Net Position

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 had the following effect on fund balance as of June 30, 2019:

	Governmental Funds		
	General	Non Major	Total
Fund Balances, June 30, 2019	$8,862,523	$2,253,688	$11,116,211
Adjustments:			
GASB 84	0	49,523	49,523
Restated Fund Balances, June 30, 2019	$8,862,523	$2,303,211	$11,165,734

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 had the following effect on net position as of June 30, 2019:

	Governmental Activities
Net Position June 30, 2019	$28,976,404
Adjustments:	
GASB 84	49,523
Restated Net Position June 30, 2019	$29,025,927

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 had the following effect on fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2019.

	Fiduciary Funds		
	Agency	Custodial	Private Purpose Trust
Net Position June 30, 2019	$0	$0	$2,527
Adjustments:			
Assets	(49,523)	2,527	(2,527)
Liabilities	49,523	0	0
Restated Net Position June 30, 2019	$0	$2,527	$0

Note 4 - Fund Deficits

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of June 30, 2020:

Special Revenue Funds:	
Title I	$17,072
IDEA Parent Mentor	10,613
Public Preschool	3,911
Improving Teacher Quality Grant	2,591

These deficits resulted from the recognition of payables in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 5 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget 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 GAAP (modified accrual) basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

4. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

5. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the Public School Support Fund and the Uniform School Supplies Fund are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.

6. Prepaid and unrecorded items are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis), not on the budgetary basis.

7. Fair market value changes are reported on the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance" (GAAP Basis), but not on a budgetary basis.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	($1,149,725)
Revenue Accruals	(287,903)
Expenditure Accruals	93,221
Prepaid Items:	
Beginning of Fiscal Year	54,688
End of Fiscal Year	(39,894)
Fair Market Value:	
Beginning of Fiscal Year	(20,998)
End of Fiscal Year	212,927
Perspective Difference	(3,069)
Advances In	95,654
Advances Out	(105,985)
Encumbrances	(731,505)
Budget Basis	($1,882,589)

Note 6 - Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Items	$39,894	$666	$40,560
Materials and Supplies Inventory	9,499	4,176	13,675
Total Nonspendable	49,393	4,842	54,235
Restricted for:			
Food Service	0	170,781	170,781
Local Initiatives	0	35,843	35,843
State Grants	0	357,381	357,381
Federal Grants	0	7,920	7,920
Athletics	0	7,806	7,806
Debt Service	0	752,530	752,530
Classroom Facilities	0	502,031	502,031
Students	0	55,107	55,107
Scholarships	0	55,287	55,287
Total Restricted	0	1,944,686	1,944,686
Committed to:			
Capital Improvements	580,471	15,323	595,794
Scholarships	0	18,906	18,906
Total Committed	580,471	34,229	614,700
Assigned to:			
Classroom Supplies	88,618	0	88,618
Encumbrances	81,715	0	81,715
Capital Improvements	0	583,274	583,274
Fiscal Year 2021 Appropriations	3,045,846	0	3,045,846
Total Assigned	3,216,179	583,274	3,799,453
Unassigned:	3,866,755	(34,187)	3,832,568
Total Fund Balances	$7,712,798	$2,532,844	$10,245,642

Note 7 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

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

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

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

Interim monies held by the School District can 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 obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debenture, 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 the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

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;

5. 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 division (1) or (2) 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 (STAR Ohio); and

8. Certain bankers’ acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty 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. The investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed in the aggregate five percent of interim moneys available for investment at the time of purchase.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

At year end, the School District had no undeposited cash on hand which would be included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2020, the School District had the following investments:

Investment Type	Value	Maturity	Rating	Percent of Portfolio
Commercial Paper	569,900	Less than one year	N/A	4.85%
Negotiable CD's	4,920,742	Less than five years	N/A	41.84%
Federal Home Loan Bank Note	135,022	Less than five years	Aaa Moodys	1.15%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage	815,237			6.93%
Farm Credit Funding	1,196,457	Less than five years	Aaa Moodys	10.18%
Federal National Mortgage Association	525,043	Less than five years	Aaa Moodys	4.47%
First American Government OB FD CL Z	136,983	Less than five years	Aaa Moodys	1.17%
STAR Ohio	3,458,234	Average 41.5 Days	AAAm Standard & Poor	29.41%
	$11,757,618			100.00%

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

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the School District's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase and that the School District's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. Repurchase agreements are limited to 30 days and the market value of the securities must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily.

Credit Risk All investments carry a rating of Aaa by Moody's. The manuscript bonds are not rated however they are a general obligation of the School District and would carry the same rating of the School District's other un-voted general obligation bonds. The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District's investment policy places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Note 8 - Property Taxes

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

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

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

The School District receives property taxes from Jackson County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019 are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility 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 reflected as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020, was $46,356 in the General Fund, $3,392 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and $1,131 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Special Revenue Fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was $119,281 in the General Fund, $10,183 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and $2,909 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Special Revenue Fund.

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

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

	2019 Second Half Collections		2020 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential	$90,174,000	76.13%	$90,288,030	67.54%
Commerical/Industrial and Public Utility Real	17,004,750	13.91%	16,776,300	12.55%
Public Utility Personal	16,004,070	9.96%	26,611,140	19.91%
	$123,182,820	100.00%	$133,675,470	100.00%
Tax Rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation		$22.75	$22.50	

Note 9 - Tax Abatements

The School District's property taxes were reduced as follows under enterprise zone agreements entered into by overlapping governments:

Overlapping Government	Amount of Fiscal Year 2020 Taxes Abated
Enterprise Zone Tax Exemptions:	
City of Wellston	$3,201

Note 10 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020, consisted of property taxes, interfund, accounts, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except property taxes are expected to be received within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. Delinquent property taxes amounted to $869,046 as of June 30, 2020.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amounts
Title I	$152,267
IDEA-B	86,118
Title IV - A	38,928
Early Childhood Education	35,735
Miscellaneous	32,121
School Quality Improvement	31,202
Improving Teacher Quality-Title II	27,414
Title V - B Rural	17,906
Ohio Department of Education	17,496
SPDG Parent Community and Education	9,092
Parent Mentor	5,250
Early Literacy	4,237
High Schools that Work	2,549
Handicapped Preschool	1,166
Total	$461,481

Note 11 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

The School District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), formed from the merger of the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC) and the Southeastern Ohio Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC) during fiscal year 2016, which is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a data acquisition site/information technology center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing, and providing to members and nonmembers innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from every member school district. The delegate is the superintendent of the school district or the superintendent's designee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the General Assembly. The General Assembly exercises total control over the operation of META including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. During fiscal year 2020, the School District paid $33,546 for services with META/MEC/SEOVEC. Financial information can be obtained from Metropolitan Educational Technology Association at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

B. Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District

The Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of five representatives from the various City and County Boards within Gallia, Jackson, and Vinton Counties. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. During fiscal year 2020, the School District paid $0 to the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District. To obtain financial information write to the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District, Stephanie Rife who serves as Treasurer, P.O. Box 157, Rio Grande, Ohio, 45674.

C. Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS) is a jointly governed organization composed of over 130 school districts and other educational institutions in the 35-county region of Ohio designated as Appalachia. The Coalition is operated by a board which is composed of seventeen members. One elected and one appointed from each of the seven regions into which the 35 Appalachian counties are divided; and three from Ohio University College of Education. The board exercised total control over the operations of CORAS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. The Coalition provides various in-service training programs for school district administrative personnel; gathers data regarding the level of education provided to children in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district personnel. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Coalition. During fiscal year 2019, the School District made a payment of $325 for the fiscal year 2020 membership fee. Financial information may be obtained from the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools at Lindley Hall Room 200, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.

D. Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding

The Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding includes over 500 school districts throughout the State of Ohio. Member school districts and joint vocational schools pay dues annually in the amount of $.50 per pupil, and educational service centers pay dues of $.05 per pupil. The Ohio Coalition for Equity & Adequacy of School Funding is organized as a council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Coalition was organized in 1990 to challenge the constitutionality of the Ohio school funding system. The Coalition is governed by a Steering Committee of 90 school district representatives. Though most of the members are superintendents, some treasurers, board members and administrators also serve. Several persons serve as ex officio members. Steering Committee members serve without stipend or expense reimbursement from the Coalition. For fiscal year 2020, the School District made a payment of $669 for a membership fee

Note 12 - Insurance Purchasing Pools

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The School District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the Plan. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the Program.

Note 13 - Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, arise from the provision of cash flow resources from the General Fund until the receipt of grant monies or other program revenues by the Special Revenue Funds.

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund	$105,985	$0
Other Governmental Funds:		
Athletics	0	5,386
High Schools That Work	0	2,549
Public Preschool	0	11,772
Title VI-B	0	18,230
Title I	0	34,892
Early Childhood	0	233
Title II-A	0	7,425
Local Grants	0	7,612
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	17,886
Total Other Governmental Funds	0	105,985
Total All Funds	$105,985	$105,985

Note 14 - Contingencies

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The School District is not a party to any legal proceedings which will have a material effect on the financial statements.

C. School Foundation

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2020 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

Note 15 - Significant Commitments

A. Contractual Commitments

As of June 30, 2020, the School District's contractual purchase commitments are as follows:

Project	Fund	Contract Amount	Amount Expended	Balance at 06/30/20
Track Project	Permanent Improvement	$1,780,088	$1,165,366	$614,722

B. Encumbrances

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

Fund	Amount
General	$731,505
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	67,716
Total	$799,221

Note 16 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of; damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the School District contracted with Liberty National for coverage:

Property	Deductible	Limits of Coverage
Building and Contents - Replacement Cost	$5,000	$56,290,472
General Liability:		
Each Occurrence		10,000,000
Aggregate Limit		
Products - Completed Operations Aggregate Limit		10,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury Limit - Each Offense		10,000,000
Employers' Liability:		
Each Occurrence		1,000,000
Disease - Each Employee		1,000,000
Disease - Policy Limit		1,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability:		
Each Occurrence	1,000	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit		3,000,000
Vehicles:		
Bodily Injury:		
Per Accident		1,000,000
Uninsured Motorist:		
Per Accident		1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The School District reviewed its various policies and made modifications were deemed appropriate.

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2020, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 12). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School 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. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Medical Expense Reimbursement Plan

The School District has a Medical Expense Reimbursement Plan, Max 105, to reimburse eligible employees (those that are participating in the School District's health plan) for the portion of their and their dependents' health claims. The Max 105 program is a combination of benefits that are provided by the School District, Medical Mutual, and Patrick Benefits Administrators. The School District's health plan with Medical Mutual covers the employees' major medical costs.

The policy is a high deductible plan. The Max 105 program covers the difference between the high deductible plan with Medical Mutual and the employees' personal deductible.

The purpose of the Max 105 program is to reimburse employees covered under the Max 105 program for a portion of the uninsured medical expenses they incur each year while they are employed with the School District and the Max 105 remains in effect. It is intended to assist employees and their dependents in receiving medical care needed in the most cost-effective manner possible.

The claims paid are those submitted after the employee's deductible amount has been reached, but before the employer's health plan deductible with Medical Mutual has been reached. Claims covered are for amounts applied to the medical deductible and co-insurance expenses incurred during the plan year, up to the employer's health plan annual deductible amount with Medical Mutual.

Changes in claims activity for the current and preceding fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Current Fiscal Year Claims	Claims Payments	Balance at End of Fiscal Year
2019	$34,550	$186,040	$182,902	$37,688
2020	37,688	285,876	261,956	61,608

Note 17 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance at 6/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance at 6/30/20
Capital Assets:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	$189,885	$0	$0	$189,885
Construction in Progress	5,056,789	1,094,437	(4,985,860)	1,165,366
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	5,246,674	1,094,437	(4,985,860)	1,355,251
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	608,375	0	0	608,375
Buildings and Improvements	44,779,958	5,023,381	(3,507,941)	46,295,398
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	4,654,138	147,572	(25,347)	4,776,363
Vehicles	779,783	300,917	0	1,080,700
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	50,822,254	5,471,870	(3,533,288)	52,760,836
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(383,370)	(375)	0	(383,745)
Buildings and Improvements	(12,661,241)	(875,977)	1,192,700	(12,344,518)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	(3,690,996)	(247,129)	23,144	(3,914,981)
Vehicles	(288,968)	(79,832)	0	(368,800)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(17,024,575)	(1,203,313) *	1,215,844	(17,012,044)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	33,797,679	4,268,557	(2,317,444)	35,748,792
Capital Assets, Net	$39,044,353	$5,362,994	($7,303,304)	$37,104,043

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$598,393
Special	282,757
Vocational	19,727
Support Services:	
Pupils	46,030
Instructional Staff	26,303
Administration	92,060
Pupil Transportation	109,130
Food Service Operations	24,901
Extracurricular Activities	4,012
Total Depreciation Expense	$1,203,313

Note 18 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 19 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School 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, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $305,725 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, $38,252 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent 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 at age fifty and after termination of employment.

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. New members must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. 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. The fiscal year 2020 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2020, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $1,074,485 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, $162,001 is reported as an intergovernmental 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 School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the 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	0.06165280%	0.05997878%	
Current Measurement Date	0.06318930%	0.06317352%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00153650%	0.00319474%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$3,780,727	$13,970,444	$17,751,171
Pension Expense	$662,778	$2,105,192	$2,767,970

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$95,871	$113,743	$209,614
Changes of assumptions	0	1,641,098	1,641,098
Changes in proportionate Share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	89,433	736,422	825,855
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	305,725	1,074,485	1,380,210
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$491,029	$3,565,748	$4,056,777
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$60,475	$60,475
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	48,530	682,800	731,330
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	157,715	157,715
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$48,530	$900,990	$949,520

$1,380,210 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the 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	$179,565	$1,066,832	$1,246,397
2022	(67,084)	370,138	303,054
2023	(3,228)	(39,734)	(42,962)
2024	27,521	193,037	220,558
Total	$136,774	$1,590,273	$1,727,047

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:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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 by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	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 percent. 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 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, 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 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$5,298,150	$3,780,727	$2,508,178

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, 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 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, 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' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected 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 July1, 2019.
** 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that 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. 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 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$20,416,248	$13,970,444	$8,513,741

Note 19 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 18 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2020, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was $19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge.

For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was $43,414.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $43,414 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount $43,414 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Prior Measurement Date	0.06251290%	0.05997878%	
Current Measurement Date	0.06497440%	0.06317352%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00246150%	0.00319474%	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	$1,633,970	$0	$1,633,970
Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($1,046,305)	($1,046,305)
OPEB Expense	$79,010	($308,450)	($229,440)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$23,985	$94,856	$118,841
Changes of assumptions	119,343	21,993	141,336
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,922	0	3,922
Changes in proportionate Share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	91,688	98,840	190,528
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	43,414	0	43,414
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$282,352	$215,689	$498,041
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$358,972	$53,232	$412,204
Changes of assumptions	91,563	1,147,151	1,238,714
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	65,716	65,716
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	49,787	49,787
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$450,535	$1,315,886	$1,766,421

$43,414 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the 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:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2021	($69,904)	($237,874)	($307,778)
2022	(31,870)	(237,875)	(269,745)
2023	(30,719)	(211,537)	(242,256)
2024	(30,907)	(202,295)	(233,202)
2025	(32,518)	(216,693)	(249,211)
Thereafter	(15,679)	6,077	(9,602)
Total	($211,597)	($1,100,197)	($1,311,794)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.22 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer 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.

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 18.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019, was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. 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 percent, 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. 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 School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability 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.

	1% Decrease (2.22%)	Current Discount Rate (3.22%)	1% Increase (4.22%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,983,329	$1,633,970	$1,356,188

	1% Decrease (6.00 % decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.00 % decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.00 % decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,309,141	$1,633,970	$2,064,939

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	4.93 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug	
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	9.62 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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.

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 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 18.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS 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 as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

OPEB asset as 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.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($892,813)	($1,046,305)	($1,175,356)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($1,186,462)	($1,046,305)	($874,647)

Note 20 - Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn five to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. At fiscal year end, up to ten vacation days can be carried over for not more than one fiscal year. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. There is no limit to sick leave accrual. Upon retirement, payment is made to certificated employees at 35 percent up to a maximum of 170 days, and at 35 percent for classified employees up to a maximum of 200 days paid.

B. Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to classified and administrative employees in the amount of $50,000.

Health insurance is provided through Medical Mutual. Monthly premiums for this coverage are $2,559.01 for family coverage and $866.57 for single coverage. Dental insurance and vision insurance is provided by Medical Mutual. Monthly premiums for dental coverage are $64.34 for family coverage and $18.30 for single coverage. Monthly premiums for vision coverage are included in the health insurance plan. The School District pays 88% of certified staff premiums and 92% of non-certified staff.

Note 21 - Long-Term Obligations

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

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/20	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Non-Direct Placements:					
2010 1.00% - 3.15% Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds:					
Serial Bonds	$805,000	$0	$260,000	$545,000	$265,000
Serial Bond Premium	28,566	0	9,522	19,044	0
Direct Placements:					
2010 6.50% Qualified School Construction Bonds	938,000	0	179,000	759,000	181,000
Total Bonds Payable	1,771,566	0	448,522	1,323,044	446,000
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	13,187,897	782,457	0	13,970,354	0
SERS	3,530,970	249,757	0	3,780,727	0
Total Net Pension Liability	16,718,867	1,032,214	0	17,751,081	0
Net OPEB Liability					
STRS	0	0	0	0	0
SERS	1,734,277	0	100,307	1,633,970	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	1,734,277	0	100,307	1,633,970	0
Project Facilities Lease	4,000,000	0	300,000	3,700,000	355,000
Sick Leave Benefits	932,943	178,921	107,457	1,004,407	0
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	$25,157,653	$1,211,135	$956,286	$25,412,502	$801,000

Sick leave benefits will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the General Fund and the Food Service, Title VI-B Idea, Title I, and the Improving Teacher Quality Special Revenue Funds. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension and net OPEB liabilities; however, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: General Fund and the Lunchroom, Athletics, Auxiliary, Public Preschool, IDEA, Title I, Handicapped Preschool, and Improving Teacher Quality Special Revenue Funds. For additional information related to the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, see Notes 18 and 19.

Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds On September 13, 2010, the School District issued $1,270,000 of Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds to partially retire the 1999 School Construction General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for an 11 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2021. The bond issue included serial and capital appreciation bonds in the amounts of $1,200,000 and $70,000, respectively. These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of $114,264, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amount is amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of the premium for fiscal year 2020 was $9,522. The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of $38,100. This difference, reported as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the refunded bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of the difference for fiscal year 2020 was $3,175. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2017.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Serial Principal	Interest
2021	$265,000	$12,861
2022	280,000	4,410
	$545,000	$17,271

Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) On October 19, 2010, the School District issued $1,690,000 of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB), in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). These bonds were issued for the purpose of improving and reducing energy consumption in each of the School District's instructional facilities. The QSCB was issued through a series of lease agreements and trust indentures in accordance with Section 3313.375 of the Ohio Revised Code.

In accordance with the lease terms, the project assets are leased to the All Points Capital Corporation, and then subleased back to the School District. The lease contains provisions that in an event of default, (1) the School District will promptly return possession of the personal property or allow the lessor to remove any or all of the property, at the fiscal agent's option; or (2) the lessor can sell or lease its interest in the property; or (3) the total remaining lease payments will be paid immediately.

The QSCB was issued through a series on annual leases with an initial lease term of fifteen years which includes the right to renew for fifteen successive one-year leases through December 1, 2024, subject to annual appropriations. To satisfy trustee requirements, the School District is required to make annual base rent payments, subject to lease terms and appropriations, annually. On February 15, 2012, an additional $500,000 was issued through the use of an addendum to the agreement between the School District and All Points Capital Corporation.

Annual base rent requirements to retire the Qualified School Construction Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$181,000	$40,873	$221,873
2022	183,000	30,753	213,753
2023	130,000	21,450	151,450
2024	130,000	13,000	143,000
2025	135,000	4,388	139,388
	$759,000	$110,464	$869,464

The bonds were subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, if an extension negotiated with the IRS, on a credit allowance date that occurred on or before September 27, 2013, in authorized denominations, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the bonds called for redemption plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date, in an amount equal to the unexpended proceeds of the sale of the bonds held by the School District, but only to the extent that the School District failed to expend all of the proceeds of the bonds within three years of issuance thereof and no extension of the period for expenditure has been granted by the IRS.

Upon a determination of Loss of Qualifies School Construction Bond status, the Tax Credit bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption prior to their fixed maturity date, in whole, on the date designated by the School District, which date shall be a date prior to the January 15 following the next succeeding August 1, after a Determination of Loss of Qualified School Construction Bond status, at a redemption price equal to (i) the principal amount of the Tax Credit Bonds called for redemption, plus (ii) the redemption premium, plus (iii) accrued interest on the principal amount of the Tax Credit Bonds called for redemption plus the interest owed from the supplemental coupon from the Tax Credit Allowance Date immediately preceding the redemption date, to the date of redemption.

As part of the ARRA Act of 2009, issuers of QSCBs are eligible to receive direct payments from the federal government which offset interest payments on the bonds. As an alternate, QSCBs may be issued as tax credit bonds under which bond holders receive federal tax credits in lieu of interest as a means to significantly reduce the issuer's interest cost. The School District, under agreement with the federal government, has chosen to receive a thirty-five percent semi-annual direct payment from the federal government to help offset interest expense on the QSCBs.

As part of the Qualified School Construction Bonds issuance, the School District, pursuant to Section 3317.18, Ohio Revised Code, and Section 3301-8-01, Ohio Administrative Code, participated in the Ohio Credit Enhancement Program, and was assigned a rating of AA/Negative from Standard & Poor's for the bond issuance. In the event the School District is unable to make sufficient debt service payments and the payment will not be made by a credit enhancement facility, the Ohio Department of Education will make the sufficient payment.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $12,238,322, with an unvoted debt margin of $133,675 at June 30, 2020.

Note 22 - Capitalized Lease

In prior fiscal years, the School District entered into lease agreements to acquire, construct, and install new roofs on the school buildings. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement No. 13 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), "Accounting for Leases," which defines a capital lease as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds.

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

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$355,000	$118,708	$473,708
2022	365,000	106,576	471,576
2023	380,000	94,023	474,023
2024	395,000	80,964	475,964
2025	410,000	67,400	477,400
2026-2029	1,795,000	123,764	1,918,764
Total	$3,700,000	$591,435	$4,291,435

Note 23 - Set-Aside Calculation

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the General Fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by fiscal year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years. In prior fiscal years, the School District was also required to set aside money for budget stabilization and textbooks.

Effective April 10, 2001, through Amended Substitute Senate Bill 345, the requirements for school districts to establish and appropriate money for the budget stabilization was deleted from law.

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

	Capital Improvements
Set-Aside Balance as of as of June 30, 2019	$0
Current Fiscal Year Set-Aside Requirement	248,497
Current Fiscal Year Offsets	(43,168)
Qualifying Expenditures	(872,962)
Totals	($667,633)
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	$0

The School District had qualifying expenditures and offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the capital improvements set-aside amount below zero. This extra amount represents excess qualifying disbursements and may not be carried forward.

Note 24 - COVID 19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. The School District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans in which the School District participates fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)**

	2020	2019	2018
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06318930%	0.06165280%	0.05962150%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$3,780,727	$3,530,970	$3,562,254
School District's Covered Payroll	$2,182,185	$2,045,622	$1,937,036
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.25%	172.61%	183.90%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each fiscal year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2017	2016	2015	2014
0.05836320%	0.06055170%	0.06041000%	0.06041000%
$4,271,646	$3,455,139	$3,057,317	$3,592,390
$1,816,379	$1,826,328	$1,768,182	$1,646,298
235.17%	189.19%	172.91%	218.21%
62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)**

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06317352%	0.05997878%	0.06165539%	0.05902342%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$13,970,444	$13,187,987	$14,646,370	$19,756,918
School District's Covered Payroll	$7,268,121	$7,352,557	$6,590,829	$6,216,579
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	192.22%	179.37%	222.22%	317.81%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each fiscal year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2015	2014
0.05896678%	0.06055354%	0.06055354%
$16,296,693	$14,728,717	$17,544,751
$6,147,750	$6,168,177	$6,131,700
265.08%	238.79%	286.13%
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.06497440%	0.06251290%	0.06073630%	0.05924340%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,633,970	$1,734,277	$1,630,003	$1,688,656
School District's Covered Payroll	$2,182,185	$2,045,622	$1,937,036	$1,816,379
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	74.88%	84.78%	84.15%	92.97%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each fiscal year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.06317352%	0.05997878%	0.06165539%	0.05902342%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($1,046,305)	($963,798)	$2,405,566	$3,156,588
School District's Covered Payroll	$7,268,121	$7,352,557	$6,590,829	$6,216,579
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.40%	-13.11%	36.50%	50.78%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each fiscal year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$305,725	$294,595	$276,159	$271,185
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(305,725)	(294,595)	(276,159)	(271,185)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	$2,183,750	$2,182,185	$2,045,622	$1,937,036
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	$43,414	$51,590	$43,850	$34,186
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(43,414)	(51,590)	(43,850)	(34,186)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.99%	2.36%	2.14%	1.76%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.99%	15.86%	15.64%	15.76%

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.
(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
$254,293	$240,710	$245,070	$227,848	$233,780	$222,243
(254,293)	(240,710)	(245,070)	(227,848)	(233,780)	(222,243)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$1,816,379	$1,826,328	$1,768,182	$1,646,298	$1,738,142	$1,768,044
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
$30,401	$47,455	$33,560	$33,267	$39,616	$55,856
(30,401)	(47,455)	(33,560)	(33,267)	(39,616)	(55,856)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.67%	2.60%	1.90%	2.02%	2.28%	3.16%
15.67%	15.78%	15.76%	15.86%	15.73%	15.73%

Wellston City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District Contributions

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$1,074,485	$1,017,537	$1,029,358	$922,716
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,074,485)	(1,017,537)	(1,029,358)	(922,716)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll	$7,674,893	$7,268,121	$7,352,557	$6,590,829
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
$870,321	$860,685	$801,863	$797,121	$863,631	$850,097
(870,321)	(860,685)	(801,863)	(797,121)	(863,631)	(850,097)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$6,216,579	$6,147,750	$6,168,177	$6,131,700	$6,643,315	$6,539,208
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
$0	$0	$61,682	$61,317	$66,433	$65,392
0	0	(61,682)	(61,317)	(66,433)	(65,392)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc Cola. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are 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. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, ,2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

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

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

WELLSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON COUNTY

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 Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program	10.555	2019/2020	$54,736
Cash Assistance:			
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	97,513
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2019/2020	153,848
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	153,010
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2019/2020	328,006
Total Cash Assistance			732,377
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			787,113
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability	10.579	2019	13,400
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			800,513
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2019	88,003
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2020	598,981
Total Title I Grant to Local Educational Agencies			686,984
Special Education Cluster			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2019	55,204
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2020	334,357
Total Special Education			389,561
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2019	895
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2020	5,142
Total Early Childhoold Special Education			6,037
Total Special Education Cluster			395,598
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	2020	600,000
Special Education - State Personnel Development Grants	84.323	2019	600
Special Education - State Personnel Development Grants	84.323	2020	308
Total Special Education - State Personnel Development Grants			908
Rural Education	84.358	2019	331
Rural Education	84.358	2020	10,416
Total Rural Education			10,747
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2019	11,252
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2020	65,777
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			77,029
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2019	4,713
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2020	30,419
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			35,132
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,806,398
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$2,606,911**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

WELLSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON COUNTY

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

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

Wellston City School District
Jackson County
1 East Broadway Street
Wellston, Ohio 45692

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 Wellston City School District, Jackson County, Ohio, (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020,and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 9, 2021, wherein we noted the School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities.* We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the School District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the School District's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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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

Wellston City School District
Jackson County
1 East Broadway Street
Wellston, Ohio 45692

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The School District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on 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 School District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2021

WELLSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	No
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Program (list):** • 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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WELLSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

JACKSON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 3/23/2021

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This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov