



### BOWLING GREEN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT WOOD COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Bowling Green City School District Wood County 137 Clough Street Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

To the Board of Education:

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bowling Green City School District, Wood County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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### **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 business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matters**

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

Additionally, as discussed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding 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, required budgetary comparison schedule,* and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

### Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

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### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 10, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 10, 2021

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

The management's discussion and analysis of Bowling Green City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and 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 increased \$498,992. Net position of governmental activities increased \$750,823, which represents a 15.27% increase from 2019's restated deficit balance of \$4,915,767. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$251,831 or 20.27% from 2019's deficit balance of \$1,242,468.
- General revenues accounted for \$33,447,911 in revenue or 88.03% of all governmental activities revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,546,551 or 11.97% of total governmental activities revenues of \$37,994,462.
- The District had \$37,243,639 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,546,551 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$33,447,911 were used to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$32,969,337 in revenues and \$33,031,852 in expenditures and other financing uses. The fund balance of the general fund decreased from a restated balance of \$20,248,614 to \$20,186,099.

#### **Using this Financial Report**

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. The general fund is the District's only major governmental fund and the food service fund is the District's only major proprietary fund.

#### Reporting the District as a Whole

### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2020?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses except for fiduciary funds 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.

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

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 District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operations and maintenance, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The District's food service fund is included in business-type activities.

### Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

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.

#### 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 statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

#### Proprietary Fund

These services are provided on a charge for services basis and are intended to recover all or most of the costs of the services provided. The District's food service fund is reported here.

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

### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

#### 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.

### Required Supplemental Information

The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) for the general fund is provided. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that provides detailed information regarding the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement systems and a ten year schedule of the District's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

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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 as a whole.

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.B.

		Net Pos	sition				
	Govern Acti	mental vities	Busines Activ	• *	<u>Total</u>		
	2020	Restated 2019	2020	2019	2020	Restated 2019	
Assets Current assets Capital assets, net	\$ 49,117,636 31,635,828	\$ 44,324,030 32,930,380	\$ 197,890 66,282	\$ 401,447 70,172	\$ 49,315,526 31,702,110	\$ 44,725,477 33,000,552	
Total assets	80,753,464	77,254,410	264,172	471,619	81,017,636	77,726,029	
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>							
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding Pension OPEB	1,308,917 6,592,945 821,451	1,399,187 9,126,070 548,581	276,126 133,515	591,470 213,716	1,308,917 6,869,071 954,966	1,399,187 9,717,540 762,297	
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,723,313	11,073,838	409,641	805,186	9,132,954	11,879,024	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities: Due within one year	2,606,480 1,268,336	2,381,812 1,152,220	57,060	47,747	2,663,540 1,268,336	2,429,559 1,152,220	
Due in more than one year: Net pension liability Other amounts Net OPEB liability	33,977,056 27,692,051 3,088,109	34,022,093 28,750,286 3,283,047	932,016 51,076 401,396	1,080,842 47,252 530,803	34,909,072 27,743,127 3,489,505	35,102,935 28,797,538 3,813,850	
Total liabilities	68,632,032	69,589,458	1,441,548	1,706,644	70,073,580	71,296,102	
Deferred inflows of resources Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year Pension OPEB Total deferred inflows of resources	18,869,975 2,710,055 3,429,659 25,009,689	16,368,975 3,664,557 3,621,025 23,654,557	260,649 465,915 726,564	437,298 375,331 812,629	18,869,975 2,970,704 3,895,574 25,736,253	16,368,975 4,101,855 3,996,356 24,467,186	
Net Position  Net investment in capital assets	5,937,853	6,276,289	66,282	70,172	6,004,135	6,346,461	
Restricted	2,817,121	2,086,519	-	-	2,817,121	2,086,519	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(12,919,918)	(13,278,575)	(1,560,581)	(1,312,640)	(14,480,499)	(14,591,215)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (4,164,944)	\$ (4,915,767)	\$ (1,494,299)	\$ (1,242,468)	\$ (5,659,243)	\$ (6,158,235)	

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2020, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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.

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

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

- 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 *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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

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

#### **Change in Net Position**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues						
Program revenues:	Φ 1026025	<b>4.1055.022</b>	<b>A 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</b>	A 452 520	<b>4.1201000</b>	<b>4.500.550</b>
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,036,825	\$ 1,055,823	\$ 348,084	\$ 473,729	\$ 1,384,909	\$ 1,529,552
Operating grants and contributions	3,451,577	2,946,256	488,355	575,489	3,939,932	3,521,745
Capital grants and contributions	58,149	-	-	-	58,149	-
General revenues:	20,231,580	18,938,538			20 221 590	18,938,538
Property taxes Income taxes	3,641,352	3,816,530	-	-	20,231,580 3,641,352	3,816,530
Grants and entitlements not restricted	8,805,466	9,616,775	-	-	8,805,466	9,616,775
Investment earnings	502,034	471,816	1,719	3.034	503,753	474,850
Miscellaneous	267,479	478,843	60	165	267,539	479,008
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Total revenues	37,994,462	37,324,581	838,218	1,052,417	38,832,680	38,376,998
Expenses						
Program expenses:						
Instruction	23,511,408	17,620,707	_	-	23,511,408	17,620,707
Support services	11,207,245	10,327,024	_	-	11,207,245	10,327,024
Operation of non-instructional services	404,266	460,690	_	-	404,266	460,690
Extracurricular activities	1,100,563	955,152	_	-	1,100,563	955,152
Interest and fiscal charges	1,020,157	1,032,619	_	-	1,020,157	1,032,619
Food service	-	-	1,090,049	1,272,766	1,090,049	1,272,766
Total expenses	37,243,639	30,396,192	1,090,049	1,272,766	38,333,688	31,668,958
Changes in net position	750,823	6,928,389	(251,831)	(220,349)	498,992	6,708,040
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	(4,915,767)	(11,844,156)	(1,242,468)	(1,022,119)	(6,158,235)	(12,866,275)
Net position at end of year	\$ (4,164,944)	\$ (4,915,767)	\$ (1,494,299)	\$ (1,242,468)	\$ (5,659,243)	\$ (6,158,235)

### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$750,823 over the restated deficit balance of \$4,915,767. Total governmental expenses of \$37,243,639 were offset by program revenues of \$4,546,551 and general revenues of \$33,447,911. Program revenues supported 12.21% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$6,847,447. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in the recognized STRS pension expense, as well as increases in compensated absences and accrued wages, between years.

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

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 86.01% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$23,511,408 or 63.13% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2020.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2020 and 2019. 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 Services 2020 2020		Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019
Program expenses:				
Instruction	\$ 23,511,408	\$ 20,624,788	\$ 17,620,707	\$ 14,650,796
Support services	11,207,245	10,360,011	10,327,024	10,099,185
Operation of non-instructional services	404,266	(19,674)	460,690	25,221
Extracurricular activities	1,100,563	711,806	955,152	586,292
Interest and fiscal charges	1,020,157	1,020,157	1,032,619	1,032,619
Total expenses	\$ 37,243,639	\$ 32,697,088	\$ 30,396,192	\$ 26,394,113

The dependence upon tax revenues during fiscal year 2020 for governmental activities is apparent, as 87.72% of 2020 instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are the primary support for the District's students.

### **Business-Type Activities**

Business-type activities consist of food service operations. This program had revenues of \$838,218 and expenses of \$1,090,049 for fiscal year 2020. The District's business-type activities do not receive support from tax revenues. Net position of the food service fund decreased \$251,831 because monies received from charges for services (sales) and State and Federal programs were not enough to offset the cost of operations of the food service program.

### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$24,917,033 which is \$1,724,831 more than last year's restated total of \$23,192,202. The schedule on the following page 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 Note 3.B.

		Restated	
	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	June 30, 2019	Change
General	\$ 20,186,099	\$ 20,248,614	\$ (62,515)
Other governmental	4,730,934	2,943,588	1,787,346
Total	\$ 24,917,033	\$ 23,192,202	\$ 1,724,831

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

#### General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$62,515 during fiscal year 2020. The decrease in intergovernmental revenue is primarily due to cuts in Foundation revenue made by the State of Ohio at the end of fiscal year 2020 as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19 to the State budget. Earnings on investments increased due to increased interest rates. Extracurricular revenues decreased due to COVID-19 and a reduction in spring activities.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	<u>Amount</u>	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 21,716,178	\$ 20,803,159	4.39 %
Intergovernmental	9,678,728	10,504,592	(7.86) %
Tuition and fees	539,053	515,788	4.51 %
Interest	505,373	454,432	11.21 %
Extracurricular activities	38,544	50,853	(24.21) %
Other revenues	491,461	670,787	(26.73) %
Total	\$ 32,969,337	\$ 32,999,611	(0.09) %

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund. During fiscal year 2020, expenditures of the general fund remained relatively stable with a slight increase of 0.25%. Instruction expenditures increased primarily due to an increase in salaries and wages of school certified employees. Support services expenditures decreased due to a decrease in administrative, operations and maintenance, and pupil transportation costs. Extracurricular costs decreased slightly due to COVID-19 and a reduction in spring activities. The District entered into a capital lease agreements for copier equipment in fiscal years 2019. This resulted in a decrease in capital outlay expenditures and an increase in debt service payments in the general fund.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Expenditures			
Instruction	\$ 20,162,632	\$ 19,277,272	4.59 %
Support services	10,256,138	10,864,713	(5.60) %
Operation of non-instructional services	-	306	(100.00) %
Extracurricular activities	686,847	687,398	(0.08) %
Facilities acquisition and construction	20,376	19,891	2.44 %
Debt service	74,611	4,951	1,406.99 %
Capital outlay	<del>_</del>	268,845	(100.00) %
Total	\$ 31,200,604	\$ 31,123,376	0.25 %

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$1,605,768 above actual revenues and other financing sources of \$34,038,934. The original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$34,292,109 were \$1,352,593 lower than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$35,644,702.

General fund final appropriations and other financing uses were \$34,328,304. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2020 totaled \$33,495,656, which was \$832,648 less than the final budget appropriations and other financing uses. The final appropriations and other financing uses were \$1,736,319 greater than the original appropriations and other financing uses of \$32,591,985.

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

### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$31,702,110 invested in land, buildings/improvements, furniture/equipment, and vehicles. \$31,635,828 was reported in the governmental activities and \$66,282 was reported in the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared to 2019:

### Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

		Governmen	tal A	Activities	E	Business-ty	pe A	ctivities		To	<u>tal</u>	
		2020		2019	_	2020		2019	_	2020	-	2019
Land	\$	278,664	\$	278,664	\$	-	\$	_	\$	278,664	\$	278,664
Building/improvements		29,031,156		30,757,794		-		-		29,031,156		30,757,794
Furniture/equipment		1,489,511		882,365		66,282		69,537		1,555,793		951,902
Vehicles	_	836,497	_	1,011,557	_			635	_	836,497	_	1,012,192
Total	\$	31,635,828	\$	32,930,380	\$	66,282	\$	70,172	\$	31,702,110	\$	33,000,552

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

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2020 the District had \$20,600,000 in general obligation bonds outstanding, \$3,820,000 in certificates of participation outstanding, and \$276,019 in capital leases. Of this total debt outstanding, \$1,029,498 is due within one year and \$23,666,521 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and leases outstanding:

### **Outstanding Debt at June 30**

	Governmental Activities 2020	Governmental Activities 2019		
General obligation bonds Certificates of participation	\$ 20,600,000 3,820,000	\$ 21,330,000 3,990,000		
Capital leases	276,019	264,790		
Total	\$ 24,696,019	\$ 25,584,790		

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

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

#### **Economic Factors**

The latest five-year forecast in May, 2020 projected a positive cash balance through fiscal year 2024. However, the long term financial stability of the District is not without challenges.

With the Great Recession behind us, there are still some lingering effects with respect to interest rates although they are beginning to slowly increase.

In Ohio, property revaluations are performed every six years with an update every three years. Wood County completed a triennial update in 2014. Agricultural property valuations saw significant increases. The District received additional tax revenue from inside/unvoted millage as a result. A reappraisal in 2014 reduced these agricultural land valuations but increased agricultural and residential building values resulting in an overall increase in assessed valuations for the District. This overall increase should again produce some increase in tax revenue from inside/unvoted millage.

State foundation funding had remained flat for years for Bowling Green City School District. Assessed local property values factor into this funding. Because property values in the District had increased over the years, the foundation formula assumed that property taxes also increased thereby reducing the District's need for state funding. However, property taxes do not actually grow with increased property values. State foundation funding declined beginning in fiscal year 2010. Finally, in 2014 a new funding formula was developed, and Bowling Green City Schools actually saw an increase that brought our state foundation funding back up to the 1998 level that had been received prior to 2010. Additional increases were realized in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 with 2019 and 2020 remaining relatively stable.

Significant changes were implemented in the tax structure by the Ohio General Assembly beginning in fiscal year 2006. To summarize, tangible personal property tax was phased out and replaced with "hold harmless" TPP reimbursement payments to replace these revenues. These reimbursements were scheduled to be phased out and were at a rate of 2% of the District's total revenues for each of fiscal year 2012 and 2013. The state biennial budget for 2014 and 2015 sustained the reimbursement amount from 2013. The state budget bill for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 as passed by the General Assembly reinstituted a phase-out of the reimbursement. Later the General Assembly passed SB 208 that provided a supplement for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 such that no school district would receive less overall state funding than it had in 2015. However, Bowling Green City Schools' revenues have increased such that it is no longer eligible for a supplement.

In fiscal year 2019 the (northbound) Rover Pipeline began operations and public utility value brought additional funding to the district. As a result of a Board resolution, this new revenue was designated to be solely used for Capital Projects. A second pipeline (southbound) went into operations in fiscal year 2020 and provided substantial funding to the District. Rover Pipeline appealed the tax valuation and the Ohio Tax Commissioner affirmed the value. However, Rover filed a second appeal with the Board of Tax Appeals (BTA) to reduce the value by 49% in Wood County. Should Rover win the appeal, the District will be required to return a portion of the funding received in fiscal year 2020. Future law changes could affect this volatile funding, so it is cautiously being evaluated as reliable revenue at this time.

Funding provided by each biennial state budget is subject to change and poses a challenge for all school districts in projecting future cash flows.

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

The Board of Education and the Administration of the Bowling Green City School District have committed themselves to providing a sound educational program for the citizens of the District. Accordingly, facilities, programs and operational practices have been and will continue to be under constant review to determine what, if any, changes are needed. To that end, instructional and curriculum staff have been added. In July 2017, the Board approved a \$4.4 million addition to the Middle School for which Certificates of Participation were issued to finance the project. Also, during that summer, the Board approved a \$71,990,000 (6.0 Mill) bond levy for the November 2017 ballot for High School Renovations/Addition and a consolidated elementary building. After passage failed in November 2017 and again in May 2018, the Board established a community driven plan through the development of both a Financial Task Force and Facilities Task Force. Over the course of a nine-month period the Task Forces held over 15 meetings involving nearly 100 residents and at the conclusion in March 2019, presented a plan to the Board.

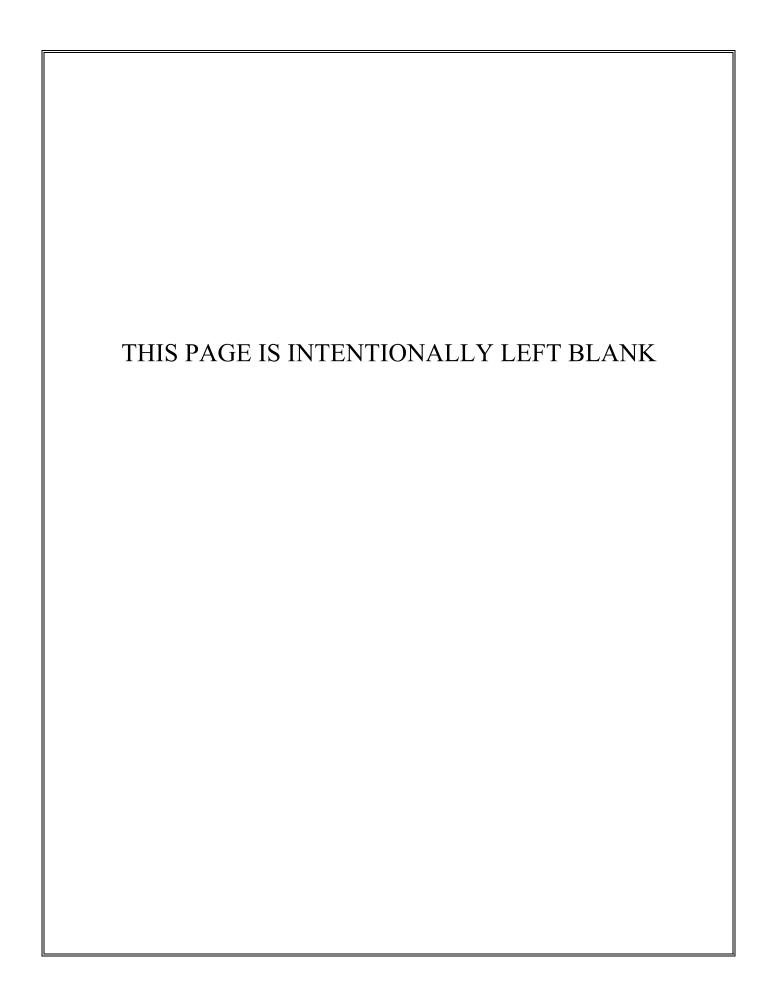
The Task Forces recommended to pursue a single new elementary building at a cost of \$40,000,000 total, split the cost evenly between property tax and income tax, and shorten the term to 30 years. As a result of the recommendation, the Board proceeded with a combined ballot request of a tax Bond issue (1.6 Mills) for \$20,000,000 and a traditional income tax (.25%) for a period of 30 years which was placed on the November 5, 2019 ballot. The income tax would be used to support \$20,000,000 in COPS and would also generate excess receipts which would be used for maintenance. Excess taxes may also be used to retire the COPS early. The result of the November 5, 2019 capital campaign was a loss by just 32 votes. Extensive needs to the District's aging buildings are still a concern of the Board and they plan to continue the evaluation of possible options to resolve the issues.

In March of 2020, the Board of Education placed two critical levy renewals on the ballot asking voters to convert both for a continuing period of time. A 4.2 mill Current Expense and a \$1 Million Dollar Substitute Levy were both approved by voters even with the March primary being delayed into June, due to the COVID-19 health emergency. This approval by the voters helps to stabilize a portion of revenues for operations.

March of 2020 also began the onset of eight Petitions to Transfer being filed with the District and the Ohio Department of Education for territories of real property to secede from the Bowling Green City School District. The total estimated loss of revenue through real property tax, income tax, and Rover Pipeline public utility tax exceeds \$6,000,000 and will have a significant impact to the District should voters approve all petitions. However, the law 3311.242 is under appeal in the Federal Supreme Court and a ruling that was expected in May was delayed until July with the COVID-19 health emergency and could overturn this law declaring it unconstitutional. At the August 2020 special election, four of the eight petitions for secession were approved by voters; however, these were subsequently determined to be unconstitutional.

#### **Contacting the District's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Cathy Schuller, Treasurer, Bowling Green City School District, 137 Clough Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments.	\$ 23,950,966	\$ 156,473	\$ 24,107,439
Receivables:			
Property taxes	21,340,481	-	21,340,481
Income taxes	1,363,079	=	1,363,079
Accounts.	5,946	-	5,946
Accrued interest	6,256	10.047	6,256
Intergovernmental	228,295	19,947	248,242
Prepayments	205,794	4,985	210,779
Materials and supplies inventory	9,156	16,485	25,641
Net OPEB asset	2,007,663	-	2,007,663
Nondepreciable capital assets	278,664	-	278,664
Depreciable capital assets, net	31,357,164	66,282	31,423,446
Capital assets, net	31,635,828	66,282	31,702,110
Total assets	80,753,464	264,172	81,017,636
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,308,917	-	1,308,917
Pension	6,592,945	276,126	6,869,071
OPEB	821,451	133,515	954,966
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,723,313	409,641	9,132,954
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	21,737	850	22,587
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,877,162	41,161	1,918,323
Intergovernmental payable	203,265	449	203,714
Pension and postemployment obligation payable.	416,183	14,600	430,783
Accrued interest payable	88,133	-	88,133
Long-term liabilities:	,		,
Due within one year	1,268,336	_	1,268,336
Due in more than one year:	, ,		, ,
Net pension liability	33,977,056	932,016	34,909,072
Other amounts due in more than one year .	27,692,051	51,076	27,743,127
Net OPEB liability	3,088,109	401,396	3,489,505
Total liabilities	68,632,032	1,441,548	70,073,580
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	18,869,975	-	18,869,975
Pension	2,710,055	260,649	2,970,704
OPEB	3,429,659	465,915	3,895,574
Total deferred inflows of resources	25,009,689	726,564	25,736,253
Not position:			
Net position:  Net investment in capital assets	5,937,853	66,282	6,004,135
Restricted for:	3,937,633	00,282	0,004,133
Capital projects	927,333	_	927,333
Debt service	1,011,719	_	1,011,719
Locally funded programs	81,114	-	81,114
State funded programs	517,082	_	517,082
Federally funded programs	8,267	-	8,267
Student activities	239,072	_	239,072
Other purposes	32,534	-	32,534
Unrestricted (deficit)	(12,919,918)	(1,560,581)	(14,480,499)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (4,164,944)	\$ (1,494,299)	\$ (5,659,243)
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### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Program Revenues				
			harges for	<b>Operating Grants</b>		tal Grants
Governmental activities:	 Expenses	Servi	ices and Sales	and Contributions	an <u>d Co</u>	<u>ontributio</u> ns
Governmental activities:						
Instruction	\$ 23,511,408 11,207,245 404,266 1,100,563 1,020,157	\$	705,370 15,962 773 314,720		\$	58,149
Total governmental activities	 37,243,639		1,036,825	3,451,577		58,149
Business-type activities: Food service	 1,090,049		348,084	488,355		<u>-</u>
Total business-type activities	 1,090,049		348,084	488,355		
Totals	\$ 38,333,688	\$	1,384,909	\$ 3,939,932	\$	58,149
		Prop Ge De Ca Inco Ge Gran to a Inve	ebt service			
				n		
		Net p	osition (deficit	) at beginning of ye	ar (rest	ated)
		Net p	osition (deficit	) at end of year		

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

and Changes in Net Position Governmental Business-Type						
	Activities		Activities	Total		
Φ.	(20 (24 500)				(20 (24 =00	
\$	(20,624,788)	\$	-	\$	(20,624,788	
	(10,360,011) 19,674		-		(10,360,011 19,674	
	(711,806)		-		(711,806	
	(1,020,157)		-		(1,020,157	
	(32,697,088)		-		(32,697,088	
	-		(253,610)		(253,610	
	-		(253,610)		(253,610	
	(32,697,088)		(253,610)		(32,950,698	
	18,214,163		-		18,214,163	
	1,506,905		-		1,506,905	
	510,512		=		510,512	
	3,641,352		-		3,641,352	
	8,805,466		-		8,805,466	
	502,034		1,719		503,753	
	267,479		60		267,539	
	33,447,911		1,779		33,449,690	
	750,823		(251,831)		498,992	
	(4,915,767)		(1,242,468)		(6,158,235	
\$	(4,164,944)	\$	(1,494,299)	\$	(5,659,243	

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

		General	Nonmajor Governmental General Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:		- Contract		1 41145		1 41145
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments Receivables:	\$	19,212,805	\$	4,738,161	\$	23,950,966
Property taxes		19,165,573		2,174,908		21,340,481
Income taxes		1,363,079		-		1,363,079
Accounts		5,946		-		5,946
Accrued interest		6,256		-		6,256
Interfund loans		208,495		-		208,495
Intergovernmental		10,266		218,029		228,295
Prepayments		198,403		7,391		205,794
Materials and supplies inventory		9,156		-		9,156
Due from other funds	\$	19,302 40,199,281	\$	7,138,489	\$	19,302 47,337,770
Liabilities:	<u></u>					
Accounts payable	\$	18,785	\$	2,952	\$	21,737
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,847,219		29,943		1,877,162
Compensated absences payable		40,157		-		40,157
Intergovernmental payable		202,831		434		203,265
Pension and postemployment obligation payable.		416,183		_		416,183
Interfund loans payable		-		208,495		208,495
Due to other funds		_		19,302		19,302
Total liabilities.		2,525,175		261,126		2,786,301
Deferred inflows of resources:		2,323,173		201,120		2,700,301
		16,944,342		1,925,633		18,869,975
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		198,457		22,069		
Delinquent property tax revenue not available				22,009		220,526
Income tax revenue not available		334,942		100 727		334,942
Intergovernmental revenue not available  Total deferred inflows of resources		10,266 17,488,007		198,727 2,146,429		208,993 19,634,436
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Materials and supplies inventory		9,156		-		9,156
Prepaids		198,403		7,391		205,794
Unclaimed monies		6,879		-		6,879
Restricted:						
Debt service		-		995,292		995,292
Capital improvements		-		921,691		921,691
Non-public schools		-		90,957		90,957
Scholarships		-		32,534		32,534
Extracurricular		-		238,497		238,497
Other purposes		-		91,354		91,354
Student wellness and success		-		432,013		432,013
Committed:						
Capital improvements		-		2,144,231		2,144,231
Termination benefits		586,983		-		586,983
Other purposes		550		-		550
Insurance payments		408,454		-		408,454
Assigned:						
Student instruction		27,382		-		27,382
Student and staff support		154,946		-		154,946
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,013,618		-		1,013,618
Unassigned (deficit)		17,779,728		(223,026)		17,556,702
Total fund balances		20,186,099		4,730,934		24,917,033
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	40,199,281	\$	7,138,489	\$	47,337,770

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 24,917,033
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.		31,635,828
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 220,526 334,942 208,993	764,461
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(2,310,873)
Unamortized deferred charges on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		1,308,917
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(88,133)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds Capital lease obligations Compensated absences Total	(24,420,000) (276,019) (1,913,338)	(26,609,357)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	6,592,945 (2,710,055) (33,977,056)	(30,094,166)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Net OPEB asset Total	821,451 (3,429,659) (3,088,109) 2,007,663	(3,688,654)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (4,164,944)

# 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	\$ 18,159,906	\$ 2,011,043	\$ 20,170,949
Income taxes	3,556,272	-	3,556,272
Tuition	531,224	=	531,224
Transportation fees	7,829	=	7,829
Earnings on investments	505,373	11,750	517,123
Extracurricular	38,544	273,180	311,724
Classroom materials and fees	158,707	=	158,707
Rental income	7,775	-	7,775
Contributions and donations	43,063	74,237	117,300
Contract services	14,812	-	14,812
Other local revenues	267,104	62,903	330,007
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-	11,000	11,000
Intergovernmental - state	9,678,728	1,010,612	10,689,340
Intergovernmental - federal	-	1,248,353	1,248,353
Total revenues	32,969,337	4,703,078	37,672,415
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction	20,162,632	1,373,508	21,536,140
Support services	10,256,138	378,584	10,634,722
Non-instructional services	=	378,860	378,860
Extracurricular activities	686,847	335,973	1,022,820
Facilities acquisition and construction	20,376	-	20,376
Capital outlay	-	375,676	375,676
Principal retirement.	62,473	1,201,974	1,264,447
Interest and fiscal charges	12,138	1,078,081	1,090,219
Total expenditures	31,200,604	5,122,656	36,323,260
	31,200,001	3,122,030	30,323,200
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,768,733	(419,578)	1,349,155
•	1,700,733	(117,570)	1,5 15,155
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	<del>-</del>	1,859,907	1,859,907
Transfers (out)	(1,831,248)	(28,659)	(1,859,907)
Capital lease transaction		375,676	375,676
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,831,248)	2,206,924	375,676
Net change in fund balances	(62,515)	1,787,346	1,724,831
Fund balances at			
beginning of year (restated)	20,248,614	2,943,588	23,192,202
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 20,186,099	\$ 4,730,934	\$ 24,917,033

# 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			\$	1,724,831
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.				
Capital asset additions	\$	442,532		
Current year depreciation Total	-	(2,063,957	<u>)</u>	(1,621,425)
				(1,021,423)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.				326,873
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide				
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Property taxes		60,631		
Income taxes		85,080		
Earnings on investments		(15,089		
Intergovernmental		191,425	_	222.047
Total				322,047
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net				
position.				1,264,447
Issuance of leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities				
on the statement of net position.				(375,676)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:  Decrease in accrued interest payable  Amortization of bond premiums  Amortization of deferred charges		2,717 157,615 (90,270		
Total			_	70,062
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.				(95,757)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				2,620,773
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				(4,154,359)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				78,390
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				590,617
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	750,823
Change in het position of governmental activities			φ	130,043

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activity - Food Service	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	156,473
Intergovernmental		19,947 4,985 16,485
Total current assets		197,890
Noncurrent assets: Depreciable capital assets, net		66,282
Total assets		264,172
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		276,126 133,515
Total deferred outflows of resources		409,641
Liabilities: Accounts payable		850
Accrued wages and benefits		41,161
Pension obligation payable		14,600
Intergovernmental payable		449
Total current liabilities		57,060
Long-term liabilities:		
Compensated absences payable		51,076
Net pension liability		932,016 401,396
Total long-term liabilities		384,488
Total liabilities		441,548
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension		260,649
OPEB		465,915
Total deferred lilliows of resources		726,564
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,	168,112
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets	/1	66,282
Unrestricted (deficit).		560,581)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (1,	494,299)

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

	Business-Type Activity			
	Food Service			
Operating revenues:				
Sales	\$ 348,084			
Other	60			
Total operating revenues	348,144			
Operating expenses:				
Personal services	619,006			
Purchased services	10,935			
Materials and supplies	359,816			
Cost of sales	64,773			
Depreciation	23,643			
Other	11,876			
Total operating expenses	1,090,049			
Operating loss	(741,905)			
Nonoperating revenues:				
Grants and subsidies	423,582			
Interest revenue	1,719			
Federal donated commodities	64,773			
Total nonoperating revenues	490,074			
Change in net position	(251,831)			
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(1,242,468)			
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (1,494,299)			

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

	B	usiness-Type Activities - Food
		Service
Cash flows from operating activities:	¢.	251.015
Cash received from sales/charges for services Cash received from other operations	\$	351,815 60
Cash payments for personal services		(574,658)
Cash payments for contractual services		(10,582)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(366,260)
Cash payments for other expenses		(12,908)
Net cash used in operating activities		(612,533)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from grants and subsidies		403,635
Cash received from grants and subsidies		+03,033
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		403,635
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets		(19,753)
Net cash used in capital and related		
financing activities		(19,753)
Carl Clares Constitution and initial		
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received		1,719
interest received		1,/19
Net cash provided by investing activities		1,719
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(226,932)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		383,405
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	156,473
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(741,905)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation		23,643
Federal donated commodities		64,773
Channel and Arthur Land and Halliday and Arthur Land	: a	
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred	iniiows:	(5 009)
Decrease in materials and supplies inventory  Increase in accounts receivable		(5,908) 3,731
Increase in prepayments		(1,251)
Decrease in accounts payable		(78)
Increase in accrued wages and benefits		9,934
Increase in intergovernmental payable		160
Increase in compensated absences payable		3,824
Decrease in pension obligation payable		(703)
Decrease in net pension liability		(148,826)
Decrease in net pension OPEB liability		(129,407)
Decrease in deferred inflows - pension		(176,649)
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB		90,584
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension		315,344
Decrease in deferred outflows - OPEB		80,201
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(612,533)

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	Private-Purpose Trust				
	Scholarship		Cı	Custodial	
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	112,872	\$	5,512	
Total assets		112,872		5,512	
Net position:					
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments		112,872		5,512	
Total net position	\$	112,872	\$	5,512	

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		te-Purpose Frust		
	Scholarship		Custodial	
Additions:				
Earnings on investments	\$	20	\$	-
OHSAA tournment receipts		-		6,370
Contributions and donations		50		4,100
Total additions		70		10,470
<b>Deductions:</b>				
Scholarships		500		17,056
Distributions for OHSAA tournaments		-		6,296
Total deductions		500		23,352
Change in net position		(430)		(12,882)
Net position at beginning of year (restated)		113,302		18,394
Net position at end of year	\$	112,872	\$	5,512

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

#### NOTE 1- DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Bowling Green City School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a city district as defined by Section 3311.02, Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected five member Board of Education and is responsible for provision of public education to residents of the District. The District is located in Wood County in northwest Ohio. Its boundaries include all of the City of Bowling Green and portions of surrounding townships.

The District serves 2,995 students and encompasses an area of approximately one hundred eighteen square miles. The District regularly employs 244 licensed/certified employees and 120 non-certified/licensed employees. In addition, the District employed substitute employees to cover the duties of absent bus drivers while contracting with an employment service for all other substitute employees and certain paraprofessionals.

### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (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. The Reporting Entity

The District's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, <u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u> as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 determining whether certain organizations are component units and GASB Statement No. 61 <u>The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>. The financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the District (the primary government). The District has no component units. The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District.

Jointly Governed Organization:

### Penta Career Center: an Ohio Vocational School District

The Penta Career Center (Career Center) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education to students. The Career Center is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of nine board members appointed from participating School Districts' or Educational Service Centers' elected Board of Education. The Board consists of one representative from each exempted village and/or city school district: Bowling Green, Maumee, Perrysburg, and Rossford; one representative from each of these counties: Fulton, Ottawa, and Lucas; and two representatives from Wood County. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained from the Penta Career Center, 9301 Buck Road, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551.

The District also participates in two insurance group purchasing pools. See Note 13 for further details.

#### Non-public Schools

Non-public schools located within the District boundaries include: St. Aloysius and St. Louis Elementary Schools, the Montessori School of Bowling Green, and Bowling Green Christian Academy. These non-public schools are operated independently of the District. The District receives and disburses auxiliary services money from the State for support of these non-public schools as directed by these non-public schools. The receipt and expenditure of these auxiliary services monies are accounted for by the District and are reflected in a Special Revenue Fund for financial reporting purposes, but the non-public schools' operations are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

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

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

#### B. 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 school 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 of the District are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in Proprietary Funds) are accounted for through Governmental Funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following is the District's major Governmental Fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the 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 (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects, and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest.

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary Funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Proprietary Funds are included on the balance sheet. The proprietary fund operating statements present increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in net position. The following is the District's Proprietary Fund:

<u>Enterprise Fund</u> - The Enterprise Fund is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises--where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The District's major enterprise fund accounts for its food service operation.

### 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.

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

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

#### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus - Financial Statements

<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 statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which Governmental Fund 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.

The government-wide statement of activities presents direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the District and for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of Governmental and Enterprise Fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The major funds are presented in separate columns. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets plus deferred outflows and current liabilities plus deferred inflows, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operations of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (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 activities.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the District's enterprise fund is charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

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

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

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

Government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements measure and report all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues, expenses, gains and losses using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined while "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the District is sixty days after the June 30 year-end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, tuition, student fees, property taxes available as an advance and income taxes.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied and the resources are available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

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.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements, Proprietary Funds and the Fiduciary Funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue.

On the accrual basis of accounting, revenue from nonexchange transactions, such as grants, entitlements and donations, is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been met. Grants received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements. The Proprietary Funds receive no revenue from property taxes.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

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 and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow 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 14 and 15 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. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred loss on debt refunding. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

### E. Budgets

The District is required by state statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds (except custodial) while GASB requires only the general and any major special revenue funds to be reported in the supplementary schedules presenting budgetary information. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2020 is as follows:

- 1. Pursuant to Section 5705.281, ORC, the Wood County Budget Commission has waived the requirement for school districts to adopt a tax budget. In place of the tax budget, the District must submit an estimate of revenues for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 for all funds by no later than January 20 of the preceding fiscal year.
- 2. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must prepare a budget in which total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. This budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the Certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The Certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary schedule reflect the amounts set forth in the Amended Official Certificate of Estimated Resources and the final Amended Certificate issued for fiscal year 2020.
- 3. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education. While the District uses an expenditure account coding system consisting of a minimum of fund number, a four digit function, and a three digit object, the Board adopted appropriation is at the fund and first digit of function level of expenditures for the General Fund and at the fund level for all other district funds. These are considered the legal levels of budgetary control. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year.) Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.

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

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

- 4. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation or alter first digit function appropriations within the General Fund must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
  - All departments/functions and funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 6. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2020.
- 7. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund, first digit function level for the General fund and the fund level for all other funds.

Encumbrance accounting is utilized with District funds in the normal course of operations, for purchase orders and contract-related expenditures. An encumbrance is a reserve on the available spending authority due to commitment for a future expenditure and does not represent a liability. For governmental funds, encumbrances outstanding at year-end appear as a commitment or assignment of the fund balance on the balance sheet and as the equivalent of expenditures on a non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to demonstrate legal compliance.

### F. Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled with individual fund balance integrity maintained. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool or temporarily used to purchase short-term cash equivalent investments (maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the District) which are stated at cost. State statutes authorize the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are credited to the General Fund except those specified according to Board Resolution. Interest earnings are allocated to these funds based on average monthly cash balances. Interest revenue credited to the General fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$505,373, which included \$79,377 assigned from other School District funds, while interest in the amount of \$13,469 was credited to other District funds.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost. Money market investments are short-term, highly liquid debt instruments including commercial paper, banker's acceptances and U.S. Treasury and agency obligations.

The District has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal year 2020. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The 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.

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

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

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.

The District also invests in STAR Plus, a federally insured cash account powered by the Federally Insured Cash Account (FICA) program. STAR Plus enables political subdivisions to generate a competitive yield on cash deposits in a network of carefully-selected FDIC-insured banks via a single, convenient account. STAR Plus offers attractive yields with no market or credit risk, weekly liquidity and penalty free withdrawals. All deposits with STAR Plus have full FDIC insurance, with no term commitment on deposits.

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

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

### G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities 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 fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a 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.

#### H. Prepaids

Prepayments for Governmental Funds represent cash disbursements that have occurred and are therefore not current expendable resources. These items are reported as fund assets on the balance sheet using the allocation method, which amortizes their cost over the periods benefiting from the advance payment. At period-end, because prepayment is not available to finance future Governmental Fund expenditures, an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset is classified as nonspendable in the fund balance.

## I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Capital assets are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the Governmental Funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. The District follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a cost of less than \$5,000 and a useful life of less than five years.

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

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

Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date received. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Estimated historical costs of capital assets were derived, when information supporting historical costs was not obtainable, by an appraisal company who specializes in this area.

## **Depreciation**

All capital assets, except for land, are depreciated. Depreciation has been provided, where appropriate, on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Life (years)</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20-50
Furniture and Equipment	5-20
Vehicles	5-10

### J. Intergovernmental Revenues

In governmental funds, entitlements and non-reimbursable grants (to the extent such grants and entitlements relate to the current fiscal year) are recorded as receivables and revenue when measurable and available. Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Grants for proprietary fund operations are recognized as revenue when measurable and earned.

### **K.** Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, Accounting for Compensated Absences, a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement.

A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments. In the Government-wide statement of net position, this liability is recorded in the "Due within one year" liability account with the long-term portion of accumulated absences recorded in the "Due in more than one year" liability account.

## L. Long-Term Obligations

For long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of Governmental Funds. In the Government-wide statement of net position, the current portion of general obligation bonds and notes are recorded in the "Due within one year" liability account with the long-term portion of these general obligation bonds and notes recorded in the "Due in more than one year" liability account.

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

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

For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

## M. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

### 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 law 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). The 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 other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts have been restricted, committed or assigned.

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

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

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 the 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.

#### O. Net Position

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

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

#### P. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, transactions occur between funds. The most significant include:

Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers.

Reimbursements from one fund to another are treated as an expenditure/expense in the reimbursing fund and a reduction of expenditure/ expense in the reimbursed fund.

Short-term interfund loans are reflected as due to/due from other funds while long-term interfund loans (greater than one year in length) are recorded as advances to/from other funds.

Interfund operating transfers and loans are eliminated on the Government-wide statements.

## 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. Unamortized Bond Premiums/Deferred Charges on Refunding

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense.

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

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

This deferred amount is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

### S. Fair Market Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

## NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

## A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

### B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 20,241,185	\$ 2,979,498	\$ 23,220,683
GASB Statement No. 84	7,429	(35,910)	(28,481)
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 20,248,614	\$ 2,943,588	\$ 23,192,202

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

## NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

	Governmental	Business-type
	Activities	Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ (4,887,286)	\$ (1,242,468)
GASB Statement No. 84	(28,481)	
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$ (4,915,767)	\$ (1,242,468)

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of \$18,394. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$103,215. The District's permanent fund has been reclassified to a private purpose trust fund with a balance of \$113,302 at June 30, 2019.

#### C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
ESSER	\$ 192,500
Title I	26,213

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

## NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes require the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must by law 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 the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must 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.

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

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

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

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

- 1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain banker's 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 repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

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

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. Historically, the District has not purchased these types of investments or issued these types of notes.

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$3,454 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the balance sheet of the District as part of "cash, cash equivalents and investments".

## **B.** Deposits

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$2,362,968 and the bank balance was \$2,108,452. Of the entire bank balance, \$532,378 was covered by federal depository insurance while \$1,576,074 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS). One of the District's financial institutions participating in the OPCS was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent, however it had no effect on the uninsured and uncollateralized balance, as funds were secured in full by the FDIC.

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 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 market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a reduced rate set by the Treasurer of State. Financial institutions which have received an extension (the "grace period") from the Ohio Treasurer of State to participate in the OPCS beyond June 30, 2020 may also pledge a single pool of eligible securities to secure the repayment of all public moneys deposited in the institution and not otherwise secured pursuant to law, provided that at all times the total fair value of the securities so pledged is at least equal to 105% of the total amount of all public deposits to be secured by the pooled securities that are not covered by any federal deposit insurance. For 2020, all of the District's financial institutions participated in the OPCS.

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

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

#### C. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	N	<b>l</b> easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment type		Value		less	_	months	_	months	_	months	4	24 months
Fair value:												
FHLB	\$	352,362	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	352,362
FNMA		900,714		-		-		-		-		900,714
FHLMC		1,268,122		868,077		-		-		400,045		-
FFCB		387,194		-		-		-		257,883		129,311
FHLA		305,007		-		-		-		-		305,007
Commercial Paper		2,384,692		489,285		1,895,407		-		-		-
Negotiable CDs		9,193,384		1,250,021		1,000,613		1,765,003		2,893,448		2,284,299
U.S. Treasury Note		879,259		-		-		879,259		-		-
U.S. Government Money Market		8,448		8,448		-		-		-		-
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio		6,180,219		6,180,219								
Total	\$	21,859,401	\$	8,796,050	\$	2,896,020	\$	2,644,262	\$	3,551,376	\$	3,971,693

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.14 years.

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

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

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

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 has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk; however, the District minimizes custodial credit risk by utilizing multiple safekeeping agents for its book-entry securities.

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

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

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

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Fair value:		
FHLB	\$ 352,362	1.61
FNMA	900,714	4.12
FHLMC	1,268,122	5.80
FFCB	387,194	1.77
FHLA	305,007	1.40
Commercial Paper	2,384,692	10.91
Negotiable CDs	9,193,384	42.06
U.S. Government Treasury Note	879,259	4.02
U.S. Government Money Market	8,448	0.04
Amortized cost:		
STAR Ohio	6,180,219	28.27
Total	\$ 21,859,401	100.00

#### D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation between cash and investments as reported in the preceding paragraphs to that reported on in the statements of net position:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,362,968
Investments	21,859,401
Cash on hand	3,454
Total	\$ 24,225,823
Cash, cash equivalents and investments per stat	ement of net position
Governmental activities	\$ 23,950,966
Business-type activities	156,473
Private-purpose trust funds	112,872
Custodial funds	5,512
Total	\$ 24,225,823

### **NOTE 5 - TAXES**

## A. Property Tax

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Distributions from the second half of the calendar year occur in a new fiscal year and are intended to finance the operations of that year, except monies available to be advanced against such distributions which may be appropriated and used in the current fiscal year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used for public utility) located in the District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes.

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

### **NOTE 5 – TAXES – (Continued)**

Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

The Wood County Treasurer and Henry County Treasurer collect property tax on behalf of the District. The County Auditors periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by June 30, 2020 are available to finance current year operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based upon the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which became measurable, in accordance with GASB 33, as of June 30, 2020. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, they are not (exclusive of advances) intended to finance current year operations. The net receivable (total receivable less amount available intended to finance the current year) is therefore offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020, was \$2,022,774 for the general fund, \$170,425 for the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$56,781 for the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

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

	2019 Second Half Collections			2020 Fin Half Collec	
	 Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 661,568,830 26,944,870	96.09 3.91	\$	668,909,110 82,124,660	89.07 10.93
Total	\$ 688,513,700	100.00	\$	751,033,770	100.00

#### B. School District Income Tax

The District levies an income tax of 0.5% on the gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the District. All the revenue received from the income tax is recorded directly into the general fund.

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

### NOTE 6 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Bowling Green and Wood County provide tax abatements through Enterprise Zones (Ezone).

Ezone - Under the authority of ORC Sections 5709.62 and 5709.63, the Ezone program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in Ohio. An Ezone is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment. An Ezone's geographic area is identified by the local government involved in the creation of the zone. Once the zone is defined, the local legislative authority participating in the creation must petition the OSDA. The OSDA must then certify the area for it to become an active Enterprise Zone. The local legislative authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the "Agreement") with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement. All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the business's property tax bill

The Ezone agreements entered into by the City of Bowling Green and Wood County affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. There were Ezone agreements on 34 parcels that affected the District. Under these agreements, the District's abated property taxes were \$545,368 in fiscal year 2020.

### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

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Receivables at June 30, 2020, consisted of taxes, accounts (charges for services and fees), interest, intergovernmental receivables and interfund receivables (discussed in Note 8). All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes and the stable condition of the specific State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds, income taxes and property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Fund	
State of Ohio (FTE Adjustment)	\$ 10,266
Total General Fund	10,266
Other Governmental Funds	
ESSER	192,500
Title I	15,755
Title IV-A	234
Title II-A	9,540
Total Other Governmental Funds	218,029
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 228,295

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

### **NOTE 8 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

**A.** Interfund loans receivable/payable for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Interfund loan from the general fund to:	Amount
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$208,495

The purpose of the other 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.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2020 are reported on the statement of net position.

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Funds	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 19,302

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover negative cash balances 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; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2020 are reported on the statement of net position.

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

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	Amount
General fund	\$ 1,831,248
Nonmajor governmental fund	28,659
	\$ 1,859,907

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires 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 were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

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

## **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

During fiscal year 2020, the District contracted with Industrial Appraisal Company to perform an appraisal of all District property. The appraisal, which was dated as of June 30, 2020, resulted in changes in asset values, and related depreciation, for all classes of assets for both governmental and business-type activities. This activity was run through additions and deletions to reconcile the ending balances to the final appraised values.

The following is a summary by category of the changes in governmental activities capital assets at June 30, 2020:

	Balance		Disposals	Balance
	June 30, 2019	Additions	(Adjustments)	<u>June 30, 2020</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	ф <b>27</b> 0.664	Ф	¢.	ф <b>27</b> 9.664
Land	\$ 278,664	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 278,664
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	278,664			278,664
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	50,467,633	-	(589,977)	49,877,656
Furniture and Equipment	4,510,983	375,676	(209,376)	4,677,283
Vehicles	2,505,098	66,856		2,571,954
Total capital assets, being depreciated	57,483,714	442,532	(799,353)	57,126,893
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(19,709,839)	(1,255,906)	119,245	(20,846,500)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,628,618)	(566,135)	1,006,981	(3,187,772)
Vehicles	(1,493,541)	(241,916)		(1,735,457)
Total accumulated depreciation	(24,831,998)	(2,063,957)	1,126,226	(25,769,729)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 32,930,380	\$ (1,621,425)	\$ 326,873	\$ 31,635,828
Depreciation expense was charged to gov	vernmental functi	ons as follows:		

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 1,348,311
Support services	642,765
Noninstructional Activities	18,220
Extracurricular activities	54,661
Total depreciation expense	\$ 2,063,957

A summary of the business-type capital assets at June 30, 2020 follows:

		Balance					]	Balance
	<u>Jun</u>	<u>ne 30, 2019</u>		Additions	_ D	<u>isposals</u>	Jun	e 30, 2020
Capital assets, being depreciated:	¢.	249.552	¢	10.752	¢.		¢.	269 205
Furniture and Equipment Vehicles	\$	348,552 20,102	<u> </u>	19,753	\$	(20,102)	\$	368,305
Total capital assets, being depreciated		368,654		19,753		(20,102)		368,305
Less: accumulated depreciation:								
Furniture and Equipment Vehicles		(279,015) (19,467)		(23,008) (635)		20,102		(302,023)
Total accumulated depreciation		(298,482)		(23,643)		20,102		(302,023)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	70,172	\$	(3,890)	\$		\$	66,282

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

#### **NOTE 10- LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

During the fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity <u>Date</u>	_	Balance 07/01/19	_	Increase	-	Decrease	_	Balance 06/30/20	_	Amount Due in One Year
Compensated absences: Sick leave (severance) Vacation				\$	1,678,383 170,845	\$	707,184 198,681	\$	(630,753)	\$	1,754,814 198,681	\$	40,157
2017 Certificates of Participation 2015 Advance Refunding Bonds	1.05-4.0% 2.0-5.0%	10/25/2017 4/30/2015	6/1/2037 12/1/2034		3,990,000 21,330,000		190,001		(170,845) (170,000) (730,000)		3,820,000 20,600,000		198,681 175,000 785,000
Capital Lease Obligations Net pension liability Net OPEB liability					264,790 34,022,093 3,283,047		375,676 485,321		(364,447) (530,358) (194,938)		276,019 33,977,056 3,088,109		69,498
Total governmental activities	1			\$	64,739,158	\$	1,766,862	\$	(2,791,341)	_	63,714,679	\$	1,268,336
Add: unamortized premium on bo Total on statement of net position	onds									\$	2,310,873 66,025,552		
Businsess-type activities Compensated absences:													
Sick leave (severance) Net pension liability Net OPEB liability				\$	47,252 1,080,842 530,803	\$	33,131	\$	(29,307) (148,826) (129,407)		51,076 932,016 401,396	\$	-
Total business-type activities				\$	1,658,897	\$	33,131	\$	(307,540)	\$	1,384,488	\$	_

The District has established a Severance Benefits Fund, as permitted by H.B. 426, to liquidate accumulated sick leave upon retirement of employees while sick leave and vacation benefits enjoyed by active employees are paid by the fund from which the employee is normally paid, in most cases the General Fund.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 14. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u>: The District's net OPEB liability/asset is described in Note 15. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their services.

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u>: The District's capital lease obligation is described in Note 11.

On April 30, 2015, the District issued \$23,230,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds. These serial bonds have interest rates varying from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent. The final stated maturity on the issue is December 1, 2034. Proceeds were used to refund \$23,250,000 of the outstanding 2007 school facilities construction and improvement bonds. Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The bonds were sold at a premium of \$2,868,109. Proceeds of \$25,811,196 (after the underwriting fees and other issuance costs) were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt payments on the refunded 2007 school facilities construction and improvement bonds. As a result, \$23,250,000 of these bonds were considered defeased and the liability for the refunding portion of these bonds has been removed from the basic financial statements.

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

### NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,760,267. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2015 general obligation bonds:

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds							
Ending June 30	<u>Principal</u>	Principal Interest						
2021	\$ 785,000	\$ 907,063	\$ 1,692,063					
2022	850,000	870,113	1,720,113					
2023	925,000	825,737	1,750,737					
2024	1,000,000	777,612	1,777,612					
2025	1,085,000	725,488	1,810,488					
2026 - 2030	6,730,000	2,828,069	9,558,069					
2031 - 2035	9,225,000	1,171,312	10,396,312					
Total	\$ 20,600,000	\$ 8,105,394	\$ 28,705,394					

On October 25, 2017, the District issued \$4,385,000 in Certificates of Participation. These bonds consist of both serial and term certificates. The serial certificates have interest rates varying from 1.05 percent to 2.125 percent and the term certificates have an interest rate of 4.00 percent. The final stated maturity on the issue is June 1, 2037. The bonds were sold at a premium of \$206,264. Principal and interest payments are made from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation							
Ending June 30	Princ	ipal	_	Interest		Total		
2021	\$ 17	75,000	\$	134,838	\$	309,838		
2022	18	30,000		131,338		311,338		
2023	18	30,000		127,738		307,738		
2024	18	35,000		124,138		309,138		
2025	19	90,000		120,438		310,438		
2026 - 2030	1,05	50,000		501,200		1,551,200		
2031 - 2035	1,27	75,000		274,000		1,549,000		
2036 - 2037	58	35,000		35,400		620,400		
Total	\$ 3,82	20,000	\$	1,449,090	\$	5,269,090		

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 \$47,988,331 (including available funds of \$995,292), an unvoted debt margin of \$751,034, and an Energy Conservation debt margin of \$6,759,304.

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

#### **NOTE 11 - CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION**

In fiscal year 2019, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copier equipment. This lease agreement meets the criteria of capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which 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.

In fiscal year 2019, the District entered into another capitalized lease for modular classroom equipment with Innovative Modular Solutions. The lease agreement required a one-time sitework payment of \$286,854 and a monthly payment of \$1,600 for 60 months beginning on or around August 1, 2019 and expiring on or around September 2, 2024.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$644,521. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in fiscal year 2020 totaled \$364,447 and were paid by the general fund and the capital projects 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	Ф <b>7</b> 0 <b>6</b> 1 <b>4</b>
2021	\$ 78,614
2022	78,614
2023	78,614
2024	58,809
2025	1,600
Total minumum lease payments	296,251
Less: amount representing interest	(20,232)
Total	\$ 276,019

## **NOTE 12 - OPERATING LEASE**

In fiscal year 2017, the District entered into an operating lease for modular classroom equipment with Innovative Modular Solutions. The lease agreement required a one-time sitework payment of \$119,272 and a monthly payment of \$1,698 for 48 months, through June 30, 2020 and a one-time teardown payment of \$10,067 on July 1, 2020.

### **NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

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 maintains comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property, building contents, general liability, and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents have a liability limit of \$127,418,680 with 100% co-insurance. The District's fleet insurance policy has a liability limit of \$1,000,000 each occurrence. The District has liability insurance coverage limits of \$4,000,000 each occurrence and \$4,000,000 annual aggregate.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

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

### **NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

Wood County Schools Benefit Plan Association

The District participates in the Wood County Schools Benefit Plan Association (Association), a public entity shared risk pool consisting of six local school districts, two exempted village school districts, a city school district, a joint vocational school, and an Educational Service Center. The District pays monthly premiums to the Association for employee medical and dental benefits. The Association is responsible for the management and operations of the program and the payment of all claims. Upon withdrawal from the Association, a participant is responsible for the payment of all liabilities to its employees, dependents, and designated beneficiaries accruing as a result of withdrawal.

Each entity decides which plans offered by the Administrative Committee will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Consortium is by written application subject to acceptance by the Administrative Committee and payment of monthly premiums. Financial information may be obtained from Sharon Gillespie, Medical Mutual of Ohio, 3737 Sylvania Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43623.

SWOEPC Worker's Compensation Group Rating

The District participates in the Southwest Ohio Educational Purchasing Council's Worker's Compensation Group Rating Plan, part of a shared services council of governments. This Group Rating Plan allows school districts to group together to potentially achieve a lower premium rate than they may otherwise be able to acquire as individual employers. Each year the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

Ohio SchoolComp Group Rating Plan (GRP)

For fiscal year 2020, the District participated in the Ohio SchoolComp Group Rating Plan (GRP), sponsored by the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO). The GRP is an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. is a third party administrator for the plan and provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

## NOTE 14 - 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.

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code limits the District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the School 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 basis of accounting.

### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - The School 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, standalone 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$630,687 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$5,512 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 <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a>.

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 30 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.

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$2,062,634 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$168,346 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.13559730%		0.12432841%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.13541980%		0.12121816%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00017750%	-	0.00311025%	
Proportionate share of the net	_			<u> </u>	
pension liability	\$	8,102,404	\$	26,806,668	\$ 34,909,072
Pension expense	\$	1,097,819	\$	3,118,957	\$ 4,216,776

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

## NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 205,460	\$ 218,251	\$ 423,711
Changes of assumptions	-	3,148,962	3,148,962
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	355,377	247,700	603,077
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	630,687	2,062,634	2,693,321
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,191,524	\$ 5,677,547	\$ 6,869,071
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 116,042	\$ 116,042
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	104,004	1,310,162	1,414,166
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	427,462	1,013,034	1,440,496
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 531,466	\$ 2,439,238	\$ 2,970,704

\$2,693,321 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	\$ 159,445	\$ 1,286,764	\$ 1,446,209
2022	(182,137)	244,726	62,589
2023	(6,921)	(382,171)	(389,092)
2024	58,984	26,353	85,337
2025	 _	3	 3
Total	\$ 29,371	\$ 1,175,675	\$ 1,205,046

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 11,354,365	\$ 8,102,404	\$ 5,375,228				

## 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
Discount rate of return	7.45%
Payroll increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Asset Class	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 %	

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

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

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:

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 39,174,958	\$ 26,806,668	\$ 16,336,276			

### **NOTE 15 - 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 School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the School 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.

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

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

## 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.

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, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% 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 \$88,579.

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 \$88,579 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$88,579 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 <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

## **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0	.13747220%	(	0.12432841%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.13875930%	(	0.12121816%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00128710%	-(	0.00311025%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-	_	
OPEB liability	\$	3,489,505	\$	-	\$ 3,489,505
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(2,007,663)	\$ (2,007,663)
OPEB expense	\$	74,480	\$	(613,530)	\$ (539,050)

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	\$ 51,223	\$ 182,009	\$ 233,232
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	8,378	-	8,378
Changes of assumptions	254,868	42,201	297,069
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	266,094	61,614	327,708
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 88,579		88,579
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 669,142	\$ 285,824	\$ 954,966

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

**NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)** 

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources			_		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	766,621	\$ 102,142	\$	868,763
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-	126,096		126,096
Changes of assumptions		195,542	2,201,171		2,396,713
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		442,431	 61,571		504,002
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	1,404,594	\$ 2,490,980	\$	3,895,574

\$88,579 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		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	_		_		_
2021	\$ (238,452)	\$	(478,111)	\$	(716,563)
2022	(141,102)		(478,111)		(619,213)
2023	(138,645)		(427,576)		(566,221)
2024	(139,045)		(409,853)		(548,898)
2025	(118,095)		(414,292)		(532,387)
Thereafter	(48,692)		2,787		(45,905)
Total	\$ (824,031)	\$	(2,205,156)	\$	(3,029,187)

## **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 15 - 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.

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:

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22%. 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%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,235,597	\$	3,489,505	\$	2,896,274
	19⁄	6 Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	√₀ Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,795,800	\$	3,489,505	\$	4,409,883

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

### NOTE 15 - 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	;
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of in	vestment	7.45%, net of inv	vestment
	expenses, inclu	ding inflation	expenses, inclu	ding 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 15 - 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 %			

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	Current scount Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,713,141	\$	2,007,663	\$	2,255,288
	Current 1% Decrease Trend Rat			19	% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,276,598	\$	2,007,663	\$	1,678,284

<sup>\*\*10-</sup>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 16 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The District employees may participate in the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

The plan Agreement states that the District and the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Board have no liability for losses under the plan with the exception of fraud or wrongful taking.

#### **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.

During fiscal year 2018, the District issued \$4,385,000 in capital related certificates of participation. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount for future years. The amount presented for current year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvement set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$4,376,557 at June 30, 2020.

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.

	Capital	
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
a	Φ.	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		532,954
Current year offsets		(532,954)
Current year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	

#### **NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Y	Year-End		
<u>Fund</u>	Enci	Encumbrances		
General	\$	138,167		
Other Governmental		2,709		
Total	\$	140,876		

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

#### **NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

#### **B.** Litigation

As of the balance sheet date, the District was not involved in any litigation as either defendant or plaintiff.

#### C. Foundation Funding

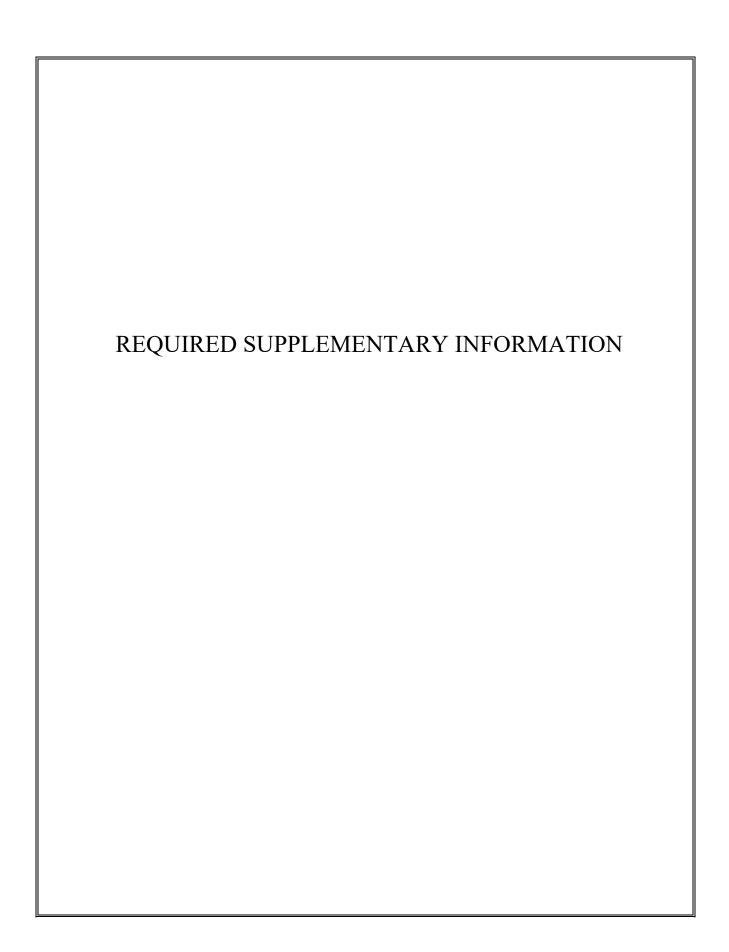
District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 have been finalized and resulted in a net receivable on behalf of the District totaling \$101,711, which has since been received.

#### **NOTE 20 – COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the District participates fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. 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 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

At the August 18, 2020 meeting, the Board approved the Bond Resolution for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of refunding bonds, Series 2015, not to exceed \$15,955,000.



# SCHEDULE 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	l Amo	unts			ariance with inal Budget Positive	
	Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:				-		<u> </u>	
From local sources:							
Taxes	\$ 21,993,702	\$	22,898,849	\$ 22,778,642	\$	(120,207)	
Intergovernmental	10,831,327		11,218,457	9,742,389		(1,476,068)	
Earnings on investments	320,188		336,670	414,769		78,099	
Tuition and fees	676,995		704,748	698,441		(6,307)	
Rental income	11,878		12,187	7,775		(4,412)	
Contract services	39,421		40,010	14,812		(25,198)	
Miscellaneous	 313,354		324,256	274,365		(49,891)	
Total revenues	34,186,865		35,535,177	33,931,193		(1,603,984)	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction	20,383,620		20,393,757	20,343,487		50,270	
Support services	11,147,856		11,181,819	10,502,926		678,893	
Non-instructional services	3,000		3,000	-		3,000	
Extracurricular activities	693,735		685,082	593,320		91,762	
Facilities acquisition and construction	 20,325		20,378	 20,376		2	
Total expenditures	32,248,536		32,284,036	31,460,109		823,927	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures	 1,938,329		3,251,141	 2,471,084		(780,057)	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers (out)	(342,350)		(2,031,419)	(2,026,482)		4,937	
Advances (out)	(99)		(10,001)	(6,217)		3,784	
Other uses	-		(2,848)	(2,848)		-	
Refund of prior year's expenditures	105,244		109,525	107,741		(1,784)	
Refund of prior year's receipts	(1,000)		-	-		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(238,205)		(1,934,743)	 (1,927,806)		6,937	
Net change in fund balance	1,700,124		1,316,398	543,278		(773,120)	
Fund balance at beginning of year	16,770,943		16,770,943	16,770,943		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 493,762		493,762	 493,762	<u> </u>		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 18,964,829	\$	18,581,103	\$ 17,807,983	\$	(773,120)	

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

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

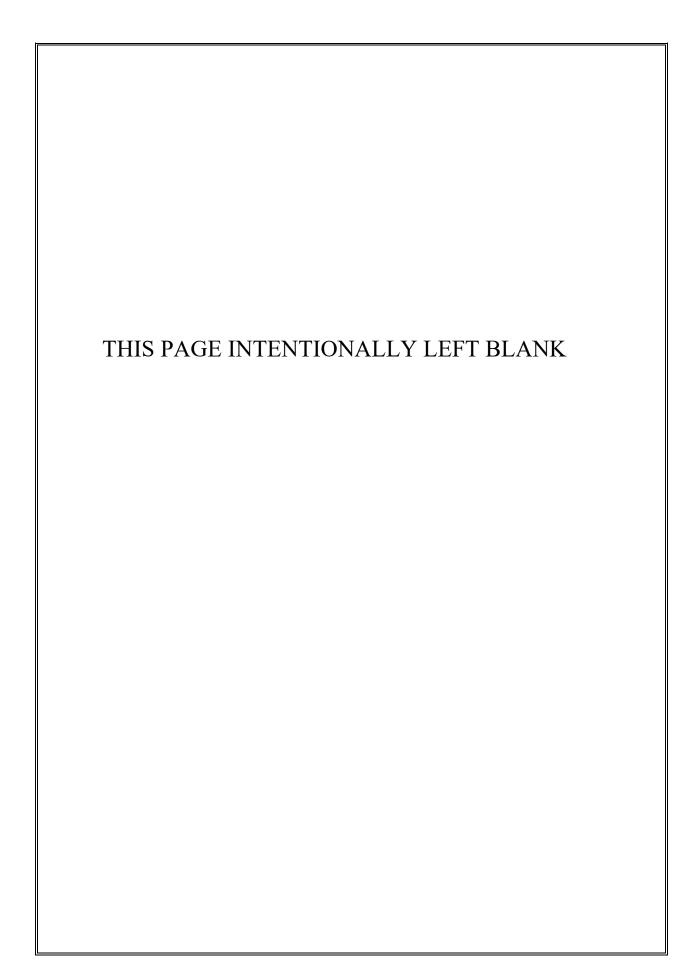
- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c)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

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**

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 543,278
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(1,046,203)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(48,209)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	96,558
Funds budgeted elsewhere	253,192
Adjustment for encumbrances	138,869
GAAP basis	\$ (62,515)

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



#### 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	0.13541980%		0.13559730%		(	0.14090880%	,	0.14081740%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$ 8,102,404		7,765,909	\$	8,416,990	\$	10,306,534
District's covered payroll	\$	4,631,267	\$	4,209,422	\$	4,709,600	\$	4,294,957
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		174.95%		184.49%		178.72%		239.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts present each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30 of the previous fiscal year.

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
(	0.14480070%	(	0.13770900%	(	0.13770900%
\$	8,262,468	\$	6,969,374	\$	8,189,112
\$	4,359,256	\$	4,001,558	\$	3,402,478
	189.54%		174.17%		240.68%
	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	0.12121816%		0.12432841%		0.12579838%	0.12378224%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	26,806,668	\$	27,337,026	\$ 29,883,675	\$ 41,433,647	
District's covered payroll	\$	14,239,050	\$	14,224,879	\$ 14,136,707	\$ 13,281,379	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		188.26%		192.18%	211.39%	311.97%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.40%		77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts present each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30 of the previous fiscal year.

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
0.12910286%	0.13504783%	0.13504783%
\$ 35,680,254	\$ 32,848,306	\$ 39,128,687
\$ 13,495,814	\$ 13,798,154	\$ 14,883,243
264.38%	238.06%	262.90%
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	\$ 630,687		\$	625,221	\$ 568,272		\$	659,344	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(630,687)		(625,221)		(568,272)		(659,344		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	\$ -		\$ -			
District's covered payroll	\$	4,504,907	\$	4,631,267	\$	4,209,422	\$	4,709,600	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%	

 2016	 2015	 2014	2013		 2012	2011		
\$ 601,294	\$ 574,550	\$ 554,616	\$	470,903	\$ 484,645	\$	439,894	
(601,294)	 (574,550)	(554,616)		(470,903)	(484,645)		(439,894)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 4,294,957	\$ 4,359,256	\$ 4,001,558	\$	3,402,478	\$ 3,603,309	\$	3,499,554	
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	\$	2,062,634	\$	1,993,467	\$	1,991,483	\$	1,979,139
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,062,634)		(1,993,467)		(1,991,483)			(1,979,139)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	\$ -		\$ -		
District's covered payroll	\$	14,733,100	\$	14,239,050	\$	14,224,879	\$	14,136,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		 2011
\$ 1,859,393	\$ 1,889,414	\$ 1,793,760	\$ 1,934,822	\$	1,848,230	\$ 1,906,769
 (1,859,393)	 (1,889,414)	 (1,793,760)	 (1,934,822)		(1,848,230)	 (1,906,769)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	\$ 
\$ 13,281,379	\$ 13,495,814	\$ 13,798,154	\$ 14,883,243	\$	14,217,150	\$ 14,667,457
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018	2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.13875930%		0.13747220%		0.14254740%		(	0.14196110%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,489,505	\$	3,813,850	\$	3,825,598	\$	4,046,416
District's covered payroll	\$	4,631,267	\$	4,209,422	\$	4,709,600	\$	4,294,957
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		75.35%		90.60%		81.23%		94.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset		0.12121816%	0.12432841%		0.12579838%		0.12378224%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(2,007,663)	\$ (1,997,830)	\$	4,908,189	\$	6,619,906
District's covered payroll	\$	14,239,050	\$ 14,224,879	\$	14,136,707	\$	13,281,379
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.10%	14.04%		34.72%		49.84%
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	\$ 88,579	\$ 23,156	\$	94,910	\$ 75,645
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (88,579)	 (23,156)	-	(94,910)	 (75,645)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,504,907	\$ 4,631,267	\$	4,209,422	\$ 4,709,600
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.97%	0.50%		2.25%	1.61%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 68,650	\$ 102,713	\$ 39,997	\$ 37,080	\$ 50,842	\$ 83,565
(68,650)	 (102,713)	 (39,997)	 (37,080)	 (50,842)	 (83,565)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 4,294,957	\$ 4,359,256	\$ 4,001,558	\$ 3,402,478	\$ 3,603,309	\$ 3,499,554
1.60%	2.36%	1.00%	1.09%	1.41%	2.39%

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 14,733,100	\$ 14,239,050	\$ 14,224,879	\$ 14,136,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139,570	\$ 148,832	\$ 153,108	\$ 157,957
 		 (139,570)	(148,832)	(153,108)	(157,957)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ -
\$ 13,281,379	\$ 13,495,814	\$ 13,798,154	\$ 14,883,243	\$ 14,217,150	\$ 14,667,457
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 increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	FY20	\$18,061
School Breakfast Program	10.553	FY20	64,356
Total - School Breakfast Program			82,417
National School Lunch Program			
COVID-19 Cash Assistance	10.555	FY20	39,464
Cash Assistance	10.555	FY20	271,748
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	FY20	64,773
Total National School Lunch Program			375,985
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			458,402
COVID-19 Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	FY20	115
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	FY20	2,076
Total Child and Adult Care Food Program			2,191
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			460,593
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010	FY19	5,885
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010	FY20	438,049
Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies			443,934
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	FY19	2,955
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	FY20	711,752
Total Special Education Grants to States			714,707
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	FY20	27,257
Total Special Education Cluster			741,964
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	FY20	136
		5)//2	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	FY19	3,433
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	FY20	42,648
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			46,081
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	FY19	3,632
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	FY20	2,378
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			6,010
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund -			
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	84.425D	FY21	192,500
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,430,625
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Wood County Educational Service Center			
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services -			
Projects of Regional and National Significance	93.243	FY19	1,650
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			1,650
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,892,868

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

#### NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

#### NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### **NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE**

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

#### **NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

#### NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

#### NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

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

	<u>CFDA</u>		
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Amt. Transferred	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 18,933	
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	3,351	
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	2,629	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	93,898	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	35,831	

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One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Bowling Green City School District Wood County 137 Clough Street Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

#### 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 business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bowling Green City School District, Wood County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the 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 May 10, 2021, wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the District.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2020-001 to be a material weakness.

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Bowling Green City School District Wood County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### District's Response to Finding

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

#### 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

May 10, 2021



One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Bowling Green City School District Wood County 137 Clough Street Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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Bowling Green City School District Wood County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 10, 2021

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2020-001**

#### Material Weakness - Financial Reporting

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

Bowling Green City School District Wood County Schedule of Findings Page 2

The following errors were identified in the accompanying financial statements:

- The IPA incorrectly accounted for lease proceeds for new modular buildings, in the General fund. This activity was paid from a Capital Projects fund, which is part of Nonmajor Governmental funds. This resulted in an overstatement of both capital outlay and capital lease proceeds in the General fund and an understatement of these same line items in Nonmajor Governmental funds of \$375,676.
- Payments on the new lease, including a one-time site set-up fee, and on the District's existing lease, were also improperly recorded. These errors resulted in the overstatement of principal and understatement of interest and instructional expense amounts in the General fund of \$286,408, \$351, and \$286,057, respectively and an understatement of principal and interest, and an overstatement of operation and maintenance expense in Nonmajor Governmental funds of \$301,974, \$2,480, and \$304,454, respectively, related to the set-up fee and debt payments made during the year.

These errors were the result of errors that were made by the IPA as part of the conversion process and were not detected by management in reviewing the financial statements. Failure to complete accurate financial statements could lead to the Board making misinformed decisions. The accompanying financial statements and notes to the financial statements were adjusted to correct these errors. In addition to the adjustment noted above, we also identified additional misstatements ranging from \$109 to \$209,376 that we have brought to the District's attention.

To help ensure the District's financial statements and notes to the financial statements are complete and accurate, the Board should adopt policies and procedures, including, but not limited to, a final review of the financial statements and notes to the financial statements by the Treasurer and the Board, to identify and correct errors and omissions.

#### Officials' Response:

See corrective action plan.

3.	FINDINGS	FOR FE	DERAL A	AWARDS
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None.

### **Bowling Green City Schools**

Mr. Francis R. Scruci
Superintendent

137 Clough Street Bowling Green, Ohio 43402 419-352-3576 www.bgcs.k12.oh.us

Fax: 419.352.1701

Mrs. Cathy M. Schuller
Treasurer

Mrs. Melanie Garbig

**Executive Director of Pupil Services** 

Mrs. Angela Schaal

Executive Director of Teaching & Learning

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

Finding Number: 2020-001

Planned Corrective Action: The District will review the annual financial report for completeness

and accuracy prior to the IPA filing the report on the HINKLE system

Anticipated Completion Date: November 2021

Responsible Contact Person: Cathy Schuller, Treasurer



Mr. Jeffrey Dever High School Principal **Mr. Eric Radabaugh** Middle School Principal

Mrs. Alyssa Karaffa Conneaut Elementary Principal Mr. Zebulun Kellough Crim Elementary Principal Mrs. Kathleen Daney Kenwood Elementary Principal

MISSION STATEMENT: BGCS is committed to high academic expectations and extracurricular opportunities in an inclusive, caring, safe, and healthy environment. We empower and support teachers to be responsive to each student through a challenging and engaging curriculum. We partner with families and community to ensure student success.

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#### **BOWLING GREEN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

#### **WOOD 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 6/1/2021

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