



CROOKSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERRY COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund	24
Statement of Fund Net Position Fiduciary Funds	26
Statement of Changes in Fund Net Position Fiduciary Fund	27
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	28
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Last Six Fiscal Years	74
Schedule of District Pension Contributions – Last Seven Fiscal Years	76
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability – Last Four Fiscal Years	79
Schedule of District Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions – Last Seven Fiscal Years	80
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	82

CROOKSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERRY COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE	PAGE
Prepared by Management (Continued):	
Schedule of Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Awards	87
Notes to the Schedule of Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Awards	88
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	89
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	91
Schedule of Findings	93



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Crooksville Exempted Village School District Perry County 4065 School Drive Crooksville, Ohio 43731

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crooksville Exempted Village School District, Perry 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.

Crooksville Exempted Village School District Perry County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crooksville Exempted Village School District, Perry County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

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

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

Crooksville Exempted Village School District Perry County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 11, 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

March 11, 2021

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of Crooksville Exempted Village School District's 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 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:

- □ Net position increased \$725,874 from 2019.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$12,607,756 in revenue or 74.2% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,383,626 or 25.8% of total revenues of \$16,991,382.
- □ The District had \$16,265,508 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,383,626 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$12,607,756 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ The District's General Fund had \$14,214,333 in revenues and \$17,347,891 in expenditures and other financing uses. The General Fund's fund balance decreased \$3,133,558 to a balance of \$1,224,369.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – management's discussion and analysis and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how they have changed. Net-position (the difference between the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) are one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

To assess the overall health of the District you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the property tax base, current property tax laws, student enrollment growth and facility conditions.

The government-wide financial statements of the District reflect the following category of its activities:

<u>Governmental Activities</u> – The District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

Fiduciary Funds – The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for various student managed activity programs, various scholarship programs and other items listed as agency. It is also responsible for other assets that, due to a trust arrangement can only be used for the trust beneficiaries. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the District's net position for fiscal year 2020 compared to fiscal year 2019.

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	
Current and other assets Net OPEB asset Capital assets, Net Total assets	\$12,082,847 745,072 7,758,872 20,586,791	\$10,674,339 696,735 6,947,303 18,318,377	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,776,320	3,308,728	
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Other long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total liabilities	12,557,024 1,126,744 2,795,647 1,251,470 17,730,885	12,065,386 1,247,996 2,736,382 1,386,285 17,436,049	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,046,768	4,331,472	
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total net position	5,925,929 6,050,633 (11,391,114) \$585,458	5,702,675 1,834,601 (7,677,692) (\$140,416)	

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

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/asset to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

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

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

Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2020 compared to fiscal year 2019.

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2020	2019	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,997,743	\$1,929,853	\$67,890
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,385,883	1,900,017	485,866
General revenues:			
Property Taxes	2,378,979	1,887,381	491,598
Grants and Entitlements	9,901,180	10,066,522	(165,342)
Other	327,597	190,848	136,749
Total revenues	16,991,382	15,974,621	1,016,761
Program Expenses			
Instruction	9,293,875	8,062,525	1,231,350
Support Services:			
Pupils	471,941	375,537	96,404
Instructional Staff	884,862	915,389	(30,527)
Board of Education	52,599	46,565	6,034
Administration	1,481,526	1,166,587	314,939
Fiscal Services	364,172	341,393	22,779
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,668,446	1,395,672	272,774
Pupil Transportation	884,427	739,820	144,607
Central	4,924	4,234	690
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	721,035	732,235	(11,200)
Extracurricular Activities	371,117	433,173	(62,056)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	66,584	74,215	(7,631)
Total expenses	16,265,508	14,287,345	1,978,163
Total Change in Net Position	725,874	1,687,276	(961,402)
Beginning Net Position, Restated	(140,416)	(1,827,692)	1,687,276
Ending Net Position	\$585,458	(\$140,416)	\$725,874

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

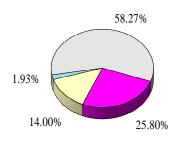
Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$725,874, Revenues were up across all categories except grants and entitlements, as were the majority of functional expenses. Most of the increases in expenses can be attributed to changes in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities.

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

Property taxes made up 14% of revenues for governmental activities for Crooksville Exempted Village Schools in fiscal year 2020. The District's reliance upon grant revenues is demonstrated by the following graph:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2020	of Total
General Grants	\$9,901,180	58.27%
Program Revenues	4,383,626	25.80%
General Tax Revenues	2,378,979	14.00%
General Other	327,597	1.93%
Total Revenue	\$16,991,382	100.00%



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,304,400 which is more than last year's balance of \$6,749,127. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2020	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$1,224,369	\$4,357,927	(\$3,133,558)
Capital Projects Fund	5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Other Governmental	1,080,031	1,391,200	(311,169)
Total	\$7,304,400	\$6,749,127	\$555,273

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

General Fund – The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

	2020	2019	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,046,577	\$1,668,318	\$378,259
Tuition	1,841,180	1,712,821	128,359
Investment Earnings	182,099	108,123	73,976
Extracurricular Activities	34,202	40,727	(6,525)
Intergovernmental - State	9,740,640	9,853,837	(113,197)
Intergovernmental - Federal	61,230	141,780	(80,550)
All Other Revenue	21,398	32,674	(11,276)
Total	\$13,927,326	\$13,558,280	\$369,046

The General Fund revenues increased 2.7% in 2020. A \$378,259 increase in tax revenues accounted for the majority of the increase. Tuition paid by other districts for Open Enrollment also increased \$128,359. Overall, total revenues increased by \$369,046.

	2020	2019	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Instruction	\$7,725,752	\$7,485,183	\$240,569
Supporting Services:			
Pupils	342,781	423,861	(81,080)
Instructional Staff	586,125	734,586	(148,461)
Board of Education	52,599	46,565	6,034
Administration	1,360,845	1,301,381	59,464
Fiscal Services	335,872	332,595	3,277
Operation & Maintenance of Plant	1,331,137	1,238,953	92,184
Pupil Transportation	1,051,517	707,364	344,153
Central	4,924	4,234	690
Extracurricular Activities	233,035	258,410	(25,375)
Capital Outlay	23,250	23,250	0
Debt Service			
Principal Retirement	170,202	20,000	150,202
Interest and Fiscal Charges	39,852	6,400	33,452
Total	\$13,257,891	\$12,582,782	\$675,109

The expenditures increased by \$675,109 or 5.4% compared to the prior year mostly due to increased instruction and pupil transportation expenditures.

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 several times, none significant.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was increased \$421,500 from original budget estimates of \$13.4 million to account for higher tax and tuition receipts. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020 the District had \$7,758,872 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, construction in progress, buildings, machinery, equipment and vehicles. The following table shows fiscal year 2020 and 2019 balances:

	Governmental		Increase
	Activiti	es	(Decrease)
	2020	2019	
Land	\$98,680	\$98,680	\$0
Construction in Progress	1,323,889	719,889	604,000
Land Improvements	1,131,731	695,660	436,071
Buildings and Improvements	17,542,883	17,542,883	0
Machinery/Equipment and			
Furniture/Fixtures	2,359,697	2,266,469	93,228
Vehicles	1,076,770	1,009,276	67,494
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(15,774,778)	(15,385,554)	(389,224)
Totals	\$7,758,872	\$6,947,303	\$811,569

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

Debt

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$405,000 in bonds outstanding, \$105,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the District's debt outstanding as of June 30, 2020:

	2020	2019
General Obligation Bonds:		
Refunding Bond	\$265,000	\$345,000
Energy Conservation Bond	140,000	160,000
Total General Obligation Bond	405,000	505,000
Captial Lease Liability	1,514,305	1,430,000
Compensated Absences	876,342	801,382
Totals	\$2,795,647	\$2,736,382

Under current state statutes, the District's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 9% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. At June 30, 2020, the District's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the District's long-term debt can be found in Note 12.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

At Crooksville Exempted Village Schools, we have been working hard to make positive changes in our programs. We have been making changes and receiving positive feedback. Crooksville Exempted Village School District staff members continue to actively pursue grant opportunities, professional development and the gathering of assessment data on each and every student. All of these efforts focus on improving student performance and reducing district expenses.

At a time when state and federal mandates are increasing, the state and federal governments had continued to make financial cuts to school districts and local entities. However, beginning with fiscal year 2019, the State of Ohio biennial budget included significant increased funding for education, and the funding formula benefitted Crooksville Schools. This trend has continued in the 2019-2020 state biennial budgets. This increase in aid has helped the district's financial position in the last two years. However, enrollment is expected to decline in the comings years as a result of census and live birth data calculations, and as property values increase due to reevaluations, the district will become relatively wealthier within the state and the increases in funding formula recognized in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, will start to decline. A new Governor was elected in 2020 and the next biennial budget has changed with the new administration. Current State Funding has been frozen for the next two years, but the Governor has provided new funding for Student Wellness and Support that will amount to an estimated \$350,000 in fiscal year 2020 and \$500,000 in fiscal year 2021 for Crooksville Schools.

Thanks to fiscal responsibility of the district, increased open enrollment dollars, and grants in aid, the district has managed to stay in the black on a cash basis; and is positive in fiscal year 2020 on a GAAP basis. Each November, the district is responsible for filing with the Ohio Department of Education a five year forecast of funding. This forecast is based on predictions and assumptions relating to the school district's expenditures and funding sources for the General Fund. The new state fiscal year 2020 funding formula provided Crooksville Exempted Village School District with be approximately \$9,694,417 in State Grants-in-Aid in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, unchanged from fiscal year 2020. The 2020 State of Ohio Public Utility evaluation from a Columbia Gas pipeline increased by \$40 million for Crooksville Schools and will result an addition \$950,000 in tax revenue per year. The district received approximately \$55,000 in fiscal year 2020 from Ohio's Casino Tax and will receive an estimated \$44,650 in 2021. Temporary reduction is due to COVID-19 restrictions in 2020.

The Crooksville Exempted Village School District, Board of Education and administration will continue to closely monitor spending and revenues to make the necessary decisions ensuring that the district remains fiscally sound.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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 Robert Ogg, Jr., CPA, Treasurer of Crooksville Exempted Village School District.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents		
and Investments	\$	7,964,865
Receivables:		
Taxes		3,490,116
Accounts		3,772
Intergovernmental		398,506
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		6,996
Prepaid Items		197,133
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		21,459
Net OPEB Asset		745,072
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated		1,422,569
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		6,336,303
Total Assets		20,586,791
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension		2,553,564
OPEB		222,756
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,776,320
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		55,785
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,042,957
Intergovernmental Payable		124,302
Matured Bonds & Interest Payable		21,459
Accrued Interest Payable		6,967
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		364,471
Due in More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability		12,557,024
Net OPEB Liability		1,126,744
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		2,431,176
Total Liabilities		17,730,885

	Governmental Activities
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	2,938,966
Pension	823,032
OPEB	1,284,770
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,046,768
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,925,939
Restricted For:	
Capital Projects	5,455,660
Debt Service	350,500
Other Purposes	244,473
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(11,391,114)
Total Net Position	\$ 585,458

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

							Re	et (Expense)
				D	. D			Changes in
		Expenses		harges for rvices and Sales		rating Grants Contributions	Go	Net Position vernmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				_				
Instruction	\$	9,293,875	\$	1,841,180	\$	1,168,378	\$	(6,284,317)
Support Services:								
Pupils		471,941		0		151,958		(319,983)
Instructional Staff		884,862		0		362,383		(522,479)
Board of Education		52,599		0		0		(52,599)
Administration		1,481,526		0		30,092		(1,451,434)
Fiscal Services		364,172		0		0		(364,172)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,668,446		0		0		(1,668,446)
Pupil Transportation		884,427		0		14,319		(870,108)
Central		4,924		0		0		(4,924)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		721,035		18,941		658,753		(43,341)
Extracurricular Activities		371,117		137,622		0		(233,495)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		66,584		0		0_		(66,584)
Totals	\$	16,265,508	\$	1,997,743	\$	2,385,883		(11,881,882)
		eral Revenues						
	Gei	neral Purposes						2,113,539
	Oth	ner Purposes						265,440
	Gran	ts and Entitlem	ents not	Restricted to	Specific	Programs		9,901,180
	Inve	stment Earnings	8					306,199
	Misc	ellaneous						21,398
	Tota	l General Reve	nues					12,607,756
	Char	nge in Net Posit	ion					725,874
	Net 1	Position Beginn	ing of Y	Year				(140,416)
	Net l	Position End of	Year				\$	585,458

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	 General	Саг	oital Projects Fund	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:							
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents							
and Investments	\$ 1,882,350	\$	5,000,000	\$	1,082,515	\$	7,964,865
Receivables:							
Taxes	3,149,381		0		340,735		3,490,116
Accounts	3,772		0		0		3,772
Intergovernmental	0		0		398,506		398,506
Interfund Loan Receivable	160,481		0		0		160,481
Inventory Held for Resale	0		0		6,996		6,996
Prepaid Items	188,971		0		8,162		197,133
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	 0		0		21,459		21,459
Total Assets	\$ 5,384,955	\$	5,000,000	\$	1,858,373	\$	12,243,328
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 55,734	\$	0	\$	51	\$	55,785
Accrued Wages and Benefits	921,563		0		121,394		1,042,957
Intergovernmental Payable	86,873		0		37,429		124,302
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	0		0		21,459		21,459
Interfund Loans Payable	0		0		160,481		160,481
Compensated Absences Payable	29,875		0		0		29,875
Total Liabilities	1,094,045		0		340,814		1,434,859
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable Amounts	405,293		0		159,810		565,103
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	 2,661,248		0		277,718		2,938,966
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 3,066,541		0		437,528		3,504,069
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable	188,971		0		15,158		204,129
Restricted	0		5,000,000		1,113,543		6,113,543
Assigned	245,240		0		0		245,240
Unassigned	 790,158		0		(48,670)		741,488
Total Fund Balances	1,224,369		5,000,000		1,080,031		7,304,400
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	 						
Resources and Funds Balances	\$ 5,384,955	\$	5,000,000	\$	1,858,373	\$	12,243,328

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 7,304,400
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not	
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	7,758,872
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-	
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	565,103
The net pension and net OPEB liabilities are not due and payable	
in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred	
inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	
Deferred Outflows - Pension 2,553,564	
Deferred Inflows - Pension (823,032)	
Net Pension Liability (12,557,024)	
Net OPEB Asset 745,072	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB 222,756	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB (1,284,770)	
Net OPEB Liability (1,126,744)	
Total	(12,270,178)
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 Payable (405,000)	
Capital Lease Payable (1,514,305)	
Compensated Absences Payable (846,467)	
Accrued Interest Payable (6,967)	 (2,772,739)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 585,458

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

	 General	Capital Pro	jects	Gov	Other rernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$ 2,046,577	\$	0	\$	256,889	\$	2,303,466
Tuition	1,841,180		0		0		1,841,180
Investment Earnings	182,099		0		124,100		306,199
Food Services	0		0		18,941		18,941
Extracurricular Activities	34,202		0		90,098		124,300
Intergovernmental - State	9,740,640		0		561,424		10,302,064
Intergovernmental - Federal	61,230		0		1,912,830		1,974,060
All Other Revenue	 21,398		0		44,639		66,037
Total Revenue	 13,927,326		0		3,008,921		16,936,247
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction	7,725,752		0		1,114,135		8,839,887
Supporting Services:							
Pupils	342,781		0		94,238		437,019
Instructional Staff	586,125		0		276,486		862,611
Board of Education	52,599		0		0		52,599
Administration	1,360,845		0		13,258		1,374,103
Fiscal Services	335,872		0		6,914		342,786
Operation & Maintenance of Plant	1,331,137		0		870,849		2,201,986
Pupil Transportation	1,051,517		0		13,334		1,064,851
Central	4,924		0		0		4,924
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0		0		725,989		725,989
Extracurricular Activities	233,035		0		122,129		355,164
Capital Outlay	23,250		0		0		23,250
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	170,202		0		132,500		302,702
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 39,852		0		45,463		85,315
Total Expenditures	 13,257,891		0		3,415,295		16,673,186
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	 						
Over Expenditures	669,435		0		(406,374)		263,061

	General	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Initiation of Capital Lease	287,007	0	0	287,007
Transfers In	0	4,000,000	90,000	4,090,000
Transfers Out	(4,090,000)	0	0	(4,090,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,802,993)	4,000,000	90,000	287,007
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,133,558)	4,000,000	(316,374)	550,068
Fund Balances (Deficits) at Beginning of Year	4,357,927	1,000,000	1,391,200	6,749,127
Increase in Inventory Reserve	0	0	5,205	5,205
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 1,224,369	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 1,080,031	\$ 7,304,400

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	\$ 550,068
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	
Capital Outlay 1,452,938	
Depreciation Expense (617,786)	835,152
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(23,583)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial	
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	55,135
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	
Pension 932,266	
OPEB	960,903
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	
Pension (1,819,896)	
OPEB 200,367	(1,619,529)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to government funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of government funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.

Payment on General Obligation Bonds		100,000	
Initiation of Capital Lease		(287,007)	
Payment on Capital Leases		202,702	15,695
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstand in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported w			18,731
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do no	ot require the use of		
current financial resources and therefore are not reported a governmental funds.	s expenditures in the		
	Compensated Absences	(71,903)	
	Change in Inventory	5,205	(66,698)

\$

725,874

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	 Actual	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:							
Local Sources:							
Taxes	\$	1,740,475	\$	2,098,975	\$ 2,100,881	\$	1,906
Tuition		1,699,041		1,834,041	1,841,180		7,139
Investment Earnings		5,000		5,000	3,895		(1,105)
Intergovernmental - State		9,863,300		9,735,300	9,740,640		5,340
Intergovernmental - Federal		56,659		119,659	119,880		221
All Other Revenues		18,135		11,135	 16,157		5,022
Total Revenues		13,382,610		13,804,110	 13,822,633		18,523
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction		7,628,171		7,866,177	7,779,331		86,846
Support Services:							
Pupils		481,358		350,909	338,554		12,355
Instructional Staff		724,199		692,870	685,080		7,790
Board of Education		60,116		58,566	57,456		1,110
Administration		1,338,967		1,376,540	1,362,937		13,603
Fiscal Services		341,404		348,654	341,260		7,394
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,592,086		1,462,344	1,444,777		17,567
Pupil Transportation		715,784		933,662	917,695		15,967
Central		4,306		5,306	4,924		382
Extracurricular Activities		217,036		207,236	201,615		5,621
Capital Outlay		23,643		23,643	23,250		393
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement		20,000		106,000	105,963		37
Interest and Fiscal Charges		6,080		5,780	5,760		20
Total Expenditures		13,153,150		13,437,687	 13,268,602		169,085
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		229,460		366,423	554,031		187,608

Other Financing Sources (Uses):	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Transfers Out	(650,000)	(4,090,000)	(4,090,000)	0
Advances In	0	0	110,000	110,000
Advances Out	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(760,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,090,000)	110,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)				
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(530,540)	(3,833,577)	(3,535,969)	297,608
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,571,714	4,571,714	4,571,714	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	513,226	513,226	513,226	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 4,554,400	\$ 1,251,363	\$ 1,548,971	\$ 297,608

Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust Fund Agency Funds			ncy Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents				
and Investments	\$	22,008	\$	81,191
Total Assets		22,008		81,191
Liabilities:				
Due to Others		0		4,642
Due to Students		0		76,549
Total Liabilities		0	\$	81,191
Net Position:				
Restricted for Scholarships		22,008		
Total Net Position	\$	22,008		

Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Additions:	
Contributions:	
Private Donations	\$ 7,500
Total Additions	7,500
Deductions:	
Administrative Expenses	7,250
Total Deductions	7,250
Change in Net Position	250
Net Position at Beginning of Year	21,758
Net Position End of Year	\$ 22,008
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Crooksville Exempted Village Local School District, Ohio (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 governed by a locally elected five member Board of Education (the Board) which provides educational services. The Board controls the District's instructional support facilities staffed by 40 noncertified, 72 certified teaching personnel and 12 administrative employees providing education to 1,066 students.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – An Amendment to GASB Statement No.'s 14 and 34", in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the District (the reporting entity) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either the District's ability to impose its will over the organization or the possibility that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the District. Based on the foregoing, the District does not have any component units.

The District is a participant in three jointly governed organizations, the Licking Area Computer Association (LACA), the Mid-East Ohio Career Center and the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools. See Note 14, "Jointly Governed Organizations." The District is also a participant in the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program which is sponsored by the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA), see Note 16.

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the District:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds - These are funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources except those 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.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The capital projects fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets.

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

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide</u> <u>Financial</u> <u>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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which 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 a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues 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 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 fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The General Fund is presented in a separate column. 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 fund types 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, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, 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.

Fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - 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.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the District is considered to be 60 days after fiscal year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual at year end: property taxes, tuition, grants and entitlements, student fees and interest on investments.

Current property taxes measurable at June 30, 2020, and which are not intended to finance fiscal 2020 operations, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Delinquent property taxes measurable and available (received within 30 days) and amounts available as an advance on future tax settlements are recognized as revenue at year end.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements, agency funds and the private-purpose trust funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues – **Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions** - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only the General Fund and major special revenue funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level for all funds except for the General Fund which is at the object level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

1. Tax Budget

By January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit an annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to the Board of Education for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by January 20 of each year for the period July 1 to June 30 of the following fiscal year.

2. Estimated Resources

Prior to March 15, the Board accepts by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2020.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 through September 30. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 through June 30. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at the object level for the general fund and at the fund level for all other funds. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year with approval of the Board. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Ba	lance
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$3,133,558)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues	
at June 30, 2020,	
received during FY 2021	(291,598)
Accrued Revenues	
at June 30, 2019,	
received during FY 2020	222,576
Accrued Expenditures	
at June 30, 2020,	
paid during FY 2021	1,094,045
Accrued Expenditures	
at June 30, 2019,	
paid during FY 2020	(1,157,970)
FY 2020 Prepaids for FY 2021	(188,971)
FY 2019 Prepaids for FY 2020	182,800
Encumbrances Outstanding	(264,722)
Perspective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassified	
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	1,429
Budget Basis	(\$3,535,969)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits.

The District pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 4, "Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The District allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," the District records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statements.

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

H. Prepaid Items

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

I. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements and the governmental 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 purchase method on the governmental fund financial statements and using the consumption method on the government-wide financial statements.

On the governmental fund financial statements, reported material 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 general supplies, purchased food and donated food, which is presented at their entitlement value.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,500 for capital assets acquired prior to June 30, 2018 and more than \$5,000 for capital assets acquired subsequent to July 1, 2018.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business-type funds. These generally 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 Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs where such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

2. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Land Improvements	15-20
Buildings and Improvements	40
Machinery/Equipment and Furniture/Fixtures	5-20
Vehicles	8

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Fund Bond Retirement Fund
Capital Lease Payable	Bond Retirement Fund
Compensated Absences - Net Pension Liability - Net OPEB Liability	General Fund Food Services Fund Preschool Grant Fund Title VI-B Fund Title I Fund

L. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation benefits are accrued as a liability when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Administrators and classified staff who work twelve month contracts are granted vacation leave based on length of service and position. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. Employees earn 1.25 days of sick leave per month of service up to a maximum of 285 days for STRS employees and 290 days for SERS employees. Upon retirement, employees that pay into STRS will receive up to 25% of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 71.25 days and employees that pay into SERS will receive up to 25% of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 72.5 days. Administrators earn sick leave up to 290 days and will be paid up to 25% of accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 72.5 days.

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government-wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Net Position

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

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

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:

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

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

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

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the District Board of Education.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Fund Balance (Continued)

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

O. Pension/OPEB

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

P. Interfund Transactions

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

Q. Estimates

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB, and unavailable revenue. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, unavailable amounts, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes and grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position and are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - FUND BALANCES

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

		Capital	Other	Total
	General	Projects	Governmental	Governmental
Fund Balances	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:				
Supplies Inventory	\$0	\$0	\$6,996	\$6,996
Prepaid Items	188,971	0	8,162	197,133
Total Nonspendable	188,971	0	15,158	204,129
Restricted:				
Facilities Maintenance	0	0	59,314	59,314
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	14,863	14,863
Targeted Academic Assistance	0	0	191,555	191,555
Debt Service Payments	0	0	351,837	351,837
Capital Acquisition and Improvement	0	5,000,000	495,974	5,495,974
Total Restricted	0	5,000,000	1,113,543	6,113,543
Assigned to Other Purposes	245,240	0	0	245,240
Unassigned	790,158	0	(48,670)	741,488
Total Fund Balances	\$1,224,369	\$5,000,000	\$1,080,031	\$7,304,400

NOTE 3 – DEFICIT FUND EQUITIES

The following is a summary of deficit fund equities at June 30, 2020:

	Deficit Fund
Fund	Equity
Special Revenue Funds:	
Food Services Fund	\$41,957
Title VI-B Fund	6,713

The deficits arise from the recognition of expenditures on the modified accrual basis which are greater than expenditures recognized on the budgetary basis. Other deficits also existed under the budgetary/cash basis of accounting. The General Fund often provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 4 – EQUITY IN POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. The District has adopted an Investment Policy that follows Ohio Revised Code Chapter 135 and applies the prudent person standard. The prudent person standard requires the Treasurer/CFO to exercise the care, skill and experience that a prudent person would use to manage his/her personal financial affairs and to seek investments that will preserve principal while maximizing income.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the District into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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, government national mortgage association, and student loan
 marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal
 government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets 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;
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

- Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies; and
- Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed onehundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

A. Deposits

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, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

B. Investments

The District's investments at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

			Investm	ent Maturities (in '	Years)
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-10
Money Market	\$1,630	AAAm 1	\$1,630	\$0	\$0
Star Ohio	866,296	AAAm 1	866,296	0	\$0
Commercial Paper	1,124,673	AA+ ¹	1,124,673	0	0
FHLB	251,880	AA+ ¹	251,880	0	0
FNMA	391,966	AA+ ¹	0	0	391,966
FHLMC	199,962	AA+ ¹	0	199,962	0
FFCB	265,676	AA+ ¹	0	0	265,676
Marketable CD's	2,969,199	NA	332,094	1,020,236	1,616,869
Total Investments	\$6,071,282		\$2,576,573	\$1,220,198	\$2,274,511

¹ Standard & Poor's

The District's investments in money market accounts, federal agency securities (FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA. FFCB), commercial paper and marketable certificates of deposit 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).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

B. Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date. The District has no investment policy that limits investment purchases beyond the requirements of Ohio Revised Code.

Investment Credit Risk – The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of State statute for "interim" funds described previously.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer. Of the District's total investments, .02% is in money market accounts, 18.28% are in US Government Agencies (FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC, FFCB) securities, 18.53% are in Commercial Paper, 48.90% are in marketable certificates of deposit and 14.27% is in STAR Ohio.

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 policy on custodial credit risk and is governed by Ohio Revised Code as described under Deposits.

NOTE 5 - TAXES

A. Property Tax

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 5 – TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Tax (Continued)

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2019 and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

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

	2019 Second Half	2020 First Half
	Collections	Collections
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$64,836,010	\$64,792,150
Public Utility Personal	22,096,060	62,092,370
Total Assessed Value	\$86,932,070	\$126,884,520
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$26.20	\$26.20

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND BALANCES

Following is a summary of interfund receivables/payables for all funds at June 30, 2020:

	Interfund Loans	Interfund Loans
Fund	Receivable	Payable
General Fund	\$160,481	\$0
Other Governmental Funds	0	160,481
Totals	\$160,481	\$160,481

The Interfund Loans are short-term loans to cover temporary cash deficits.

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$0	\$4,090,000
Capital Projects Fund	4,000,000	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	90,000	0
Total All Funds	\$4,090,000	\$4,090,000

Transfers are used to (a) 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 to (b) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

The General Fund transferred \$60,000 to the Cafeteria Fund to assist with cash flow issues, \$30,000 to the District Managed Student Activities Fund to assist with cash flow issues and \$4,000,000 to the Capital Project Fund for future construction projects.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at June 30, 2020:

Historical Cost:

Class	June 30, 2019	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$98,680	\$0	\$0	\$98,680
Construction in Progress	719,889	604,000	0	1,323,889
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	695,660	436,071	0	1,131,731
Buildings and Improvements	17,542,883	0	0	17,542,883
Machinery/Equipment and				
Furniture/Fixtures	2,266,469	125,860	(32,632)	2,359,697
Vehicles	1,009,276	287,007	(219,513)	1,076,770
Total Cost	\$22,332,857	\$1,452,938	(\$252,145)	\$23,533,650
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Class	June 30, 2019	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2020
Land Improvements	(\$584,607)	(\$35,753)	\$0	(\$620,360)
Buildings and Improvements	(12,129,857)	(459,750)	0	(12,589,607)
Machinery/Equipment and				
Furniture/Fixtures	(1,945,222)	(56,205)	31,001	(1,970,426)
Vehicles	(725,868)	(66,078)	197,561	(594,385)
Total Depreciation	(\$15,385,554)	(\$617,786) *	\$228,562	(\$15,774,778)
Net Value:	\$6,947,303			\$7,758,872

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$564,542
Support Services:	
Pupils	424
Administration	416
Fiscal Services	270
Operations & Maintenance of Plant	2,099
Pupil Transportation	32,389
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	11,753
Extracurricular Activities	5,893
Total Depreciation Expense	\$617,786

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the District's full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans.

A. 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.

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Plan Description

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. No amount was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Plan Description (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$209,019 for fiscal year 2020.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. <u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the employer rate was 14% and the member rate was 14% of covered payroll. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates, and the full employer contribution was allocated to the pension fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$723,247 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$64,696 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

C. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> 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 contributions of all participating entities.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

C. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,608,693	\$9,948,331	\$12,557,024
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability -2020	0.04360050%	0.04498580%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability -2019	0.04420540%	0.04335900%	
Percentage Change	(0.00060490%)	0.00162680%	
Pension Expense	\$404,162	\$1,415,734	\$1,819,896

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	\$66,151	\$80,996	\$147,147
Change of assumptions	0	1,168,622	1,168,622
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	209,019	723,247	932,266
Changes in proportionate share	17,422	288,107	305,529
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$292,592	\$2,260,972	\$2,553,564
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$0	\$43,065	\$43,065
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	33,489	486,218	519,707
Changes in proportionate share	23,133	237,127	260,260
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$56,622	\$766,410	\$823,032

\$932,266 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 fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

STRS	Total
\$623,088	\$697,531
113,629	49,377
(86,378)	(88,606)
120,976	139,964
\$771,315	\$798,266
	113,629 (86,378) 120,976

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions

School Employees Retirement System (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 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.5 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (level percent of payroll)

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

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2015.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

D. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes. 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 Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

D. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share		<u> </u>	
of the net pension liability	\$3,655,713	\$2,608,693	\$1,730,638

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate	7.45 percent	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

For the July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

The 10 year expected real rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by STRS' investment consultant by developing best estimates of expected future real rates of return for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.
**10-Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent 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 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments 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 percent, 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 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share		, , ,	
of the net pension liability	\$14,538,390	\$9,948,331	\$6,062,627

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

A. Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represents a liability (asset) 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.

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded or surplus 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 intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

B. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

B. Plan Description (Continued)

In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2020, 0.0 percent of covered payroll was contributed to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$28,637.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$28,637 for fiscal year 2020, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

B. Plan Description (Continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

C. OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The 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
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$1,126,744	(\$745,072)	\$381,672
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) -2020	0.04480470%	0.04498580%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) -2019	0.04498470%	0.04335900%	
Percentage Change	(0.00018000%)	0.00162680%	
OPEB Expense	\$39,736	(\$240,103)	(\$200,367)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

C. OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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	\$16,541	\$67,546	\$84,087
Changes of assumptions	82,293	15,661	97,954
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,706	0	2,706
Changes in proportionate share	0	9,372	9,372
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	28,637	0	28,637
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$130,177	\$92,579	\$222,756
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$247,538	\$37,906	\$285,444
Changes of assumptions	63,141	816,884	880,025
Changes in proportionate share	9,467	63,038	72,505
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	46,796	46,796
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$320,146	\$964,624	\$1,284,770

\$28,637 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 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
(\$66,650)	(\$189,848)	(\$256,498)
(35,230)	(189,849)	(225,079)
(34,436)	(171,094)	(205,530)
(34,566)	(164,518)	(199,084)
(32,851)	(160,442)	(193,293)
(14,873)	3,706	(11,167)
(\$218,606)	(\$872,045)	(\$1,090,651)
	(\$66,650) (35,230) (34,436) (34,566) (32,851) (14,873)	(\$66,650) (\$189,848) (35,230) (189,849) (34,436) (171,094) (34,566) (164,518) (32,851) (160,442) (14,873) 3,706

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.22 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare - Measurement Date	5.25 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare - Measurement Date	7.00 to 4.75 percent
Medicare - Prior Measurement Date	5.375 to 4.75 percent

7.25 to 4.75 percent

Pre-Medicare - Prior Measurement Date

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

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

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

The 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:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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 the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 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. 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 and Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.22%) and higher (4.22%) than the current discount rate (3.22%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.22%)	Current Discount Rate (3.22%)	1% Increase (4.22%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,367,654	\$1,126,744	\$935,193
	1% Decrease (6.00% Decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.00% Decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.00% Decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$902,750	\$1,126,744	\$1,423,930

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2019 and 2018 actuarial valuations was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to	12.50% at age 20 to	
	2.50% at age 65	2.50% at age 65	
Investment Rate of Return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Payroll Increases	3.00%	3.00%	
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017	
Blended Discount Rate of Return	7.45%	7.45%	
Health Care Cost Trends	4.93% to 9.62% initial, 4.0% ultimate	(5.23)% to 8% initial, 4.0% ultimate	

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

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

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

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 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (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 Rate of Return **	
TESCE CIUS	THIOCHION	Tute of Retain	
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %	
International Equity	23.00	7.55	
Alternatives	17.00	7.09	
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00	
Real Estate	10.00	6.00	
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25	
Total	100.00 %		

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on ** 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actual rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset) was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. 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 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability (asset) is sensitive to changes in the discount and health care cost trend rates. To illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate. Also shown is the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using a health care cost trend rate this is one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(\$635,771)	(\$745,072)	(\$836,970)
	1% Decrease in Trend Rate	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rate
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(\$844,878)	(\$745,072)	(\$622,835)

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Detail of the changes in long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the District for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

			Balance			Balance	Amount Due Within
			June 30, 2019	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2020	One Year
Govern	nmental Activities:						
	General Obligation Bonds:						
2011	Refunding Bond	1.9-4.0%	\$345,000	\$0	(\$80,000)	\$265,000	\$85,000
2012	Energy Conservation	1.75-4.0%	160,000	0	(20,000)	140,000	20,000
,	Total General Obligation Bon	ıds	505,000	0	(100,000)	405,000	105,000
(Capital Leases Payable		1,430,000	287,007	(202,702)	1,514,305	193,447
(Compensated Absences		801,382	876,342	(801,382)	876,342	66,024
	Total Long-Term Obligation	ons	\$2,736,382	\$1,163,349	(\$1,104,084)	\$2,795,647	\$364,471

A. Principal and Interest Requirements

A summary of the District's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of June 30, 2020, follows:

Fiscal	General Obligation Bonds		Capital Leases		Total	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$105,000	\$14,340	\$193,447	\$48,744	\$298,447	\$63,084
2022	110,000	10,200	200,858	42,807	310,858	53,007
2023	115,000	5,800	110,000	36,636	225,000	42,436
2024	25,000	3,000	110,000	32,852	135,000	35,852
2025	25,000	2,000	115,000	28,982	140,000	30,982
2026-2030	25,000	1,000	645,000	80,926	670,000	81,926
2031	0	0	140,000	2,408	140,000	2,408
Totals	\$405,000	\$36,340	\$1,514,305	\$273,355	\$1,919,305	\$309,695

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 13 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	Capital
	Acquisition
	Reserve
Set-aside Cash Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	192,619
Current Year Offset Credits	(72,129)
Qualifying Disbursements	(218,036)
Total	(\$97,546)
Balance Carried Forward to FY 2021	\$0

Although the District had offsets and qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the set-aside amounts below zero, the extra amount for capital acquisition may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future years. Negative amounts for capital acquisition are therefore not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 14 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The District joined the Licking Area Computer Association (LACA), which is a computer consortium of public school districts, effective May 1, 2011. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts and is located at 150 South Quentin Road, Newark, OH 43055. The governing board of LACA consists of nineteen members made up of nineteen district superintendents. The continued existence of LACA is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The LACA constitution states that any school district withdrawing from the Association prior to dissolution forfeits their claim to the Association's capital assets. Financial information can be obtained from their fiscal agent, the Career and Technology Education Centers of Licking County, Treasurer, at 150 South Quentin Road, Newark, OH 43055.

Mid-East Ohio Career and Technology Center - The Mid-East Ohio Career and Technology Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of thirteen appointed representatives from the fourteen participating school districts. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to: Mid-East Ohio Career and Technology Center, Nan Nolder, Treasurer, at 400 Richards Road, Zanesville, Ohio 43701.

Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools – The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools is a jointly governed organization including over 110 districts in southeastern Ohio. The Coalition is operated by a Board which is composed of seventeen members. The Board members are composed of one superintendent from each County elected by the school districts within that County. The Coalition provides various services for school district administrative personnel; gathers data regarding conditions of education in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district personnel. The Coalition is not dependent upon the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or a financial responsibility for the Coalition. The School District made no significant payments for membership in fiscal year 2020.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 15 - 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; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020 the District contracted with two different insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
EMC Insurance Company	Building/Personal Property	\$2,500
EMC Insurance Company	Commercial Crime	\$250/\$2,500
EMC Insurance Company	Commercial Equipment	\$500
EMC Insurance Company	General/Excess Liability	\$0
EMC Insurance Company	Employee Benefits Liability	\$1,000
EMC Insurance Company	Educators Legal Liability	\$2,500
USI Insurance Company	Cyber Risk Liability	\$5,000

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

Workers' compensation claims are covered through the District's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 16 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

The Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (Program) is a shared risk pool among school districts in Ohio. Section 4123.29, Ohio Revised Code, permits the establishment of employer group retrospective rating plans for workers' compensation rating purposes. The Program is governed by the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) Executive Committee that consists of seven members as follows: the president of OSBA, Immediate Past President of OSBA, and five representatives elected from the participating school districts.

The Program, a Bureau of Workers' Compensation certified sponsor, established the program based upon guidelines set forth by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). The Program created a group of school districts that will practice effective workplace safety and claims management to achieve lower premiums for workers compensation coverage than they would individually. The participating school districts continue to pay their own premiums and have the opportunity to receive retrospective premium adjustments based upon the combined performance of the group. Depending upon that performance, the participating school districts can receive either a premium refund of assessment. The Program's third party administrator (TPA), Comp Management, Inc., provides administrative, cost-control, and actuarial services to the Program. The cost of the TPA will be paid by each school district in proportion to its payroll to the total payroll of the group.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects as of June 30, 2020.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student from 2018 per legislative action, and will remain the same for the next two years.. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 have been finalized. Management believes that these adjustments do not materially impact the financial statements, therefore it has not been shown as an intergovernmental receivable as of June 30, 2020.

NOTE 18 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At fiscal year end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

Oovermentar Funds.	
General Fund	\$266,182
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	160,869
Total Governmental Funds	\$427,051

Covernmental Funds

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 19 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2020, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance."

GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic by extending the effective dates of certain accounting and financial reporting provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that were first effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. This statement had no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

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 plans 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. 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.



 $R_{\it EQUIRED}$ $S_{\it UPPLEMENTARY}$ $I_{\it NFORMATION}$

Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Fiscal Years

04.4	TE I	D 41	α .
State	Teachers	Retirement	System

State Teachers Remember System				
Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0445865%	0.0450185%	0.0452547%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$10,844,991	\$12,441,805	\$15,148,102	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$4,458,169	\$4,830,986	\$4,976,143	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	243.26%	257.54%	304.41%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.70%	72.10%	66.80%	

Source: District Treasurer's Office and State Teachers Retirement System

School Employees Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0409220%	0.0432611%	0.0431003%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$2,071,040	\$2,468,520	\$3,154,544
District's covered-employee payroll	\$1,195,859	\$1,410,637	\$1,511,293
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	173.18%	174.99%	208.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.70%	69.16%	62.98%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and School Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statements 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability.

2018	2019	2020
0.0454817%	0.0433590%	0.0449858%
\$10,804,280	\$9,533,661	\$9,948,331
\$4,903,914	\$5,252,086	\$5,198,879
220.32%	181.52%	191.36%
75.30%	77.30%	77.40%
2018	2019	2020
0.0445068%	0.0442054%	0.0436005%
\$2,659,183	\$2,531,725	\$2,608,693
\$1,376,914	\$1,404,341	\$1,446,978
193.13%	180.28%	180.29%
69.50%	71.36%	70.85%

Schedule of District Pension Contributions Last Seven Fiscal Years

State Teachers Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$579,562	\$676,338	\$696,660
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	579,562	676,338	696,660
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered-employee payroll	\$4,458,169	\$4,830,986	\$4,976,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and State Teachers Retirement System

School Employees Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$165,746	\$185,922	\$211,581
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	165,746	185,922	211,581
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered-employee payroll	\$1,195,859	\$1,410,637	\$1,511,293
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.86%	13.18%	14.00%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and School Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
\$686,548	\$735,292	\$727,843	\$723,247
686,548	735,292	727,843	723,247
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$4,903,914	\$5,252,086	\$5,198,879	\$5,166,050
	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
2017	2018	2019	2020
\$192,768	\$189,586	\$195,342	\$209,019
192,768	189,586	195,342	209,019
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,376,914	\$1,404,341	\$1,446,978	\$1,492,993
14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%

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Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability Last Four Fiscal Years

Stat	te Teachers Retirem	ent System		
Fiscal Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0454817%	0.0454817%	0.0433590%	0.0449858%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$2,432,374	\$1,774,529	(\$696,735)	(\$745,072)
District's covered payroll	\$4,976,143	\$4,903,914	\$5,252,086	\$5,198,879
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	48.88%	36.19%	(13.27%)	(14.33%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	37.30%	47.10%	176.00%	174.74%
Source: District Treasurer's Office and State	Teachers Retiremen	t System		
Schoo	ol Employees Retire	ment System		
Fiscal Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0452278%	0.0452278%	0.0449847%	0.0448047%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$1,289,160	\$1,213,795	\$1,247,996	\$1,126,744
District's covered payroll	\$1,511,293	\$1,376,914	\$1,404,341	\$1,446,978
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	85.30%	88.15%	88.87%	77.87%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	11.49%	12.46%	13.57%	15.57%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and School Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset), which is the prior year end.

Schedule of District Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Seven Fiscal Years

State Teachers Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$44,582	\$0	\$0
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	44,582	0	0
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$4,458,169	\$4,830,986	\$4,976,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and State Teachers Retirement System

School Employees Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$22,462	\$34,564	\$22,467
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	22,462	34,564	22,467
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$1,195,859	\$1,410,637	\$1,511,293
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.88%	2.45%	1.49%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and School Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2014 is not available.

<u>2017</u> \$0	2018 \$0	<u>2019</u> \$0	2020
0	0	0	0
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	\$0
\$4,903,914	\$5,252,086	\$5,198,879	\$5,166,050
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2017	2018	2019	2020
\$24,945	\$31,939	\$42,051	\$28,637
24,945	31,939	42,051	28,637
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,376,914	\$1,404,341	\$1,446,978	\$1,492,993
1.81%	2.27%	2.91%	1.92%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NET PENSION LIABILITY

SERS

Changes in benefit terms – For fiscal year 2020 and 2019, there were no changes to benefit terms. For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

• The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5 percent with a floor of 0 percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendars 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Changes in assumptions – For fiscal year 2020, 2019, and 2018, there were no changes in assumptions.

STRS

Changes in benefit terms – For fiscal year 2020 and 2019, there were no changes to benefit terms. For fiscal year 2018, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to 0 percent effective July 1, 2017.

Changes in assumptions – For fiscal year 2020 and 2019, there were no changes in assumptions. For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Inflation assumptions were lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.
- Investment return assumptions were lowered from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent.
- Total salary increases rates were lowered by decreasing merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25 percent due to lower inflation.
- Payroll growth assumptions were lowered to 3.00 percent.
- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016.
- Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

SERS

Changes in benefit terms – For fiscal year 2020, 2019, and 2018, there were no changes to benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions – For fiscal year 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62 percent to 3.13 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70 percent to 3.22 percent.
- The medical trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medicare 2019 5.375 to 4.75 percent, 2020 5.25 to 4.75 percent
 - o Pre-Medicare 2019 7.25 to 4.75 percent, 2020 7.00 to 4.75

For fiscal year 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent.
- The medical trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medicare 2018 5.50 to 5.00 percent, 2019 5.375 to 4.75 percent
 - o Pre-Medicare 2018 7.50 to 5.00 percent, 2019 7.25 to 4.75

For fiscal year 2018, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

• The discount rate was increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63.

STRS

Changes in benefit terms – For fiscal year 2020, the following was the most significant change in benefit terms that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

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 Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) (Continued)

STRS (Continued)

For fiscal year 2019, the following was the most significant change in benefit terms that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

• The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020, though the STRS Board voted in June 2019 to extent the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

For fiscal year 2018, STRS has the following changes in benefit terms since the previous measurement date:

- The HealthSpan HMO plans were eliminated.
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced to 1.9 percent per year of service from 2.1 percent.
- Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for survivors and beneficiaries who
 were age 65 by 2008 and either receiving a benefit or named as a beneficiary as of January 1,
 2008.
- The remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be phased out over a three-year period.

Changes in assumptions – For fiscal year 2020, there were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

For fiscal year 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate increased from a 4.13 percent blended discount rate to 7.45 percent.
- The health care trend assumption rate changed from 6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate to:
 - o Medical Medicare 6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Medical Pre-Medicare 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Medicare 8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare -5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) (Continued)

STRS (Continued)

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB 74.
- The long-term rate of return was reduced to 7.45 percent.
- Valuation-year per capita health costs were updated.
- The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data.
- The assumed future trend rates were modified.
- Decrement rates including mortality, disability, retirement, and withdrawal were modified.
- The assumed percentage of future disabled retirees assumed to elect health coverage was decreased from 84 percent to 65 percent, and the assumed percentage of terminated vested participants assumed to elect health coverage at retirement was decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent.
- The assumed salary scale was modified.

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CROOKSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERRY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS AND 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 Receipts	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			_	
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	\$17,360	\$17,360
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	27,791	27,791
Non-Cash Assistance Subtotal Cash Assistance:			45,151	45,151
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	155,653	155,653
COVID-19 Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	77,044	77,044
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	251,241	251,241
COVID-19 School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	121,272	121,272
Cash Assistance Subtotal			605,210	605,210
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			650,361	650,361
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			650,361	650,361
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2020	222,601	243,931
		2019	50,991	29,378
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			273,592	273,309
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2020	190,626	207,161
		2019	48,371	32,407
Total Special Education Grants to States			238,997	239,568
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2020 2019	5,569	5,569
Total Special Education Preschool Grants			1,333 6,902	897 6,466
Total Special Education Preschool Grants		0,902	0,400	
Total Special Education Cluster			245,899	246,034
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	2020	413,234	521,640
Total Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers		2019	168,013 581,247	77,761 599,401
Title V- Rural & Low Income	84.358	2020	18,549	19,315
	01.000	2019	369	0
Total Title V- Rural & Low Income			18,918	19,315
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	84.367	2020 2019	44,178 0	44,178
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2019	44,178	44,178
Title IV-Student Support Academic Enrichment	84.424	2020	9,594	7,346
Total Title IV-Student Support Academic Support		2019	9, 594	7,346
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,173,428	1,189,583
•				
Total Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,823,789	\$1,839,944

CROOKSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERRY COUNTY

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receipts and expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. 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 - SUBRECIPIENTS

The District does not provide any Federal awards to subrecipients at this time.

NOTE E - 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 F - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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

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

Crooksville Exempted Village School District Perry County 4065 School Drive Crooksville, Ohio 43731

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crooksville Exempted Village School District, Perry 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 and have issued our report thereon dated March 11, 2021 wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the 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*.

Crooksville Exempted Village School District
Perry County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 11, 2021



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

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

Crooksville Exempted Village School District Perry County 4065 School Drive Crooksville, Ohio 43731

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Crooksville Exempted Village School District's, Perry County, Ohio (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 the Crooksville Exempted Village 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 programs.

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.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Crooksville Exempted Village 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.

Crooksville Exempted Village School District
Perry County
Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance With Requirements
Applicable To Major Federal Program And On Internal Control Over
Compliance Required By The Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 11, 2021

CROOKSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERRY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (list):	Child Nutrition Cluster – CFDA #'s 10.553 and 10.555
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None.

3	FINDINGS	AND QUESTIONED COST	S FOR FEDERAL	AWARDS
J.	I INDINGS	AND QUESTIONED COST	3 I ON I LULNAL	AVVAILUS

None.



PERRY COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 3/25/2021

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