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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District Ashland County 1783 State Route 60 Ashland, Oh 44805

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 Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District, Ashland County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District Ashland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District, Ashland County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, during 2020, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the 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/asset 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 14, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 15, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$845,753 which represents a 11.95% increase from the 2019 restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$6,138,938 in revenue or 68.74% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,791,366 or 31.26% of total revenues of \$8,930,304.
- The District had \$8,084,551 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,791,366 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$6,138,938 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$7,054,117 in revenues and \$6,323,160 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2020, the general fund's fund balance increased \$730,957 from a balance of \$6,639,910 to \$7,370,867.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for employee benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-26 of this report.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 27-67 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 70 through 85 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

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

		Net Position	
	Governmental Activities 2020		Restated Governmental Activities 2019
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 14,831,299		\$ 12,337,414
Net OPEB asset	455,013		443,752
Capital assets, net	5,833,662		5,831,788
Total assets	21,119,974		18,612,954
Deferred outflows of resources			
Pension	1,381,467		1,943,912
OPEB	122,189		92,452
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,503,656		2,036,364
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	904,346		823,858
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	95,254		129,221
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	7,443,089		7,460,758
Net OPEB liability	580,230		684,895
Other amounts	380,766		374,560
Total liabilities	9,403,685		9,473,292
Deferred inflows of resources			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,864,810		2,464,448
Pension	619,548		801,441
OPEB	812,020		832,323
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,296,378		4,098,212
Net Position			
Net Investment in capital assets	5,815,191		5,760,783
Restricted	1,644,719		1,283,703
Unrestricted	463,657		33,328
Total net position	\$ 7,923,567		\$ 7,077,814

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

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$7,923,567. Of this total, \$1,644,719 is restricted in use.

Current assets increased mainly due to an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents due to current year operations.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 13 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 14 for more detail.

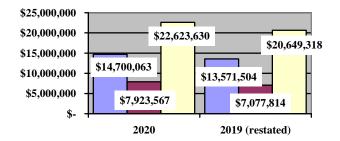
At year-end, capital assets represented 27.62% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, infrastructure, furniture, equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020, was \$5,815,191. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

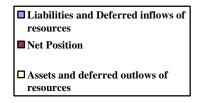
Deferred inflows related to pension decreased primarily due to a decrease in net difference between projected and actual earnings on investment by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail.

Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net OPEB liability. This liability is outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,644,719, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is \$463,657.

Governmental Activities





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

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

Change in Net Position

n.	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2019		
Revenues				
Program revenues: Charges for services and sales	\$ 870,585	\$ 1,196,107		
Operating grants and contributions	1,920,781	1,715,576		
General revenues:	1,520,701	1,713,370		
Property taxes	3,917,059	3,518,007		
Grants and entitlements	2,055,335	2,029,768		
Investment earnings	150,728	167,723		
Other	15,816	29,306		
Total revenues	8,930,304	8,656,487		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	462,952	423,790		
Special	484,146	377,156		
Vocational	3,560,763	3,186,494		
Adult/continuing	615,306	827,448		
Other	13,133	17,387		
Support services:				
Pupil	308,408	224,062		
Instructional staff	12,195	8,171		
Board of education	53,540	58,719		
Administration	924,060	674,275		
Fiscal	384,896	310,360		
Operations and maintenance of plant	750,745	573,301		
Pupil transportation	3,357	6,684		
Central	219,460	173,992		
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	125,405	89,765		
Food service operations	113,996	124,207		
Extracurricular activities	50,526	30,718		
Interest and fiscal charges	1,663	4,029		
Total expenses	8,084,551	7,110,558		
Change in net position	845,753	1,545,929		
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	7,077,814	5,531,885		
Net position at end of year	\$ 7,923,567	\$ 7,077,814		
•				

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$845,753. Total governmental expenses of \$8,084,551 were offset by program revenues of \$2,791,366 and general revenues of \$6,138,938. Program revenues supported 34.53% of the total governmental expenses.

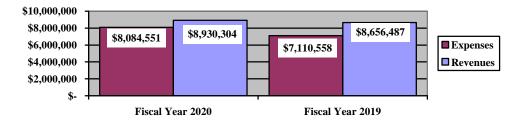
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 66.88% of total governmental revenue.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$973,993 or 13.70%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in a prior fiscal year.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$915,357 and \$546,688 in pension expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$159,127) and (\$956,534) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020 was \$1,166,076. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

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

Governmental Activities

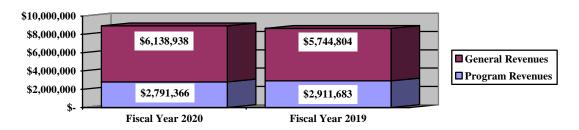
	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	
Program expenses					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 462,952	\$ 188,034	\$ 423,790	\$ 242,558	
Special	484,146	186,466	377,156	74,262	
Vocational	3,560,763	2,538,170	3,186,494	1,971,461	
Adult/continuing	615,306	(48,642)	827,448	(37,544)	
Other	13,133	13,133	17,387	17,387	
Support services:					
Pupil	308,408	178,606	224,062	213,244	
Instructional staff	12,195	8,607	8,171	8,171	
Board of education	53,540	53,540	58,719	58,719	
Administration	924,060	755,091	674,275	479,366	
Fiscal	384,896	384,896	310,360	310,360	
Operations and maintenance of plant	750,745	749,756	573,301	570,481	
Pupil transportation	3,357	3,357	6,684	6,684	
Central	219,460	182,187	173,992	158,678	
Operations of non-instructional services:					
Other non-instructional services	125,405	67,187	89,765	89,765	
Food service operations	113,996	24,679	124,207	14,850	
Extracurricular activities	50,526	6,455	30,718	16,404	
Interest and fiscal charges	1,663	1,663	4,029	4,029	
Total expenses	\$ 8,084,551	\$ 5,293,185	\$ 7,110,558	\$ 4,198,875	

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 56.02% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 65.47%. The District's taxpayers and State funding are the primary support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$8,909,056, which is greater than last year's restated total of \$7,910,741. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019. The fund balances at June 30, 2019 have been restated as described in Note3.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2020	Percentage <u>Change</u>		
General Other Governmental	\$ 7,370,867 1,538,189	\$ 6,639,910 1,270,831	\$ 730,957 267,358	11.01 % 21.04 %
Total	\$ 8,909,056	\$ 7,910,741	\$ 998,315	12.62 %

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

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$730,957 or 11.01%.

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

		2020		2019		Increase	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	(]	Decrease)	Change
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	3,448,947	\$	3,066,239	\$	382,708	12.48 %
Intergovernmental		3,064,919		3,019,052		45,867	1.52 %
Investment income		112,866		142,816		(29,950)	(20.97) %
Tuition and fees		346,316		266,969		79,347	29.72 %
Charges for services		6,545		8,681		(2,136)	(24.61) %
Other revenues		74,524	_	214,207		(139,683)	(65.21) %
Total	\$	7,054,117	<u>\$</u>	6,717,964	\$	336,153	5.00 %
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	3,933,666	\$	3,920,117	\$	13,549	0.35 %
Support services		1,990,645		1,925,667		64,978	3.37 %
Operation of non-instructional services		125,405		89,765		35,640	39.70 %
Extracurricular activities		22,517		31,468		(8,951)	(28.44) %
Facilities acquisition and construction		234,303		31,244		203,059	649.91 %
Debt service		6,203	_	23,752		(17,549)	(73.88) %
Total	\$	6,312,739	\$	6,022,013	\$	290,726	4.83 %

Taxes increased \$382,708 or 12.48% due to increased collections and fluctuations in amounts available for advance at fiscal year-end. Investment income decreased \$29,950 or 20.97% due to the decreased interest rates. Tuition and fees increased \$79,347 or 29.72% due to increased open enrollment. Other revenues decreased \$139,683 or 65.21% due mainly to a decrease in contract services related to the District's technology programs. All other revenues remain comparable to the prior year

Instruction and support services increased due to fluctuations in personnel costs. Operation on non-instructional services increased due to the District's technology programs requiring more materials and supplies. Extracurricular activities decreased due to less student participation. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures increased as the District made some building improvements and purchased equipment to improve the building. Debt service decreased as the District paid down its debt, leading to decreased interest expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The District's budget is prepared per 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.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$6,519,264 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$7,000,000. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2020 were \$7,146,656. This represents a \$146,656 increase over final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

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

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$6,290,918 and final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$6,376,418. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2020 totaled \$6,240,673, which was \$135,745 less than the final budget appropriations, due to controls on spending.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$5,833,662 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, infrastructure, furniture, equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared to 2019:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	20	2019			
Land	\$	50,000	\$	50,000	
Land improvements		93,478		70,040	
Buildings and building improvements	4,7	770,893		4,424,533	
Infrastructure		9,806		11,257	
Furniture, fixtures, and vehicles		909,485		1,275,958	
Total	\$ 5,8	333,662	\$	5,831,788	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$1,874 is due to additions of \$456,832 exceeding depreciation expense of \$336,165 and current year disposals of \$118,793 (net of accumulated depreciation) in the fiscal year.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$11,621 in energy conservation improvement bonds and \$6,850 in capital lease obligations outstanding. All of this total is due within one year.

The following table summarizes the outstanding debt at year end.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2020	Governmental Activities 2019
Energy conservation bonds Capital lease obligations	\$ 11,621 6,850	\$ 56,963 14,042
Total	\$ 18,471	\$ 71,005

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's long-term obligations.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

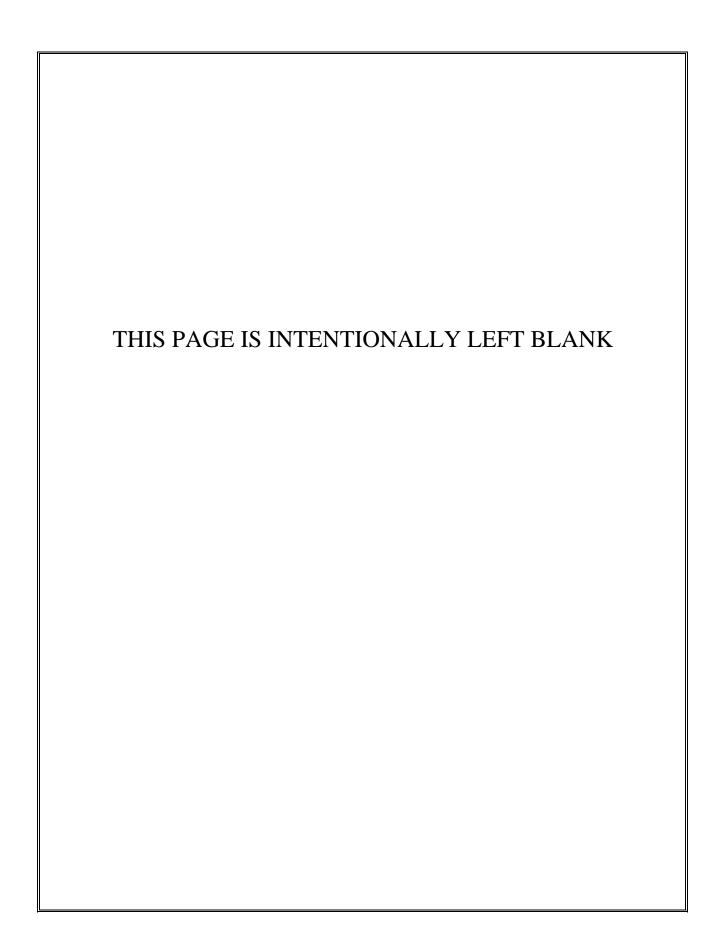
The District is fiscally sound and ended the 2020 fiscal year in strong financial position. However, it is a fact that the District faces many financial challenges. The first challenge is that although the District had the resources necessary to meet operating expenses in fiscal year 2020, primarily due to closely monitoring expenditures, it will be critical that the District's management continues to operate the District within its financial means, in order to avoid operating deficits. According to the District's current five-year forecast, projections indicate a balanced budget year over year, however in accordance with the biennium budget and the funding formula for public joint vocational schools, the district will not experience revenue growth in Unrestricted Grants in Aid for FY2021. Additionally, the district had received certified valuations for increased revenue related to the installation of the Rover Pipeline, which has since been appealed by owners. While the current uncertainty related to these issues does not pose a threat the finances of the district, but rather places a hold on potential growth of new programs and offerings. The question of growth will force District management to evaluate revenue options and cuts in expenditures that will provide a balance for a financially stable District, students that are receiving the services they deserve and taxpayers that are willing to support the needs of both.

State foundational funding (Unrestricted Grants in Aid) has remained stable to the District, however, the District has been placed on a funding freeze for the 2021 fiscal year. Funding estimates beyond the 2021 year are questionable and directly related to action of the state legislature. The District is growing in enrollment and over the next few years will be expected to operate on limited funds with higher enrollments. The enrollment growth the District is experiencing is promising, however, the District will be funding programs in which it is not obtaining funding for.

The District's management must continue to provide the resources necessary to meet student needs while diligently planning expenses and staying within the five-year plan. The five-year plan is utilized by management to manage resources effectively and efficiently. Additional revenues ideally are not to be treated as a windfall to supplement current programs but as an opportunity to extend the life of the five-year plan by means of creating additional cutting-edge programs that best serve student and community needs as well as providing opportunity to expand revenue growth.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show that the District is accountable for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Julie Smith, Treasurer/CFO, Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District, 1783 State Route 60, Ashland, OH 44805.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,708,908
Cash with fiscal agent	1,056,737
Receivables:	
Property taxes	4,860,323
Accounts	22,499
Intergovernmental	131,330
Prepayments	39,668
Materials and supplies inventory	6,437
Inventory held for resale	5,397
Net OPEB asset (Note 14)	455,013
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	50,000
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,783,662
Capital assets, net	5,833,662
Total assets	21,119,974
Deferred outflows of resources:	-
Pension (Note 13)	1,381,467
OPEB (Note 14)	122,189
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,503,656
	1,503,030
Liabilities:	404044
Accounts payable	106,941
Accrued wages and benefits payable	531,702
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .	75,756
Intergovernmental payable	54,061
Accrued interest payable	97
Unearned revenue	1,100
Claims payable	134,689
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	95,254
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (Note 13)	7,443,089
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	580,230
Other amounts due in more than one year .	380,766
Total liabilities	9,403,685
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,864,810
Pension (Note 13)	619,548
OPEB (Note 14)	812,020
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,296,378
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	5,815,191
Restricted for:	2,222,22
Capital projects	865,905
Locally funded programs	5,160
State funded programs	47,609
	38,409
Federally funded programs	· ·
Student activities	76,438
Other purposes	611,198
Unrestricted (deficit)	463,657
Total net position	\$ 7,923,567

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

				Program	Revenu	es	R	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
				harges for	-	rating Grants	Governmental	
		Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and (Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:	¢	462.052	\$	274.019	\$		¢	(100 024)
Regular	\$	462,952 484,146	Ф	274,918	Ф	297,680	\$	(188,034) (186,466)
Special		3,560,763		71,398		,		. , ,
Adult/continuing		615,306		328,807		951,195 335,141		(2,538,170) 48,642
Other		13,133		320,007		333,141		(13,133)
Support services:		13,133		-		-		(13,133)
Pupil		308,408				129,802		(178,606)
Instructional staff		12,195		-		3,588		(8,607)
Board of education		53,540		-		3,366		(53,540)
Administration		924,060		78,087		90,882		(755,091)
Fiscal		384,896		76,067		90,882		(384,896)
Operations and maintenance		750,745		720		269		(749,756)
Pupil transportation		3,357		720		207		(3,357)
Central		219,460		3,793		33,480		(182,187)
Operation of non-instructional services:		217,400		3,773		33,400		(102,107)
Food service operations		113,996		34,622		54,695		(24,679)
Other non-instructional services		125,405		44,016		14,202		(67,187)
Extracurricular activities		50,526		34,224		9,847		(6,455)
Interest and fiscal charges		1,663				-		(1,663)
								<u> </u>
Total governmental activities	\$	8,084,551	\$	870,585	\$	1,920,781		(5,293,185)
			Propert Gene Capit	al revenues: y taxes levied for ral purposes al outlay	 			3,435,250 481,809
				and entitlements				
			_	ecific programs				2,055,335
				nent earnings				150,728
			Miscell	laneous				15,816
			Total g	eneral revenues				6,138,938
			Change	e in net position				845,753
			-	sition at				
			begin	ning of year (re	stated)	• • • • •		7,077,814
			Net pos	sition at end of	year		\$	7,923,567

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 7,150,497	\$ 1,558,411	\$ 8,708,908
Property taxes	4,324,101	536,222	4,860,323
Accounts	5,039	17,460	22,499
Interfund loans	68,800	38,409	107,209
Intergovernmental	-	131,330	131,330
Prepayments	36,289	3,379	39,668
Materials and supplies inventory	6,070	367 5,397	6,437 5,397
Total assets	\$ 11,590,796	\$ 2,290,975	\$ 13,881,771
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 54,005	\$ 52,936	\$ 106,941
Accrued wages and benefits payable	487,908	43,794	531,702
Intergovernmental payable	53,555	506	54,061
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	68,181	7,575	75,756
Interfund loans payable	-	107,209	107,209
Unearned revenue	_	1,100	1,100
Total liabilities	663,649	213,120	876,769
Deferred inflows of resources:	,		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,440,430	424,380	3,864,810
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	115,850	15,078	130,928
Intergovernmental revenue not available	-	100,208	100,208
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,556,280	539,666	4,095,946
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Materials and supplies inventory	6,070	367	6,437
Prepaids	36,289	3,379	39,668
Scholarships	-	11,127	11,127
Restricted:			
Capital improvements	-	850,924	850,924
Adult education	-	625,097	625,097
Other purposes	-	17,166	17,166
Student activities	-	76,438	76,438
Student success and wellness	-	47,609	47,609
Committed: Termination benefits	20.666		20.666
Assigned:	20,666	-	20,666
Student and staff support	10,244	-	10,244
Facilities acquisition and construction	27,007	-	27,007
Other purposes	35,898	-	35,898
Unassigned (deficit)	7,234,693	(93,918)	7,140,775
Total fund balances	7,370,867	1,538,189	8,909,056
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	\$ 11,590,796	\$ 2,290,975	\$ 13,881,771

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,~2020}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 8,909,056
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		5,833,662
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable	\$ 130,928	
Intergovernmental receivable	100,208	221 126
Total		231,136
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 on the statement of net position.		922,048
		,
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(97)
current period and therefore is not reported in the runds.		(91)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/		
outflows are not reported in governmental funds.	1 201 467	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension	1,381,467 (619,548)	
Net pension liability	(7,443,089)	
Total	(1) -1, -1, -1	(6,681,170)
The 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 governmental funds.		
Net OPEB asset	455,013	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	122,189	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(812,020)	
Net OPEB liability	(580,230)	(815,048)
Total		(813,048)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Energy conservation bonds	(11,621)	
Capital lease obligations	(6,850)	
Compensated absences	(457,549)	
Total		 (476,020)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 7,923,567

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	3,448,947	\$	486,159	\$	3,935,106	
Tuition		346,316		326,259		672,575	
Earnings on investments		112,866		15,363		128,229	
Charges for services		6,545		34,622		41,167	
Extracurricular		-		34,224		34,224	
Classroom materials and fees		-		84,828		84,828	
Rental income		320		-		320	
Contributions and donations		20,917		5,309		26,226	
Contract services		37,471		, -		37,471	
Other local revenues		15,816		360		16,176	
Intergovernmental - state		3,064,919		407,770		3,472,689	
Intergovernmental - federal		-		441,532		441,532	
Total revenues		7,054,117		1,836,426		8,890,543	
				,,		-,,-	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		417,914		-		417,914	
Special		458,533		-		458,533	
Vocational		3,044,134		218,055		3,262,189	
Adult/continuing		-		604,713		604,713	
Other		13,085		-		13,085	
Support services:							
Pupil		214,741		80,844		295,585	
Instructional staff		8,642		3,480		12,122	
Board of education		52,935		-		52,935	
Administration		714,101		155,442		869,543	
Fiscal		363,905		10,758		374,663	
Operations and maintenance		466,601		161,466		628,067	
Pupil transportation		1,992		, _		1,992	
Central		167,728		35,668		203,396	
Operation of non-instructional services:		,		,		,	
Food service operations		_		106,529		106,529	
Other non-instructional services		125,405		-		125,405	
Extracurricular activities		22,517		27,453		49,970	
Facilities acquisition and construction		234,303		126,708		361,011	
Debt service:		231,303		120,700		501,011	
Principal retirement		5,851		46,683		52,534	
Interest and fiscal charges		352		1,690		2,042	
Total expenditures	-	6,312,739		1,579,489		7,892,228	
Total experiences		0,312,737		1,577,107		7,072,220	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		741,378		256,937		998,315	
over (under) empenditures: * * * * * * * * * *		7.17,570		200,507		770,010	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in		-		10,421		10,421	
Transfers (out)		(10,421)		-		(10,421)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(10,421)		10,421			
						000 215	
Net change in fund balances		730,957		267,358		998,315	
Fund balances at							
beginning of year (restated)		6,639,910		1,270,831		7,910,741	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	7,370,867	\$	1,538,189	\$	8,909,056	

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		\$	998,315
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 are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 456,83 (336,16		120,667
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(118,793)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Intergovernmental Total	(18,04 27,30	,	9,261
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			52,534
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB Total	552,47 6,83		559,313
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities Pension OPEB Total	(915,35 		(756,230)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			379
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(24,773)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among			
the governmental activities.			5,080
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	845,753

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fina	ance with
	Original		Final	Actual		ositive egative)
Revenues:	<u>- 8</u>					
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 3,305,076	\$	3,507,687	\$ 3,582,037	\$	74,350
Tuition	319,539		339,128	346,316		7,188
Earnings on investments	104,139		110,523	112,866		2,343
Rental income	295		313	320		7
Other local revenues	2,243		2,381	2,431		50
Intergovernmental - state	 2,787,972		2,958,882	 3,021,600		62,718
Total revenues	 6,519,264		6,918,914	 7,065,570		146,656
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	466,048		456,497	454,523		1,974
Special	495,577		460,874	458,880		1,994
Vocational	3,011,561		2,976,676	2,963,460		13,216
Other	19,752		13,988	13,928		60
Support services:	252 554		210 220	217 272		0.40
Pupil	252,774		218,220	217,272		948
Instructional staff	6,845		8,680	8,642		38
Board of education	60,606		53,352	53,121		231
Administration	784,164		713,713 367,070	708,625		5,088
Fiscal	369,233		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	365,483		1,587
Operations and maintenance	486,262 11,542		474,501 2,001	471,247 1,992		3,254 9
Pupil transportation	261,928		171,337	1,992		3,979
Extracurricular activities	18,579		171,337	17,312		3,979 75
Facilities acquisition and construction	26,047		240,649	239,609		1,040
Total expenditures	 6,270,918		6,174,945	 6,141,452		33,493
	 					_
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	240.246		7.12.050	024.110		100 140
over (under) expenditures	248,346		743,969	 924,118		180,149
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	-		36,413	36,413		-
Transfers (out)	(20,000)		(127,561)	(25,309)		102,252
Advances in	-		25,000	25,000		-
Advances (out)	-		(73,912)	(73,912)		-
Sale of capital assets	-		19,673	19,673		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (20,000)		(120,387)	(18,135)		102,252
Net change in fund balance	228,346		623,582	905,983		282,401
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,079,591		6,079,591	6,079,591		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	26,658		26,658	26,658		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 6,334,595	\$	6,729,831	\$ 7,012,232	\$	282,401
•	 			 		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	1,056,737	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		134,689	
Net position:			
Unrestricted	\$	922,048	

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

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$	1,013,642
Operating expenses:		
Claims		1,039,062
Operating loss		(25,420)
Nonoperating revenues:		
Interest revenue		30,500
Change in net position		5,080
Net position at beginning of year		916,968
Net position at end of year	\$	922,048

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

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash payments for claims	\$	1,013,642 (1,018,394)	
Net cash used in operating activities		(4,752)	
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received		30,500	
Net increase in cash with fiscal agent		25,748	
Cash with fiscal agent at beginning of year		1,030,989	
Cash with fiscal agent at end of year	\$	1,056,737	
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Operating loss	\$	(25,420)	
Changes in assets and liabilities: Increase in claims payable		20,668	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(4,752)	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITIY

The Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District, Ashland County, (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District, as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code, is responsible for providing public education to residents of the member Districts. The District is directed by an appointed nine-member Board of Education appointed by participating Districts.

The District serves an area of approximately 777 square miles with an enrollment of 594 students. The District employs 9 administrative and supervisory personnel, 48 certified employees (full-time and part-time) and 20 non-certificated employees (full-time and part-time).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Tri-County Computer Services Association

The Tri-County Computer Services Association (TCCSA) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 20 Districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions for member districts. Each of the governments of these districts supports TCCSA based upon per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The TCCSA assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating district and a representative from the fiscal agent. TCCSA is governed by a board of directors chosen from the general membership of the TCCSA assembly. The board of directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least an assembly member from each county from which participating districts are located. The Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District paid \$60,297 to the Midland Council of Governments, which serves as fiscal agent, during fiscal year 2020 for services. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Midland Council of Governments located in Wooster, Ohio.

INSURANCE POOL

Jefferson Health Plan Self-Insurance Plan

The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) Self-Insurance Plan, a claims servicing pool comprised of fifty members. Each participant is a member of the assembly. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors elected from the JHP's assembly. Each member pays a monthly premium based on their claims history and a monthly administration fee. The Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District paid \$49,508 to JHP during fiscal year 2020 for services. All participating members retain their risk and the Plan acts as the claims servicing agent.

B. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

C. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes.

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUND

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The following is the District's proprietary fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical benefits to employees.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District does not have any fiduciary funds.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources 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 District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgetary Data

All funds, other than 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. Budgetary modifications at this level require resolution of the Board of Education. The Treasurer has been given authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

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

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

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$112,866, which includes \$6,146 assigned from other District funds.

The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the District's central bank account and reported as cash with fiscal agent.

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

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

G. Prepayments

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

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

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

At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is considered nonspendable in an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

H. Inventory

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

I. Capital Assets

All of the District's capital assets are general capital assets resulting from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date donated. The District's capitalization threshold is \$5,000. 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 reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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

J. Interfund Balances

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

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

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

K. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences."

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

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

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Interfund Activity

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

Interfund activities between governmental funds are eliminated in the statement of activities.

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

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

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Net Position

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

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Q. Estimates

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

	General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 6,639,910	\$	1,181,559	\$	7,821,469
GASB Statement No. 84	 		89,272		89,272
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 6,639,910	\$	1,270,831	\$	7,910,741

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

	Go	Governmental		
		Activities		
Net position as previously reported	\$	6,988,542		
GASB Statement No. 84		89,272		
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$	7,077,814		

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds or private-purpose trust funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$67,604 and private-purpose trust funds reported assets and net position of \$22,737.

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>I</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Food service	\$	4,934
Vocational education		50,208
Miscellaneous federal grants		38,409

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in 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, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the District had \$375 in deposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

B. Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year-end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$1,056,737. All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the consortium.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$74,705. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2020, \$39,054 of the District's bank balance of \$328,107 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$39,053 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2020, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

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

		Investment Maturity	
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or	
Investment type	Amount	less	
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio	\$ 8,633,828	\$ 8,633,828	

The weighted average maturity is 1 day.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates substantially increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less. State statute requires that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not address investment credit risk beyond the requirements of State statutes.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. Requirements in State statute prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board or qualified trustee.

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

Investment type	Fair Value	% of Total
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 8,633,828	100.00

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

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

Cash	and	investments	per	note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 74,705
Investments	8,633,828
Cash with fiscal agent	1,056,737
Cash on hand	 375
Total	\$ 9,765,645

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities \$ 9,765,645

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund statements consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fund	Payable funds	Amount
General fund Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 68,800 38,409
Total		\$ 107.209

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Interfund Transfers

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

Amount

Transfers from general fund to:

Nonmajor governmental funds

\$ 10,421

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

All transfers during fiscal year 2020 were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from seven counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$115,850 in the general fund and \$15,078 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2019 was \$900,911 in the general fund and \$136,849 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

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

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

		2019 Second Half Collections			2020 First Half Collections		
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$	1,319,553,900	88.08	\$	1,361,406,050	73.98	
Public utility personal	Ψ	178,596,050	11.92	Ψ —	478,871,300	26.02	
Total	\$	1,498,149,950	100.00	\$	1,840,277,350	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	4.10		\$	4.10		

NOTE 7 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property and business owners under Enterprise Zone Agreements ("EZAs") and the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program with the taxing districts of the District. The EZAs and CRA program are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property and business owners who renovate or construct new buildings or bring new jobs into the area. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock, the development of new structures, and economic growth. Within the taxing districts of the District, certain municipal governments located in the counties of Holmes and Ashland have entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the Districts property taxes were reduced by \$4,333 in Holmes County and \$30,815, in Ashland County. The District is not receiving any amounts from the other governments in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

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

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees) and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 4,860,323
Accounts	22,499
Intergovernmental	131,330
Total	\$ 5,014,152

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets at June 30, 2019 have been restated to properly classify certain assets of the District. The restatement had no effect on net position. The restatement had the follow effect on the various capital asset classifications:

Govermental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2019	Adjustments	Restated Balance 7/1/2019
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:			
Land	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	50,000		50,000
Capital Assets being Depreciated:			
Land improvements	212,497	41,162	253,659
Buildings and building improvements	10,159,807	828,026	10,987,833
Infrastructure	60,260	-	60,260
Furniture and equipment	2,933,029	(862,680)	2,070,349
Vehicles	6,508	(6,508)	
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	13,372,101		13,372,101
Less: Accumulated Depreciation			
Land improvements	(142,457)	(13,465)	(155,922)
Buildings and building improvements	(5,735,274)	(338,680)	(6,073,954)
Infrastructure	(49,003)	(123)	(49,126)
Furniture and equipment	(1,657,071)	345,760	(1,311,311)
Vehicles	(6,508)	6,508	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(7,590,313)		(7,590,313)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, net	5,781,788		5,781,788
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 5,831,788	<u> </u>	\$ 5,831,788

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

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

	Restated			
	Balance			Balance
	7/1/2019	Additions	Deductions	6/30/2020
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	50,000			50,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	253,659	-	-	253,659
Buildings and building improvements	10,987,833	95,036	-	11,082,869
Infrastructure	60,260	-	-	60,260
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	2,070,349	361,796	(177,386)	2,254,759
Total capital assets, being depreciated	13,372,101	456,832	(177,386)	13,651,547
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(155,922)	(4,259)	-	(160,181)
Buildings and improvements	(6,073,954)	(238,022)	-	(6,311,976)
Infrastructure	(49,126)	(1,328)	-	(50,454)
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	(1,311,311)	(92,556)	58,593	(1,345,274)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,590,313)	(336,165)	58,593	(7,867,885)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,831,788	\$ 120,667	\$ (118,793)	\$ 5,833,662

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

\$ 33,986
955
234,999
5,748
1,447
45,495
1,365
7,625
 4,545
\$ 336,165
\$

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capitalized lease with U.S. Bank Equipment Financing for copier equipment. This lease agreement meets the criteria of a capital lease that generally transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of copier equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$144,053. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020 was \$140,301 leaving a current book value of \$3,752. Principal and interest payments for the capital lease in fiscal year 2020 totaled \$7,192 and \$431, respectively, paid by the general fund and the adult education fund.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2021	\$ 6,988
Total minimum lease payments	6,988
Less amount representing interest	(138)
Total	\$ 6,850

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance 5/30/2019	_A	dditions	Re	eductions	 Balance 6/30/2020	 e Within ne Year
HB264, Energy Conservation	 _					 	
Improvement Bond, 4%							
interest rate, due 7/15/2020	\$ 56,963	\$	-	\$	(45,342)	\$ 11,621	\$ 11,621
Capital lease obligations	14,042		-		(7,192)	6,850	6,850
Net pension liability	7,460,758		3,394		(21,063)	7,443,089	-
Net OPEB liability/asset	684,895		-		(104,665)	580,230	-
Compensated absences	 432,776		120,886		(96,113)	 457,549	 76,783
Total	\$ 8,649,434	\$	124,280	\$	(274,375)	\$ 8,499,339	\$ 95,254

Energy Conservation Bonds

On July 15, 2005, the District issued \$527,619 of energy conservation bonds for the purpose of acquiring and installing energy conservation improvements. The bonds mature on July 15, 2020 and carry an interest rate of 4 percent.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

On August 1, 2007, the District issued \$668,781 of energy conservation bonds for the purpose of additional energy conservation improvements (Phase II). On February 24, 2015, the remaining portion of the Phase II HB264 energy conservation bonds were refunded with the issuance of \$332,535 of 2015 series energy conservation refunding bonds. The proceeds of the refunding bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provided resources for future debt service payments on the refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds were considered defeased and removed from the financial statements. The refunding bonds matured on February 24, 2018. As of June 30, 2020, the outstanding amount of the refunded bonds is \$5,560.

The bonds will be repaid with tax revenue from the permanent improvement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the energy conservations bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

	Energy Conservation Improvement							
Fiscal	Phase I							
Year Ending	General Obligation Bonds							
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total					
2021	\$ 11,621	\$ 116	\$ 11,737					

Capital Lease Obligations

See Note 10 for a discussion about the District's capital lease obligations.

Net Pension Liability

See Note 13 for information on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 14 for information on the District's net OPEB liability/asset. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the adult education fund for employees whose salaries are paid from that fund. All other severance payments are paid from the termination benefits fund. In the event the food service fund has funds available, severance payments are made from that fund, otherwise, they are paid from the termination benefits fund. Accrued vacation leave will be paid from the fund from which the employee wages are paid.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2020, are a voted debt margin of \$165,613,341 and an unvoted debt margin of \$1,840,277.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District has a comprehensive property and casualty policy with a deductible of \$1,000 per incident on property and equipment. The District's vehicle insurance policy limit is \$15,000,000 with no collision deductible for automobiles or buses. All board members, administrators, and employees are covered under a District liability policy.

Additionally, the District carries a \$15,000,000 Educational Liability Policy. The limits of this coverage are \$15,000,000 per occurrence and in aggregate. An Excess Liability policy brings total liability coverage to \$17,000,000. There have been no settlements paid in excess of insurance nor has insurance coverage been significantly reduced in the past three years.

B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President and Superintendent have a \$20,000 position bond. The Treasurer is covered under a surety bond in the amount of \$50,000. The District has a bond in the amount of \$20,000, which covers the Treasurer's Assistant. In addition, the District is covered by a blanket Public Employee Dishonesty Policy in the amount of \$200,000.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System, an insurance purchasing pool, a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. The District is a member of the Ohio School Board Association Group Rating System, an insurance purchasing pool. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs. The group presently consists of over 400 Districts. The purchasing pool is administered by CompManagement, Inc.

D. Employee Health Insurance

The District is self-insured for its medical, prescription, and dental insurance programs. Premiums are paid into the self-insurance fund and are available to pay claims and administrative costs. A stop-loss insurance contract with a private insurance carrier covers specific liability claims in excess of \$35,000 per employee.

The claims liability of \$134,689 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2020 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability for 2019 and 2020 are listed below:

	Balance at			
	Beginning	Current	Claims	Balance at
	of Year	Claims	Payment	End of Year
2020	\$ 114,021	\$ 1,039,062	\$ (1,018,394)	\$ 134,689
2019	70,789	923,938	(880,706)	114,021

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *		Eligible to Retire after August 1, 2017				
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of services credit: or Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit				
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit				

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0%.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$115,467 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$7,217 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$437,007 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$59,318 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

		SERS	-	STRS		Total
Proportion of the net pension						
liability prior measurement date	0	.02424830%	0	.02761543%		
Proportion of the net pension						
liability current measurement date	0.02285880%		0.02747263%			
Change in proportionate share	-0	-0.00138950%		-0.00014280%		
Proportionate share of the net						
pension liability	\$	1,367,682	\$	6,075,407	\$	7,443,089
Pension expense	\$	135,207	\$	780,150	\$	915,357

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

	SERS		STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	34,682	\$ 49,463	\$ 84,145
Changes of assumptions		-	713,674	713,674
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share		3,245	27,929	31,174
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		115,467	 437,007	 552,474
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	153,394	\$ 1,228,073	\$ 1,381,467

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$	26,298	\$ 26,298
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		17,552		296,932	314,484
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		78,257		200,509	 278,766
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	95,809	\$	523,739	\$ 619,548

\$552,474 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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

	SERS	 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	_				
2021	\$ (21,210)	\$ 281,633	\$	260,423	
2022	(45,463)	(4,293)		(49,756)	
2023	(1,167)	(39,537)		(40,704)	
2024	 9,958	 29,524		39,482	
Total	\$ (57,882)	\$ 267,327	\$	209,445	

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial cost method

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

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

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

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current						
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	1,916,612	\$	1,367,682	\$	907,336	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

	Current						
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	8,878,531	\$	6,075,407	\$	3,702,419	

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$6,839.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$6,839 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$6,839 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	02468740%	0.	02761543%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	02307270%	0.	02747263%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	00161470%	-0.	00014280%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	580,230	\$	-	\$ 580,230
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	455,013	\$ 455,013
OPEB expense	\$	(8,931)	\$	(150,196)	\$ (159,127)

At June 30, 2020, the 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	\$ 8,518	\$	41,249	\$	49,767
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,392		-		1,392
Changes of assumptions	42,380		9,564		51,944
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	-		12,247		12,247
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	 6,839				6,839
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 59,129	\$	63,060	\$	122,189
	 SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources	_				
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ 127,473	\$	23,149	\$	150,622
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-		28,577		28,577
Changes of assumptions	32,514		498,868		531,382
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	 60,490		40,949		101,439
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 220,477	\$	591,543	\$	812,020

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$6,839 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS		STRS	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ (56,375)	\$	(117,025)	\$	(173,400)
2022	(25,659)		(117,023)		(142,682)
2023	(25,253)		(105,571)		(130,824)
2024	(25,319)		(101,554)		(126,873)
2025	(24,368)		(88,832)		(113,200)
Thereafter	(11,213)		1,522		(9,691)
Total	\$ (168,187)	\$	(528,483)	\$	(696,670)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13%, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.62% was used as of June 30, 2018. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Disc	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	704,289	\$	580,230	\$	481,588
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	464,882	\$	580,230	\$	733,269

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2018, are presented below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	388,263	\$	455,013	\$	511,134
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	515,963	\$	455,013	\$	380,363

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

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While 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 and disbursements.

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	905,983
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(90,065)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		9,778
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(12,286)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(161,664)
Adjustment for encumbrances		79,211
GAAP basis	\$	730,957

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. These include the uniform schools supplies fund, public school support fund, termination benefits fund and the community services fund. In addition, the unclaimed monies fund is legally budgeted as a separate private-purpose trust fund but is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis.

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

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. 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 District.

D. COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District. The District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans are subject to increased market volatility, which could result in a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

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

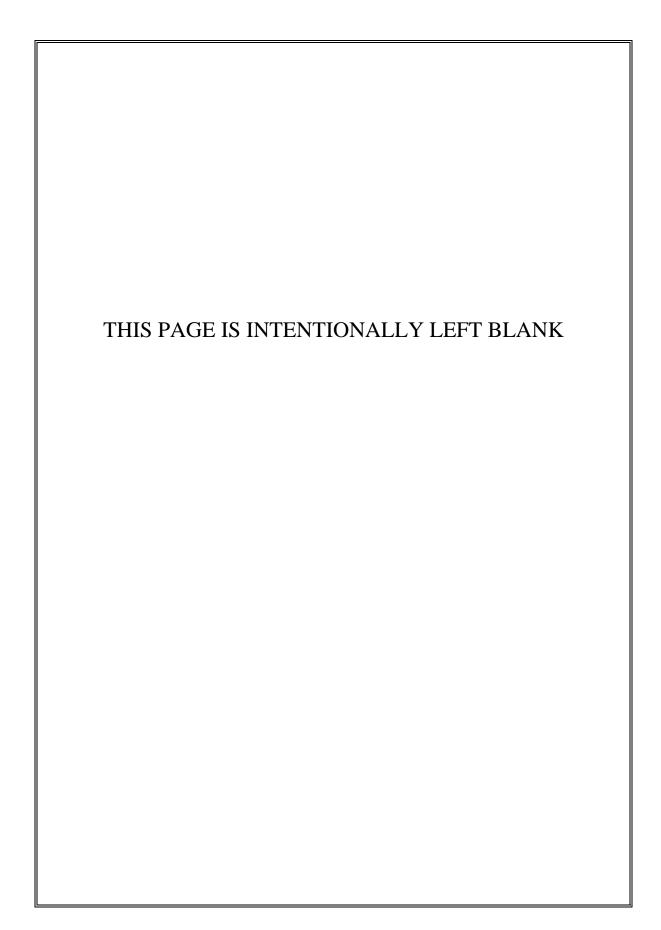
NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

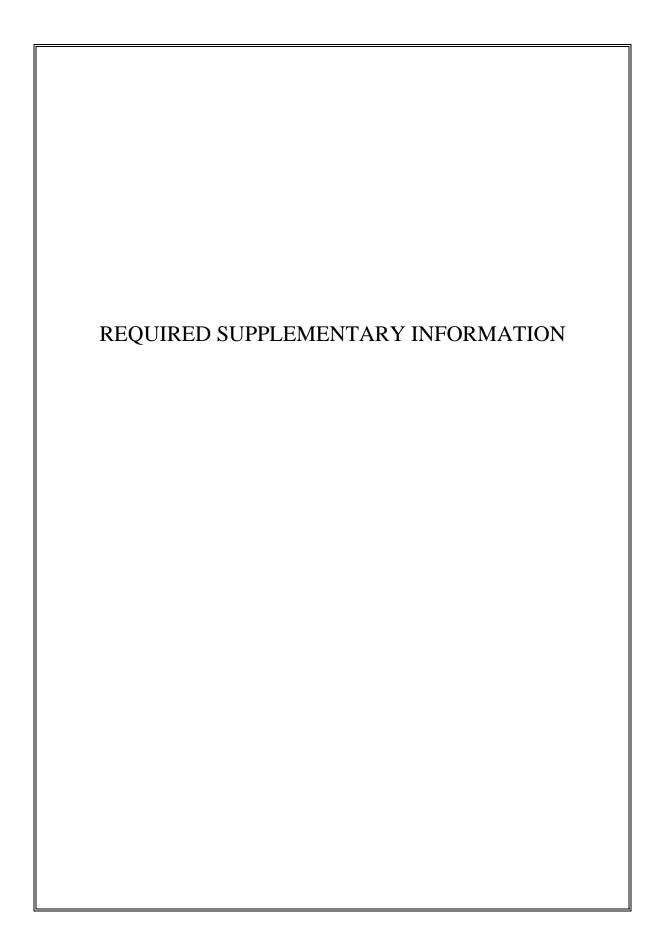
	Capital Improvements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-	
Current year set-aside requirement		75,442	
Current year offsets		(75,442)	
Total	\$		
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$		

NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. To the extent of available balances at June 30, 2020, encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At fiscal year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enci	umbrances
General	\$	27,061
Nonmajor governmental		122,764
Total	\$	149,825





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2020	2019		2018			2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02285880%		0.02424830%		0.02416410%		(0.02667900%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,367,682	\$	1,388,745	\$	1,443,752	\$	1,952,657
District's covered payroll	\$	775,852	\$	862,326	\$	773,221	\$	827,321
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		176.28%		161.05%		186.72%		236.02%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

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

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

	2016		2015	2014				
C	0.02755790%		0.02785600%	0.02785600				
\$	1,572,480	\$	1,409,776	\$	1,656,507			
\$	829,636	\$	809,437	\$	856,236			
	189.54%		174.17%		193.46%			
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%			

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018			2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02747263%		0.02761543%		0.02724684%		(0.02858678%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	6,075,407	\$	6,072,013	\$	6,472,545	\$	9,568,857
District's covered payroll	\$	3,302,886	\$	3,065,479	\$	3,014,057	\$	3,007,957
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		183.94%		198.08%		214.75%		318.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%

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

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

	2016		2015	2014				
(0.02888672%		0.02879054%	().02879054%			
\$	7,983,444	\$	7,002,856	\$	8,341,756			
\$	3,046,129	\$	3,048,454	\$	3,408,562			
	262.08%		229.72%		244.73%			
	72.10%		74.70%		69.30%			

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	115,467	\$ 104,740	\$ 116,414	\$	108,251
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(115,467)	 (104,740)	 (116,414)		(108,251)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	824,764	\$ 775,852	\$ 862,326	\$	773,221
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	13.50%	13.50%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013		2012	 2011
\$ 115,825	\$ 109,346	\$ 112,188	\$ 118,503	\$	141,241	\$ 114,150
(115,825)	(109,346)	(112,188)	 (118,503)		(141,241)	(114,150)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 827,321	\$ 829,636	\$ 809,437	\$ 856,236	\$	1,050,119	\$ 908,115
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		13.45%	12.57%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	437,007	\$ 462,404	\$ 429,167	\$	421,968
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(437,007)	 (462,404)	 (429,167)		(421,968)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,121,479	\$ 3,302,886	\$ 3,065,479	\$	3,014,057
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 421,114	\$ 426,458	\$ 382,408	\$ 396,299	\$ 443,113	\$ 442,105
 (421,114)	 (426,458)	 (382,408)	(396,299)	 (443,113)	 (442,105)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,007,957	\$ 3,280,446	\$ 2,941,600	\$ 3,048,454	\$ 3,408,562	\$ 3,400,808
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	0.02307270%		02468740%	0.02461080%		0.	.02705739%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	580,230	\$	684,895	\$	660,489	\$	771,236
District's covered payroll	\$	775,852	\$	862,326	\$	773,221	\$	827,321
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		74.79%		79.42%		85.42%		93.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020		0.02761543%		0.02724684%		0.02858678%	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.02747263%							
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(455,013)	\$	(443,752)	\$	1,063,071	\$	1,528,828
District's covered payroll	\$	3,302,886	\$	3,065,479	\$	3,014,057	\$	3,007,957
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.78%		14.48%		35.27%		50.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	6,839	\$ 16,307	\$ 18,038	\$	13,829
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(6,839)	 (16,307)	 (18,038)		(13,829)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	824,764	\$ 775,852	\$ 862,326	\$	773,221
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.83%	2.10%	2.09%		1.79%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 13,782	\$ 6,803	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,940	\$ 18,439	\$ 25,628
 (13,782)	 (6,803)	(13,900)	 (13,940)	 (18,439)	 (25,628)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 827,321	\$ 829,636	\$ 809,437	\$ 856,236	\$ 1,050,119	\$ 908,115
1.67%	0.82%	1.72%	1.63%	1.76%	2.82%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		<u>-</u> _						<u>-</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,121,479	\$	3,302,886	\$	3,065,479	\$	3,014,057
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

 2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$ -	\$	-	\$	29,728	\$	30,485	\$	34,086	\$	34,008	
 				(29,728)		(30,485)		(34,086)		(34,008)	
\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
\$ 3,007,957	\$	3,280,446	\$	2,941,600	\$	3,048,454	\$	3,408,562	\$	3,400,808	
0.00%		0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District Ashland County 1783 State Route 60 Ashland, Oh 44805

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 Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District, Ashland County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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 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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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*.

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Ashland County-West Holmes Joint Vocational School District Ashland County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 15, 2020



ASHLAND COUNTY-WEST HOLMES JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ASHLAND 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 12/31/2020

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