

EASTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT WOOD COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Eastwood Local School District 120 E. College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Eastwood Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 28, 2021



Eastwood Local School District Wood County

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Independent Auditor's Report

Eastwood Local School District Wood County P.O. Box 837 120 East College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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.

Eastwood Local School District **Wood County** Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include management's discussion and analysis and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 24, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group, Inc.

BHM CPAGnoup

Piketon, Ohio

December 24, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of Eastwood Local School District's (the School District) financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$3,001,927 from 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$17,508,839 in revenue or 86.4 percent of all governmental revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,746,786 or 13.6 percent of total governmental revenues of \$20,255,625.
- The School District had \$17,253,698 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,746,786 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes and school foundation) of \$17,508,839 were adequate to provide for these programs, resulting in an increase in net position.
- The net pension and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability combined decreased \$3,892,586 from 2018. This decrease is mainly due to better than expected investment returns by the public retirement systems. In addition to the decrease indicated, one retirement system is now reporting an asset.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities While these statements contain information about the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and helps answer the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the School District's activities are considered to be all Governmental Activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District, like the state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so the reader may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund, the internal service fund. The internal service fund is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally to the School District's various functions. The School District uses its internal service fund to account for its field trips and other various purposes. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the School District had an increase in net position of \$3,001,927.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2019 and 2018:

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Table 1 Net Position Governmental Activities

	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current and other assets	\$ 19,993,562	\$ 19,269,081
Net OPEB asset	1,011,941	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation	 23,732,706	23,485,885
Total assets	 44,738,209	42,754,966
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	5,047,232	6,267,050
OPEB	 213,651	181,485
Total deferred inflows of resources	 5,260,883	6,448,535
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	2,197,179	1,714,537
Long-term liabilities:		
Due with in one year	1,614,741	1,602,173
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	17,311,065	18,700,109
Net OPEB liability	1,690,002	4,193,544
Other amounts due in more than one year	 8,716,245	10,219,029
Total liabilities	 31,529,232	36,429,392
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes	7,356,537	6,266,251
Pension	1,825,290	1,544,994
OPEB	 1,955,051	631,809
Total deferred inflows of resources	 11,136,878	8,443,054
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	15,009,358	13,376,683
Restricted	1,119,432	1,247,002
Unrestricted	 (8,795,808)	(10,292,630)
Total net position	\$ 7,332,982	\$ 4,331,055

Net investment in capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represents a large component of net position. Capital assets include land and construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and vehicles which are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

A portion of the School District's net position, \$1,119,432 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how the funds may be used. Of the total restricted assets; \$205,426 is restricted for debt service payments, \$119,511 is restricted for extracurricular, \$352,710 is restricted for other purposes and \$441,785 is restricted for capital projects. The remaining significant balance of government-wide unrestricted net position happens to be a deficit of (\$8,795,808).

The net pension liability is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. The School District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense equal to its proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability or asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing the accounting standard for pension and OPEB, the School District is reporting a significant net pension liability, net OPEB liability, related deferred inflows of resources and an increase in pension expense for the fiscal year which have a negative effect on net position. In addition, the School District is reporting a net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in expenses related to OPEB, which have a positive impact on net position. The increase and decrease in pension and OPEB expense is the difference between the contractually required contributions and the pension and OPEB expense resulting from the change in the liability or asset that is not reported as deferred inflows or outflows. These amounts can be found in the reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of governmental funds to the statement of activities. To further explain the impact of these accounting standards on the School District's net position, additional information is presented below.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred outflows - pension	\$ 5,047,232	\$ 6,267,050
Deferred outflows - OPEB	213,651	181,485
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,825,290)	(1,544,994)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(1,955,051)	(631,809)
Net pension liability	(17,311,065)	(18,700,109)
Net OPEB liability	(1,690,002)	(4,193,544)
Net OPEB asset	 1,011,941	
Impact of GASB 68 and GABB 75 on net position	\$ (16,508,584)	\$ (18,621,921)

Table 2 shows change in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Table 2
Governmental Activities

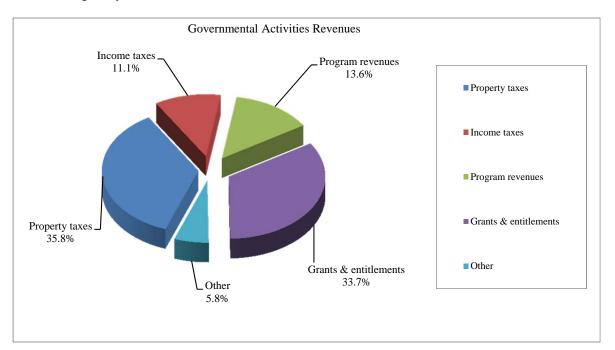
_	2019	2018		
Revenue:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,800,002	\$ 1,814,404		
Operating grants and contributions	945,687	901,535		
Capital grants and contributions	1,097	3,627		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	7,245,437	6,913,051		
Income taxes	2,252,191	2,220,710		
Grants and entitlements	6,823,253	6,850,564		
Payment in lieu of taxes	873,805	873,804		
Investment earnings	277,765	170,106		
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	104,825		
Miscellaneous	36,388	13,815		
Total revenues	20,255,625	19,866,441		
Expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,807,709	3,052,466		
Special	2,060,162	1,653,609		
Vocational	95,557	24,281		
Other	569,757	477,755		
Support services:				
Pupils	516,651	202,762		
Instructional staff	329,364	315,661		
Board of education	37,017	55,071		
Administration	1,366,058	166,589		
Fiscal	738,296	630,907		
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,695,733	2,292,371		
Pupil transportation	1,008,278	918,016		
Central	297,703	256,476		
Operation of non-instructional services	623,297	558,584		
Extracurricular activities	842,987	638,882		
Interest and fiscal charges	265,129	318,532		
Total expenses	17,253,698	11,561,962		
Changes in net position	3,001,927	8,304,479		
Beginning net position	4,331,055	(3,973,424)		
Ending net position	\$ 7,332,982	\$ 4,331,055		

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Governmental Activities - Overall, revenues increased by 2.0 percent in fiscal year 2019. This increase was primarily due to an increase of \$332,386 in property taxes. This increase in property tax revenue is due partially to varying amounts available as an advance each year that is recognized as revenue. The School District has carefully planned its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses over the next five years. The School District's revenue growth is mostly dependent upon property tax increases. Property taxes made up 35.8 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2019. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District does actively solicit and receives additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating cost.

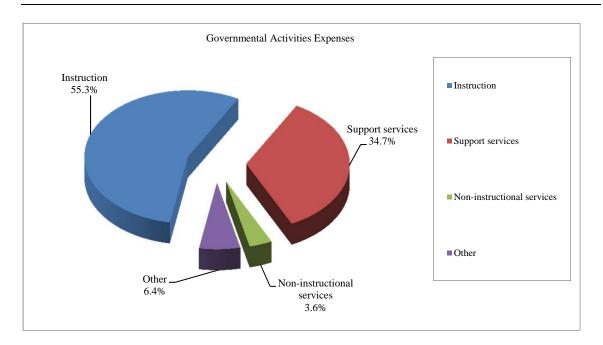
The School District has an income tax which is also a critical revenue used to support operations. For 2019, this revenue amounted to \$2,252,191 or 11.1 percent of total revenues.

Thus, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to voters to maintain a constant level of service.



Instruction comprises 55.3 percent of governmental program expenses. Additional supporting services for pupils, staff, board of education, administration, fiscal, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and central encompassed an additional 34.7 percent. The remaining 10.0 percent of program expenses is used for other obligations of the School District such as non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and interest and fiscal charges.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited



Program expenses for 2019 increased \$5,691,736 or 49.2 percent from 2018. A review of Table 2 shows that the total cost of instructional services was \$9,533,185, or 55.3% of all governmental program expenses. Instructional expenses include activities directly related to the teaching of pupils as well as the interaction between teacher and pupil.

Pupil service and instructional staff expenses include the activities involved in assisting staff and the content and process of teaching to pupils. Such expenses represent \$846,015, or 4.9% of total governmental program expenses.

The board of education, administration, and fiscal classifications reflect expenses associated with establishing and administering school operation policies, financial operations and activities concerned with purchasing, receiving and maintaining goods and services for the School District. Combined, these costs totaled \$2,141,371, or 12.4% of all governmental expenses. These expenses increased over the prior year by \$1,288,804. This was in part due to the change in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability and asset as compared to fiscal year end 2018.

Costs associated with the operation and maintenance of plant represent those expenses necessary for the care and upkeep of the School District's buildings, grounds and equipment. Current year expenses of 1,695,733 made up 9.8% of all governmental expenses.

Pupil transportation expenses are expenses related to the transportation of students to and from school, as well as the service and maintenance of those vehicles. For 2019, this expense is \$1,008,278 or 5.8% of all governmental expenses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

As noted above, the dependence on general revenue is significant. Only non-instructional services and extracurricular activities have a significant portion of related expenses offset by program revenues. Program revenues in the non-instructional program include cafeteria sales and state and federal subsidies and donated commodities for food service operations. Program revenues in the extracurricular activities program include music and athletic fees, ticket sales, and gate receipts.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds. Information about the School District's governmental funds starts on page 17. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$21,520,057 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$22,445,408. The total governmental fund balance decreased \$925,351. The net change in governmental fund balance for the year was most significant in the general fund, where the fund balance decreased \$737,116 for fiscal year 2019.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the School District. At the end of the current fiscal year, assigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9,055,838, while total fund balance was \$9,253,163 which is an decrease of \$737,116 for the current fiscal year. For fiscal year 2019, there was a slight increase in revenues from the prior year and an increase in expenditures from the prior year. This led to an overall negative net change in fund balance for the fiscal year, ultimately resulting in an overall decrease in fund balance.

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018.

Table 3
Fund Balances

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase/	Percent	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	(Decrease)	Change	
General	\$ 9,253,163	\$ 9,990,279	\$ (737,116)	(7.38) %	
Other governmental	1,035,702	1,223,937	(188,235)	(15.38)	
Total	\$ 10,288,865	\$ 11,214,216	\$ (925,351)	(8.25) %	

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget numerous times. The School District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

For the general fund, final budget basis revenue and other financing source was \$17,643,612 and the original budget estimate and other financing source was \$17,368,355. The final budget for revenue was adjusted and was equal to the actual revenue for fiscal year 2019. The actual revenue was \$275,257 higher than originally anticipated, primarily due to intergovernmental revenues and tuition and fees that were not known during the original budgeting process.

The difference between the original budget appropriations and the final amended budget appropriations of the general fund was approximately \$275,257. This rise is attributable to increases in budget allocations for various functions including special instruction and administration. There was a \$9,352,695 difference between the final budget appropriations and the actual expenditures (including encumbrances) of the general fund. This difference was caused by the final appropriations including all available resources.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The School District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, amount to \$23,732,706 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment and fixtures, and vehicles.

Table 4
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)
Governmental Activities

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
Land	\$	261,067		\$	261,067	
Construction in progress		146,218			-	
Land improvements		141,510			53,975	
Buildings and improvements		22,107,856			22,111,408	
Furniture, equipment and fixtures		395,113			444,142	
Vehicles		680,942			615,293	
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	23,732,706		\$	23,485,885	

For further information regarding the School District's capital assets, refer to Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Debt. At June 30, 2019, the School District had \$8,723,348 in notes, certificates of participation, bonds (including premium) and leases outstanding with \$1,386,001 due within one year. The School District's long-term obligations also include compensated absences, a long term special assessment, net pension liability and net OPEB liability. Table 5 summarizes the notes, certificates of participation, bonds and leases outstanding:

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Table 5 Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End Governmental Activities

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
2015 Certificates of participation	\$ 6,982,505	\$ 8,054,749
2010 Refunding bonds	1,378,116	1,631,794
Energy conservation notes	320,000	370,000
Capital leases	 42,727	 52,659
Total bonds	\$ 8,723,348	\$ 10,109,202

At June 30, 2019, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$26,137,168 with an unvoted debt margin of \$531,255. The School District is rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The School District has budgeted to meet all of its debt requirements, all of which are to be repaid from the debt service fund. See Note 13, to the basic financial statements for details on the School District's debt.

Current Financial Related Activities

The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges. These challenges stem from issues that are local and at the State level. The local challenges will continue to exist, as the School District must rely heavily on property taxes to fund its operations. State level challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State's educational funding system. Although the School District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, the community support for the schools is quite strong.

Due to the unsettled issues in school funding, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In conclusion, the School District's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Brad McCracken, Treasurer at Eastwood Local School District, 120 E. College Avenue, Pemberville, Ohio 43450.

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Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities			
Assets:		40.400.000		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,482,009		
Cash and cash equivalents:		4 40 =04		
In segregated accounts		169,702		
Inventory held for resale		10,265		
Receivables:				
Accounts		45,528		
Intergovernmental		80,090		
Property taxes		8,291,298		
Income taxes		716,700		
Accrued interest		2,277		
Prepaid items		195,693		
Net OPEB Asset		1,011,941		
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable capital assets		407,285		
Depreciable capital assets		30,472,001		
Accumulated depreciation		(7,146,580)		
Total capital assets		23,732,706		
Total assets		44,738,209		
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Pension		5,047,232		
OPEB		213,651		
Total deferred outflows of resources		5,260,883		
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		108,906		
Accrued wages		1,764,229		
Intergovernmental payable		25,605		
Pension obligation payable		274,690		
Accrued interest payable		23,749		
Long-term liabilities:		23,747		
Due within one year		1 614 741		
		1,614,741		
Due in more than one year:		17 211 065		
Net pension liability		17,311,065		
Net OPEB liability		1,690,002		
Other amounts due in more than one year Total liabilities		8,716,245		
		31,529,232		
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes		7,356,537		
Pension		1,825,290		
OPEB		1,955,051		
Total deferred inflows of resources		11,136,878		
Net position:				
		15 000 358		
Net investment in capital assets		15,009,358		
Restricted for:		441 705		
Capital projects		441,785		
Debt service		205,426		
Extracurricular		119,511		
Other purposes		352,710		
Unrestricted		(8,795,808)		
Total net position	\$	7,332,982		

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net (Expense)

						ram Revenues				Levenues and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses		harges for Services	_	rating Grants, ributions and Interest	Contri	Capital Grants, Contributions and Interest		overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities:										_
Instruction:	_		_		_		_		_	
Regular	\$	6,807,709	\$	970,023	\$	72,028	\$	1,097	\$	(5,764,561)
Special		2,060,162		78,128		535,657		-		(1,446,377)
Vocational		95,557		-		38,826		-		(56,731)
Other		569,757		-		-		-		(569,757)
Support services:						40.000				(466 551)
Pupils		516,651		-		49,880		-		(466,771)
Instructional staff		329,364		13,210		-		-		(316,154)
Board of education		37,017		-		-		-		(37,017)
Administration		1,366,058		-		53		-		(1,366,005)
Fiscal		738,296		235		3,685		-		(734,376)
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,695,733		19,559		2,196		-		(1,673,978)
Pupil transportation		1,008,278		-		-		-		(1,008,278)
Central		297,703		-		14,857		-		(282,846)
Operation of non-instructional services		623,297		351,906		228,473		-		(42,918)
Extracurricular activities		842,987		366,941		32		-		(476,014)
Interest and fiscal charges		265,129		-						(265,129)
Total governmental activities	\$	17,253,698	\$	1,800,002	\$	945,687	\$	1,097		(14,506,912)
	Pro	ral Revenues: perty taxes levie								
		General purposes	S							6,422,017
		Debt service								273,058
		Capital outlay								550,362
		ome taxes levied								
		General purposes								2,252,191
		ints and entitlem		ot restricted to	specif	ic programs				6,823,253
		ment in lieu of								873,805
	Inv	estment earning	S							277,765
	Mis	scellaneous								36,388
	Total	general revenue	es							17,508,839
	Chan	ge in net positio	n							3,001,927
	Net p	osition beginnir	ng of y	ear						4,331,055
	Net p	osition end of y	ear						\$	7,332,982

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

June	2 30, 2	2019				
		General	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,434,890	\$	1,038,567	\$	10,473,457
Cash and cash equivalents:				4 40 =04		4 40 =00
In segregated accounts		-		169,702		169,702
Inventory held for resale Receivables:		-		10,265		10,265
Accounts		43,839		1,689		45,528
Intergovernmental		9,050		71,040		80,090
Accrued interest		2,277		71,040		2,277
Interfund		80,000		_		80,000
Property taxes		7,328,542		962,756		8,291,298
Income taxes		716,700		-		716,700
Prepaid items		190,355		5,338		195,693
Total assets	\$	17,805,653	\$	2,259,357	\$	20,065,010
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>s:</u>					
<u>Liabilities:</u>	¢	20.229	ď	70.779	¢	100 000
Accounts payable Accrued wages	\$	29,228 1,621,942	\$	79,678 142,287	\$	108,906 1,764,229
Interfund payable		1,021,942		80,000		80,000
Intergovernmental payable		23,551		2,054		25,605
Pension obligation payable		244,167		30,523		274,690
Total liabilities		1,918,888		334,542		2,253,430
Deferred inflows of resources:	-					
Property taxes		6,532,741		823,796		7,356,537
Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes		99,120		14,120		113,240
Unavailable revenue - other		1,741		51,197		52,938
Total deferred inflows of resources		6,633,602		889,113		7,522,715
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable		190,355		5,338		195,693
Restricted		-		1,128,706		1,128,706
Assigned		9,055,838		-		9,055,838
Unassigned		6,970		(98,342)		(91,372)
Total fund balances		9,253,163		1,035,702		10,288,865
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources						
and fund balances	\$	17,805,653	\$	2,259,357	\$	20,065,010

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 10,288,865
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			23,732,706
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures ant therefore are unavailable in the funds: Property taxes Intergovernmental Charges for services		113,240 50,657 185	
Extracurricular activities Miscellaneous		1,300 796	
Total		170	166,178
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of field trips and various other functions to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.			8,552
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability, the assets and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds: Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Net OPEB asset Total	_	5,047,232 (1,825,290) (17,311,065) 213,651 (1,955,051) (1,690,002) 1,011,941	(16,508,584)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Refunding general obligation bonds, including premium Certificates of participation, including premium Energy conservation notes Compensated absences Special assessment payable Capital leases Accrued interest payable Total	\$	(1,378,116) (6,982,505) (320,000) (914,569) (693,069) (42,727) (23,749)	(10,354,735)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 7,332,982

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		General	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	6,407,779	\$	818,767	\$	7,226,546
Income taxes		2,252,191		-		2,252,191
Payment in lieu of taxes		710,000		163,805		873,805
Intergovernmental		6,835,927		882,320		7,718,247
Interest		277,765		1,133		278,898
Tuition and fees		1,017,526		400		1,017,926
Extracurricular activities		28,590		380,886		409,476
Charges for services		10.550		351,321		351,321
Rent		19,559		-		19,559
Miscellaneous		25,637		10,190		35,827
Total revenues		17,574,974		2,608,822		20,183,796
Expenditures: Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		7,458,250		237,860		7,696,110
Special		1,677,489		502,090		2,179,579
Vocational		109,554		3,636		113,190
Other		569,757		-		569,757
Support services:						
Pupils		585,757		41,388		627,145
Instructional staff		328,565		12,655		341,220
Board of education		37,626		-		37,626
Administration		1,716,560		729		1,717,289
Fiscal		792,925		10,536		803,461
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,299,584		219,863		1,519,447
Pupil transportation		904,654		7,085		911,739
Central		311,023		16,357		327,380
Operation of non-instructional services		-		591,257		591,257
Extracurricular activities		623,683		343,308		966,991
Capital outlay		545,522		507,686		1,053,208
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		9,932		1,345,000		1,354,932
Interest and fiscal charges		4,948		293,868		298,816
Total expenditures		16,975,829		4,133,318		21,109,147
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		599,145		(1,524,496)		(925,351)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in		-		1,336,261		1,336,261
Transfers out		(1,336,261)		-		(1,336,261)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,336,261)		1,336,261		-
Net change in fund balances		(737,116)		(188,235)		(925,351)
Fund balances at beginning of year		9,990,279		1,223,937		11,214,216
Fund balances at end of year	\$	9,253,163	\$	1,035,702	\$	10,288,865
I and calances at one of your	Ψ	7,233,103	Ψ	1,033,702	Ψ	10,200,003

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ (925,351)
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 capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital asset additions Depreciation expense	\$	1,053,208 (806,387)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense	-		246,821
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These activities consist of: Property taxes Intergovernmental Charges for services Extracurricular activities Miscellaneous	\$	18,891 50,657 185 1,300 796	
Net change in deferred inflows of resources during the year		170	71,829
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB			1,374,419 47,689
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability and OPEB asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB			(1,485,489) 2,176,718
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. These activities consist of: Note issues Refunding bonds Certificates of participation Capital lease Total expenditures	\$	50,000 245,000 1,050,000 9,932	1,354,932
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of: Decrease in compensated absences Decrease in accrued interest Decrease in special assessment Amortization of premium	\$	63,593 2,765 40,769 30,922	120.040
Total additional expenditures			138,049
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of field trips and various other functions to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated.			2,310
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 3,001,927

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 6,437,115	\$ 6,537,775	\$ 6,537,775	\$ -
Income taxes	2,236,409	2,243,014	2,243,014	-
Intergovernmental	6,842,632	6,829,581	6,829,581	-
Interest	220,000	274,202	274,202	-
Tuition and fees	889,398	959,844	959,844	_
Rent	18,950	19,559	19,559	_
Payment in lieu of taxes	710,000	710,000	710,000	_
Miscellaneous	11,164	25,241	25,241	_
Total revenues	17,365,668	17,599,216	17,599,216	
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,703,621	11,689,206	7,764,166	3,925,040
Special	2,698,174	2,754,943	1,657,133	1,097,810
Vocational	160.843	161,518	110,830	50.688
Other	799,910	798,770	569,757	229,013
Support services:	799,910	790,770	309,737	229,013
Pupils	908,203	907,987	575,409	332,578
Instructional staff	547,604	547,268	326,218	221,050
Board of education	81,485	81,405	39,928	41,477
Administration	2,541,571	2,634,886	1,569,940	1,064,946
Fiscal	1,146,875	1,152,156	729,539	422,617
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,002,602	2,007,486	1,240,640	766,846
Pupil transportation	1,660,335	1,672,208	1,081,428	590,780
Central	451,621	451,210	300,704	150,506
Extracurricular activities	1,014,445	1,043,503	620,159	423,344
Total expenditures	25,717,289	25,902,546	16,585,851	9,316,695
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(8,351,621)	(8,303,330)	1,013,365	9,316,695
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(8,331,021)	(8,303,330)	1,013,303	7,310,073
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year expenditures	-	41,710	41,710	-
Advances in	2,687	2,686	2,686	-
Advances out	-	(80,000)	(80,000)	-
Transfers out	(1,362,261)	(1,372,261)	(1,336,261)	36,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,359,574)	(1,407,865)	(1,371,865)	36,000
Net change in fund balance	(9,711,195)	(9,711,195)	(358,500)	9,352,695
Fund balance at beginning of year	9,621,955	9,621,955	9,621,955	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	89,240	89,240	89,240	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,352,695	\$ 9,352,695
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	<u> </u>	,===,==	,,

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund	
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,552
<u>Liabilities:</u> Total liabilities		-
Net position:		
Unrestricted		8,552
Total liabilities and net position	\$	8,552

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Other revenues	\$	25,532
Operating expenses: Other		23,222
Change in net position		2,310
Net position beginning of year		6,242
Net position end of year	\$	8,552
-		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental- Activities	
	Internal Service	
	1	Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	_	
Cash received from other operating sources	\$	25,532
Cash payments for other operating expenses		(23,222)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,310
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,310
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,242
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	8,552
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	2,310
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	2,310

Eastwood Local School DistrictStatement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds June 30, 2019

	Agency	
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivable:	\$	79,034
Accounts		265
Total assets	\$	79,299
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	2,874
Due to students		76,425
Total liabilities	\$	79,299

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the School District

Eastwood Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by state statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The School District serves an area of approximately 27 square miles. It is located in Wood County, and includes the territories of the Villages of Pemberville and Luckey and the Townships of Freedom, Troy, Webster, Middleton, and Perrysburg. It is staffed by 60 non-certificated employees and 98 certificated full-time teaching and support personnel who provide services to 1,418 students and other community members. The School District currently operates 3 instructional buildings, 1 administrative building, and a garage.

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

B. Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization, or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization.

Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent of the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Based on the above description, there are no component units within the School District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The School District is associated with the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative, the Penta County Vocational School and the Ohio Schools Council, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Jointly governed organizations are governed by representatives from each of the governments that create the organization, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. Information regarding these organizations is presented in Note 16.

The School District is associated with an organization which is defined as an insurance rating pool. This organization is the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Worker's Compensation Group Rating Plan. Information regarding this organization is presented in Note 17

C. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The effect of interfund activity, within governmental type activities columns has been removed from these statements. However, the services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School District. The focus of governmental financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is represented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Internal service funds are combined and the totals are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special restrictions or limitations.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the School District are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types."

Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

General Fund The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources of the School District to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Proprietary Fund Types:

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as internal service.

Internal Service Fund The only internal service fund carried on the financial records is related to field trips and miscellaneous rotary fund.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trusts, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Agency funds account for student activities managed by the student body, for monies held in a fiscal agency capacity for SERRC and money temporarily held for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournaments.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Basis of Accounting:

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenues. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11)

Expenditures/Expenses

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported on the statement of activities as an expense with a like amount reported within the "Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest" program revenue account. Unused donated commodities are reported in the account "Inventory held for resale" within the basic financial statements.

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

F. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entail the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made of resolution of the Board of Education.

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Wood County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

Prior to April 1, the Board of Education 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 School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the first and final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2019.

Appropriations:

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

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the first and final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Encumbrances:

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end are reported as an assigned fund balance for subsequent - year expenditures for governmental funds.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet. During the fiscal year, investments were limited to certificates of deposit and an interest in STAR Ohio, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

The School District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the School District. The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2019, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice is appreciated 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

The monies being reported in the classroom facilities fund are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected as "Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts".

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

H. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements supply inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

On fund financial statements, inventories held for resale, are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food, school supplies held for resale and expensed when used.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019 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.

J. Bond Premiums

In governmental fund types, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. On the statement of net position, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the dates received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Building and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

L. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as entitlements and grants awarded on a nonreimbursement basis, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred.

M. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

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

N. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB 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 plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

The current accounting standard requires school districts to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and postemployment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability equals the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the School District. However, the School District is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The School District has no control over the changes in the benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affecting the balance of the liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

O. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For the governmental fund financial statements, upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due and payable as of June 30, 2019. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The remaining compensated absences are recorded as long term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

P. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. In general, liabilities that mature or come due for payment during the fiscal year are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Q. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>Restricted</u> fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. 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.

<u>Committed</u> fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School 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 fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The purpose constraint that represents the intended use is established by the Board of Education or by their designated official. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District or by State statute. The Treasurer is authorized to assign fund balance using encumbrances for planned purchases, provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

R. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 as reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid from them are not presented on the financial statements.

S. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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 School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for "other purposes" have external restrictions imposed through state and federal grantors.

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

T. Estimates

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

U. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues include amounts for field trips and miscellaneous rotary activity. Operating expenses are necessary costs occurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable Prepaids	\$ 190,355	\$ 5,338	\$ 195,693
Restricted for			
Special trusts	_	14,484	14,484
Athletics and music	_	119,156	119,156
Instructional programs	-	3	3
Facilities maintenance	-	338,223	338,223
Debt service payments	-	224,468	224,468
Capital improvements	<u> </u>	432,372	432,372
Total restricted		1,128,706	1,128,706
Assigned			
Public school support	36,561	_	36,561
Encumbrances	27,677	-	27,677
Next years budget	8,991,600	<u> </u>	8,991,600
Total assigned	9,055,838		9,055,838
Unassigned (deficit)	6,970	(98,342)	(91,372)
Total fund balances	\$ 9,253,163	\$ 1,035,702	\$ 10,288,865

NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non- GAAP Budget Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

- 4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 5. The revenues, expenditures and other financing sources and uses of the general fund include activity that is budgeted within special revenue funds (GAAP basis). However, on the budgetary basis, the activity of the special revenue funds is excluded resulting in perspective differences.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	<u>General</u>
GAAP basis	\$ (737,116)
Revenue accruals	156,259
Advances in	2,686
Expenditure accruals	339,505
Advances out	(80,000)
Budgeted as part of special revenue fund:	
Revenues	(90,307)
Expenditures	84,655
Encumbrances (Budget Basis)	
outstanding at year end	 (34,182)
Budget basis	\$ (358,500)

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Interim monies may be invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and the investment is not a commercial paper note, a banker's acceptance or a repurchase agreement:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligations or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, 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;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements for a period not to exceed thirty days in 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;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in item (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Commercial paper notes, limited to 40% (5% for a single issuer) in total of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days; and
- 8. Bankers acceptances, limited to 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

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

All interest is legally required to be placed in the general fund, and other funds as approved by a Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amount to \$277,765, which includes \$49,752 assigned from other School District funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Deposits

<u>Custodial credit risk</u> is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned. According to state law, public depositories must provide security for the repayment of all public deposits. These institutions shall give security for all public funds on deposit in excess of those funds that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The security for these deposits will be made under an agreement using a surety bond and/or by means of pledging allowable securities as collateral to be held by a qualified trustee. The pledged collateral can be held for each public depositor or in a pool for multiple public depositors and must have a market value of at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. If the institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), the total market value of the securities pledged can be 102% or lower if permitted by the Treasurer of State.

As of June 30, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$7,742,034. The School District's bank balance of \$7,889,662 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of June 30, the School District had the following investment and maturities:

Fair	Percentage of	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
\$ 248,566	8.3%	04/05/21
 2,740,145	<u>91.7</u> %	53.3 (1)
\$ 2,988,711	100.0%	
\$	<u>Value</u> \$ 248,566 <u>2,740,145</u>	Value Investments \$ 248,566 8.3% 2,740,145 91.7%

⁽¹⁾ Days (Average)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>Custodial credit risk</u> for an investment is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's negotiable certificate of deposit is a registered security and covered in full by FDIC insurance. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

<u>Interest rate risk</u> is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy does not address limits on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

<u>Credit risk</u> is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard and Poor's has assigned Star Ohio an AAAm rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The School District's investment policy requires certain credit ratings for some investments as allowed by state law.

<u>Concentration of credit risk</u> is the possibility of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School District's investment in a single issuer. More than 5% of the School District's investments are in certificates of deposit. These investments are presented in the table on the previous page. The investment in STAR Ohio is a pooled investment and not of a single issuer. The School District's policy does not specify stricter limits than allowed by law.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used for public utility) located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, 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.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected in 2018 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was \$696,681 in the general fund, \$33,523 in the Bond Retirement debt service fund, and \$91,317 in the Permanent Improvement capital projects fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was \$826,677 in the general fund, \$40,213 in the Bond Retirement debt service fund, and \$39,215 in the Permanent Improvement capital projects fund.

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

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

		2019		2018
Property Category	Assessed Value		Assessed Value	
Real Property Residential and agricultural	\$	214,901,900	\$	215,122,970
Commercial, industrial	Ψ	214,701,700	Ψ	213,122,770
and minerals		20,006,460		19,828,080
Public utilities		208,740		200,830
Tangible Personal Property Public utilities		71,669,740		74,337,690
Total	\$	306,786,840	\$	309,489,570
			_	

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts (rent, billings for user charged services, and student fees), interfund, interest and intergovernmental receivables for user charged services. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. The general fund and the nonmajor governmental funds reported intergovernmental receivables in the amount of \$9,050, and \$71,040, respectively.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The School District levies a voted tax of one percent for general operations on the earned income of residents and of estates. A one percent earned income tax was passed in 2007 and renewed in 2016 for calendar years 2017 through 2021 with the option to renew. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2018	Addition	Deletion	Balance 6/30/2019
	//1/2016	Addition	Defetion	0/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	* ****** -			
Land	\$ 261,067	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261,067
Construction in progress		146,218		146,218
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	261,067	146,218		407,285
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	201,425	95,164	-	296,589
Buildings and improvements	27,124,455	607,665	-	27,732,120
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	940,537	7,050	-	947,587
Vehicles	1,401,798	197,111	(103,204)	1,495,705
Total capital assets, being depreciated	29,668,215	906,990	(103,204)	30,472,001
Less: Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(147,450)	(7,629)	-	(155,079)
Buildings and improvements	(5,013,047)	(611,217)	_	(5,624,264)
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	(496,395)	(56,079)	-	(552,474)
Vehicles	(786,505)	(131,462)	103,204	(814,763)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,443,397)	(806,387)	103,204	(7,146,580)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	23,224,818	100,603		23,325,421
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 23,485,885	\$ 246,821	\$ -	\$ 23,732,706

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 346,257
Special	21,821
Support services:	
Administration	33,470
Operation and maintenance of plant	230,102
Pupil transportation	131,462
Food service	 43,275
Total depreciation expense	\$ 806,387

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Ohio Schools Plan for property insurance of \$65,358,234, with a \$1,000 maximum deductible and general liability insurance with limits of \$15,000,000 per occurrence, with a \$2,500 maximum deductible. Vehicle liability is insured by Ohio Schools Plan the amount of \$11,000,000, with a \$1,000 maximum deductible. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from last year.

All employees of the School District are covered by a blanket bond, while the Treasurer is covered by a separate individual bond.

The School District pays the State Worker's Compensation System, a premium based on a calculated rate. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

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

A. School Employees Retirement System

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

Eligible to Eligible to Retire on or before Retire on or after August 1, 2017 * August 1, 2017

Full benefits

Any age with 30 years of service credit

Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or

Any age with 30 years of service credit

Age 57 with 30 years of service credit

Actuarially reduced benefits

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit

Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or

Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$314,123 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$56,077 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – School 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 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,060,296 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$186,139 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - prior measurement date	0.065050%	0.0623591%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - current measurement date	0.060489%	0.0629748%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.004560</u> %	<u>0.000616</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$3,464,323	\$13,846,742	\$17,311,065
Pension expense	\$154,742	\$1,330,747	\$1,485,489

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		<u>SERS</u>		<u>STRS</u>		<u>Total</u>
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	189,996	\$	319,625	\$	509,621
Changes of assumptions		78,232		2,453,904		2,532,136
Changes in proportionate share and difference						
between School District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions		-		631,056		631,056
School District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		314,123		1,060,296		1,374,419
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	582,351	\$	4,464,881	\$	5,047,232
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Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	95,986	\$	839,651	\$	935,637
Difference between expected and actual						
experience		-		90,428		90,428
Changes in proportionate share and difference						
between School District contributions and						
proportionate share of contributions		170,342		628,883		799,225
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	266,328	\$	1,558,962	\$	1,825,290

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

\$1,374,419 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal			
<u>Year</u>	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 142,692	\$ 1,212,615	\$ 1,355,307
2021	2,335	876,912	879,247
2022	(113,690)	(87,193)	(200,883)
2023	(29,437)	 (156,711)	 (186,148)
Total	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,845,623	\$ 1,847,523

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3 percent

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.5 percent to 18.2 percent

2.5 percent

7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry age normal

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an experience study that was completed June 30, 2015.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three year COLA delay for future recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was updated to 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 long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	<u>allocation</u>	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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase		
	<u>(6.50%)</u>	<u>(7.50%)</u>	<u>(8.50%)</u>		
School District's proportionate					
share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,879,760	\$3,464,323	\$2,277,574		

Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.5 percent

Projected salary increases 2.5 percent at age 65 to 12.5 percent at age 20 Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses,

including inflation 7.45 percent

Discount rate of return 7.45 percent Payroll increases 3 percent

Cost of living adjustments (COLA) 0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. 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 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation **	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	<u>100.00</u> %	

^{*10} year annualized 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's 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, 2018. 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, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase	
	<u>(6.45%)</u>	<u>(7.45%)</u>	<u>(8.45%)</u>	
School District's proportionate				
share of the net pension liability	\$ 20,221,344	\$13,846,742	\$8,451,507	

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability or Asset

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

A. School Employee Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned.

For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. 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 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$36,055.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$47,689 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$38,131 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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, 2020. 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

OPEB Liability or Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability or asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability			
(asset) - prior measurement date	0.065600%	0.0623591%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0600170/	0.06207490/	
(asset) - current measurement date	0.060917%	0.0629748%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.004683</u> %	0.000616%	
Durantin materials and of the mate			
Proportionate share of the net	¢1 (00 002	(\$1.011.041)	¢770,001
OPEB liability (asset)	\$1,690,002	(\$1,011,941)	\$678,061
OPEB expense	\$37,713	(\$2,214,431)	(\$2,176,718)

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>SERS</u>	STRS	<u>Total</u>
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 27,587	\$ 118,196	\$ 145,783
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	-	20,179	20,179
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	47,689	_	47,689
	 .,,,,,,	 	 ,005
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 75,276	\$ 138,375	\$ 213,651
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 2,536	\$ 115,606	\$ 118,142
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	-	58,959	58,959
Changes of assumptions	151,834	1,378,849	1,530,683
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	 122,399	 124,868	 247,267
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 276,769	\$ 1,678,282	\$ 1,955,051

\$47,689 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal			
<u>Year</u>	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ (86,930)	\$ (278,571)	\$ (365,501)
2021	(72,547)	(278,571)	(351,118)
2022	(26,998)	(278,572)	(305,570)
2023	(25,918)	(252,316)	(278,234)
2024	(26,094)	(243,100)	(269,194)
Thereafter	 (10,695)	(208,777)	 (219,472)
Total	\$ (249,182)	\$ (1,539,907)	\$ (1,789,089)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation	3 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent net of investments
	expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.62 percent
Prior measurement date 3.56 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Measurement date3.70 percentPrior measurement date3.63 percent

Medical trend assumption

Medicare5.375 to 4.75 percentPre-Medicare7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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:

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	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 discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

				Current	
		1%	6 Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
			(2.70%)	<u>(3.70%)</u>	<u>(4.70%)</u>
School District's proporti share of the net OPEB li		\$	2,050,685	\$1,690,002	\$1,404,409
				Current	
	1%	Deci	ease	trend rate	1% Increase
	(6.25%	6 dec	reasing	(7.25% decreasing	(8.25% increasing
	<u>te</u>	o 3.75	<u>5%)</u>	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate					
share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,	363,522	\$1,690,002	\$2,122,321

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to

2.50 percent at age 65

Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment

expenses, including inflation

Payroll increases 3 percent
Discount rate of return 7.45 percent

Health care cost trends:

Medical

Pre-Medicare 6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Prescription drug

Pre-Medicare 8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Medicare -5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74*, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

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

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	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	<u>allocation</u>	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

^{*10} year annualized 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's investment consultant indicated that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. 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 as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

		Current	
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	<u>(6.45%)</u>	<u>(7.45%)</u>	<u>(8.45%)</u>
School District's proportionate	A (0.4 = 0.0 0)	(04.044.044)	(0.1.00.10.1)
share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (867,328)	(\$1,011,941)	(\$1,133,481)
		Current	
	1% Decrease	trend rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate			
share of the net OPEB liability	\$ (1,126,620)	(\$1,011,941)	(\$895,475)

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who are not on a twelve month contracts do not earn vacation time. Full time Certified and Non-Certified employees are entitled to fifteen days sick leave at a rate of one and one-forth days for each month under contract. This sick leave will either be absorbed by time off due to illness or injury or, within certain limitation, be paid to the employee upon retirement sick leave benefits up to seventy-two days for all employees.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through an independent party.

NOTE 13 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's debt obligations during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Dalamas			D-1	Amount
Governmental Activities	Balance 7/1/2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2019	Due in One Year
<u>Governmental Activities</u>	// 1/2018	Increases	Decreases	0/30/2019	One rear
General obligation bonds:					
2010 Refunding bonds, 2-4%	\$ 1,605,000	\$ -	\$ (245,000)	\$ 1,360,000	\$ 255,000
Premium on bonds	26,794		(8,678)	18,116	
Total general obligation bonds	1,631,794		(253,678)	1,378,116	255,000
Long-term notes:					
Energy conservation, 2.09%	370,000		(50,000)	320,000	50,000
Certificates of participation:					
2015 Certificates of participation, 2-3%	7,975,000	-	(1,050,000)	6,925,000	1,070,000
Premium on certificates	79,749		(22,244)	57,505	
Total certificates of participation	8,054,749		(1,072,244)	6,982,505	1,070,000
Other obligations:					
Capital lease payable	52,659	-	(9,932)	42,727	11,001
Compensated absences	978,162	121,415	(185,008)	914,569	187,971
Special assessment	733,838		(40,769)	693,069	40,769
Total other obligations	1,764,659	121,415	(235,709)	1,650,365	239,741
Net pension liability:					
STRS	14,813,545	_	(966,803)	13,846,742	-
SERS	3,886,564		(422,241)	3,464,323	
Total net pension liability	18,700,109		(1,389,044)	17,311,065	
Net OPEB liability:					
STRS	2,433,023		(2,433,023)		
SERS	2,433,023 1,760,521	-	(70,519)	1,690,002	-
Total net OPEB liability	4,193,544	ф. 121.115	(2,503,542)	1,690,002	<u> </u>
Total long-term obligations	\$ 34,714,855	<u>\$ 121,415</u>	\$ (5,504,217)	\$ 29,332,053	\$ 1,614,741

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u> During fiscal year 1999, the School District issued \$4,339,692 in School Improvement bonds which include capital appreciation bonds. The School Improvement bonds are direct obligations of the School District for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. The bonds were issued for providing resources for constructing, removating, remodeling, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving school facilities and their sites. The bonds and interest are to be repaid by the debt service fund from the proceeds of property taxes collected from a levy that was approved by the taxpayers.

On March 15, 2010, the School District issued \$2,580,000 in general obligation bonds which include serial, term and capital appreciation bonds with interest rates varying between 2.0 - 4.0% to refund \$2,580,000 of outstanding School Improvement bonds with an interest rate of 5.2792%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments of the portion of the bonds refunded. As a result, the bonds are considered defeased and the liability is not reported by the School District. As of June 30, 2010, all of the old bonds that were advanced refunded were called.

On March 2, 2010, the School District issued \$738,127 in Energy Conservation Notes with an interest rate of 2.09% for the purpose of purchasing and installing energy conservation measures. The notes and interest are to be repaid by the debt service fund from property taxes.

In January 2015, the School District entered into a lease agreement for \$11,005,000 with Buckeye Leasing Services with an interest rate of 2-3% for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, furnishing, and equipping school facilities. The lease is an annual lease subject to renewal for ten years through June 1, 2025. Buckeye Leasing Services in turn entered into an agreement with Huntington Nation Bank, as Trustee; through with it assigned and transferred its rights, title and interest under the lease to Huntington Nation Bank. The Trustee issued Certificates of Participation in the lease agreement enabling holders of the Certificates to receive a portion of the semiannual lease payments. The Certificates of Participation will be repaid over 10 years with principal payments beginning in fiscal year 2016. The premium on the certificates was significant and is amortized over the life of the certificates using the bonds outstanding method of amortization.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. In prior years, this fund has primarily been the general fund.

The School District installed sewer lines for a new school building. These sewer lines are being paid through a 20-year special assessment which were paid from the general fund beginning in fiscal year 2017.

There is not a repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however the School District pays pension and OPEB obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Principal and interest requirements to retire all bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Comparel Obligation Dands	Energy conservation notes	Contificates of Doutisin stion
General Obligation Bonds	Energy conservation notes	Certificates of Participation

Fiscal Year										
June 30	Principal	Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal	Interest	
2020	\$ 255,000	\$	48,790	\$	50,000	\$	6,166	\$ 1,070,000	\$	207,750
2021	250,000		39,200		50,000		5,121	1,105,000		175,650
2022	275,000		28,700		55,000		4,023	1,135,000		142,500
2023	285,000		17,500		55,000		2,874	1,170,000		108,450
2024	295,000		5,900		55,000		1,724	1,205,000		73,350
2025					55,000		575	1,240,000		37,200
	\$1,360,000	\$	140,090	\$	320,000	\$	20,483	\$ 6,925,000	\$	744,900

NOTE 14 – CAPITALIZED LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the School District entered into a capitalized lease agreement for the acquisition of copiers. The terms of each agreement provide options to purchase the equipment. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements of the general fund. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets acquired by the lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$49,000, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in the current fiscal year totaled \$9,932.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end.

Fiscal	Lease			
<u>Year</u>	P	ayments		
2020	\$	14,880		
2021		14,880		
2022		14,880		
2023		6,200		
Total minimum lease payments		50,840		
Less: amount representing interest		(8,113)		
Total	\$	42,727		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Due to general fund from:

Nonmajor governmental funds
\$

All balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made. As of June 30, 2019, all interfund loans outstanding are anticipated to be repaid in fiscal year 2020.

80,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statue or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statue or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the fund collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:

General fund \$ 1,336,261

NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The School District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Hancock, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, and the Cities of St Mary's and Wapakoneta. NOACSC 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. The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$45,460 to NOACSC for various services. Financial information for NOACSC can be obtained from Ray Burden, who serves as Director, 645 South Main Street, Lima, Ohio 45804.

Penta Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a nine member Board of Education consisting of a representative from the participating school districts' elected Boards. The Board consists of one representative from each exempted village and/or city school district: Bowling Green, Maumee, Perrysburg and Rossford; one representative from each of the three following counties: Fulton, Ottawa, and Lucas; and two representatives from Wood County. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information contact Carrie J. Herringshaw, Treasurer, Penta Career Center, 9301 Buck Road, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551-3841.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 249 school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational school districts, and developmental disabilities boards in thirty-three northern Ohio counties. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to its members. Each member supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of nine superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid the Council \$74,708 for natural gas purchases, and \$2,546 for membership fees. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

NOTE 17 - INSURANCE RATING POOL

The School District participates in Ohio SchoolComp, a Worker's Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance premium rating pool sponsored by the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials' (OASBO). The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or their designee, serves as coordinator of the Program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the cost of administering the program.

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

The workers compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019.

School District Foundation Adjustments

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. ODE has not yet finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 Foundation funding for the School District. These adjustments were insignificant for the School District for fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 19 - SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

The School District is required by the state law to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. The School District may replace using general fund revenues with proceeds from various sources (offsets), such as bond or levy proceeds related to the acquisition, replacement, enhancement, maintenance or repair of permanent improvements. Amounts not spent by fiscal year end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements and current year offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital maintenance reserve, this amount may not be used to reduce the set aside requirement for future years. This negative balance is, therefore, not presented as being carried forward to future years.

The following information describes the change in the year-end set-aside amounts for capital maintenance.

	Cap	ıtal
	Improv	ement
Set aside balance as of June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	26	5,382
Current year offset	(90	3,972)
Total	\$ (63	8 <u>,590</u>)
Cash balance carried forward to FY2020	\$	-

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 20 – ACCOUNTABILITY

As of June 30, 2019, four nonmajor special revenue funds had a deficit fund balance. These deficits were caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in other funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. The following funds had a deficit at year-end:

Nonmajor special revenue funds:	Deficit
Food service	\$ 26,707
IDEA, Part B	40,683
Title I	20,004
Reducing class size	5,610

NOTE 21 – CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS/ENCUMBRANCES

As of June 30, 2019, the School District's general fund reported encumbrances not individually significant, as part of assigned fund balance. Other governmental funds reported outstanding encumbrances June 30, 2019 none of which are individually significant.

NOTE 22 – SUBSQUENT EVENT

As of June 30, 2019, the School District holds \$179,739 in unspent funds from the Ohio Schools Facilities Commission being reported in the classroom facilities fund. These funds are partially due from construction being under budget and not being used for the demolition of an elementary building. At this time it has not been determined the amount the School District will return to the Ohio Schools Commission.

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. Furthermore, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016	2015
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.060489%	0.065050%	0.065608%	0.065877%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,464,323	\$ 3,886,564	\$ 4,801,886	\$ 3,758,994
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614	\$ 1,942,360
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	171.15%	187.92%	240.02%	193.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%
State Total on Parking at Control (CTPC) of Oliv	2018	2017	2016	2015
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0629748%	0.0623591%	0.0656279%	0.0608742%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 13,846,742	\$ 14,813,545	\$ 21,967,646	\$ 16,823,843
School District's covered payroll	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879	\$ 6,355,707
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	192.97%	215.04%	319.81%	264.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

2014	2013
0.066732%	0.066732%
\$ 3,377,269	\$ 3,968,338
\$ 1,926,609	\$ 1,956,568
175.30%	202.82%
71.70%	65.52%
2014	2013
0.0619722%	0.0619722%
\$ 15,073,784	\$ 17,955,793
\$ 6,452,231	\$ 6,357,254
233.62%	282.45%
74.70%	69.30%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 314,123	\$ 273,261	\$ 289,551	\$ 280,086	\$ 256,003
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(314,123)	(273,261)	(289,551)	(280,086)	(256,003)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 2,326,837	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614	\$ 1,942,360
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,060,296	\$ 1,004,596	\$ 964,419	\$ 961,643	\$ 889,799
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(1,060,296)	(1,004,596)	(964,419)	(961,643)	(889,799)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 7,573,543	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879	\$ 6,355,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

2014	2013
\$ 267,028	\$ 270,789
(267,028)	(270,789)
\$ -	\$ -
\$ 1,926,609	
13.86%	13.84%
2014	2013
\$ 838,790	\$ 826,443
\$ 838,790 (838,790)	\$ 826,443
\$ 838,790 (838,790)	\$ 826,443 (826,443) \$ -

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio			
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.060917%	0.065600%	0.066091%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,690,002	\$ 1,760,521	\$ 1,883,827
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	83.49%	85.12%	94.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
	2018	2017	2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio			
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	0.0629748%	0.0623591%	0.0656279%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (1,011,941)	\$ 2,433,023	\$ 3,509,799
School District's covered payroll	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-14.10%	35.32%	51.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - OPEB Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
Contractually required contribution (2)	\$	47,689	\$	41,036	\$	33,854	\$	31,744	\$	49,997
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution		(47,689)		(41,036)		(33,854)	-	(31,744)		(49,997)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	<u> </u>
School District covered payroll	\$ 2	2,326,837	\$ 2	2,024,156	\$ 2	2,068,221	\$ 2	2,000,614	\$ 1	,942,360
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.05%		2.03%		1.64%		1.59%		2.57%
		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio										
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution										
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
School District covered payroll	\$ 7	7,573,543	\$ 7	7,175,686	\$ 6	5,888,707	\$ 6	5,868,879	\$ 6	,355,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge

2014	2013
\$ 36,405	\$ 35,993
(36,405)	(35,993)
\$ -	\$ -
\$ 1,926,609	\$ 1,956,568
1.89%	1.84%
2014	2013
	\$ 63,573
\$ 64,522	\$ 63,573
\$ 64,522 (64,522)	\$ 63,573 (63,573) \$ -

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Eastwood Local School District Wood County P.O. Box 837 120 East College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 24, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Eastwood Local School District Wood County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group Inc.

BHM CPA Group

Piketon, Ohio December 24, 2020



EASTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT WOOD COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 $\,$



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Eastwood Local School District 120 E. College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Eastwood Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 28, 2021



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Independent Auditor's Report

Eastwood Local School District Wood County P.O. Box 837 120 East College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Eastwood Local School District Wood County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include management's discussion and analysis and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities 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 Expenditure of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Eastwood Local School District Wood 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 December 24, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group, Inc. Piketon, Ohio

BHM CPA Group

December 24, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$542,894 from 2019.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,008,026 in revenue or 86.4 percent of all governmental revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,282,131 or 13.6 percent of total governmental revenues of \$20,836,157.
- The School District had \$20,293,263 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,828,131 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes and school foundation) of \$18,008,026 were adequate to provide for these programs, resulting in an increase in net position.
- The net pension and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability combined increased \$770,428 from 2019. This increase is mainly due to the School District's change in proportionate share by the public retirement systems.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the School District's activities are considered to be all Governmental Activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District, like the state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so the reader may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund, the internal service fund. The internal service fund is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally to the School District's various functions. The School District uses its internal service fund to account for its field trips and other various purposes. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the School District had an increase in net position of \$542,894.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2020 and 2019:

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

Table 1 Net Position Governmental Activities

	<u>2020</u>	2019
Assets:		
Current and other assets	20,732,341	\$ 19,993,562
Net OPEB asset	1,050,014	1,011,941
Capital assets, net of depreciation	23,198,338	23,732,706
Total assets	44,980,693	44,738,209
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	3,736,325	5,047,232
OPEB	370,277	213,651
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,106,602	5,260,883
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	1,810,315	2,197,179
Long-term liabilities:		
Due with in one year	1,773,241	1,614,741
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	17,716,165	17,311,065
Net OPEB liability	1,579,803	1,690,002
Other amounts due in more than one year	7,400,600	8,716,245
Total liabilities	30,280,124	31,529,232
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes	7,791,635	7,356,537
Pension	1,235,858	1,825,290
OPEB	1,903,802	1,955,051
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,931,295	11,136,878
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	15,886,859	15,009,358
Restricted	1,525,287	1,119,432
Unrestricted	(9,536,270)	(8,795,808)
Total net position	7,875,876	\$ 7,332,982

Net investment in capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represents a large component of net position. Capital assets include land and construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and vehicles which are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

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

A portion of the School District's net position, \$1,525,287 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how the funds may be used. Of the total restricted assets; \$190,084 is restricted for debt service payments, \$108,403 is restricted for extracurricular, \$491,263 is restricted for other purposes and \$735,537 is restricted for capital projects. The remaining significant balance of government-wide unrestricted net position happens to be a deficit of (\$9,536,270).

The net pension liability is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2020. The School District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense equal to its proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability or asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing the accounting standard for pension and OPEB, the School District is reporting a significant net pension liability, net OPEB liability, related deferred inflows of resources and an increase in pension expense for the fiscal year which have a negative effect on net position. In addition, the School District is reporting a net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in expenses related to OPEB, which have a positive impact on net position. The increase and decrease in pension and OPEB expense is the difference between the contractually required contributions and the pension and OPEB expense resulting from the change in the liability or asset that is not reported as deferred inflows or outflows. These amounts can be found in the reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of governmental funds to the statement of activities. To further explain the impact of these accounting standards on the School District's net position, additional information is presented below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Deferred outflows - pension	\$ 3,736,325	\$ 5,047,232
Deferred outflows - OPEB	370,277	213,651
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,235,858)	(1,825,290)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(1,903,802)	(1,955,051)
Net pension liability	(17,716,165)	(17,311,065)
Net OPEB liability	(1,579,803)	(1,690,002)
Net OPEB asset	 1,050,014	1,011,941
Impact of GASB 68 and GABB 75 on net position	\$ (17,279,012)	\$ (16,508,584)

Table 2 shows change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

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

Table 2
Governmental Activities

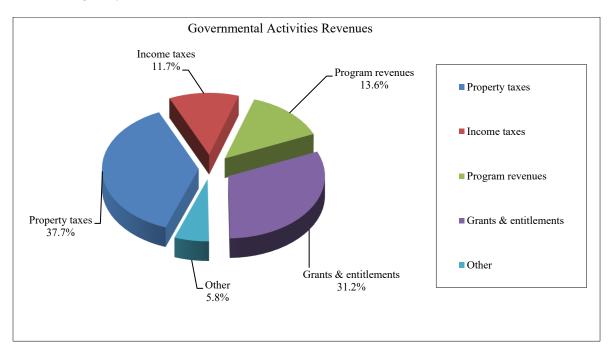
	2020	2019		
Revenue:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,722,898	\$ 1,800,002		
Operating grants and contributions	1,104,278	945,687		
Capital grants and contributions	955	1,097		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	7,851,302	7,245,437		
Income taxes	2,437,690	2,252,191		
Grants and entitlements	6,510,627	6,823,253		
Payment in lieu of taxes	873,805	873,805		
Investment earnings	250,792	277,765		
Miscellaneous	83,810	36,388		
Total revenues	20,836,157	20,255,625		
Expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	8,920,377	6,807,709		
Special	2,503,713	2,060,162		
Vocational	124,187	95,557		
Other	543,835	569,757		
Support services:				
Pupils	717,484	516,651		
Instructional staff	286,606	329,364		
Board of education	51,792	37,017		
Administration	1,545,067	1,366,058		
Fiscal	669,216	738,296		
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,642,272	1,695,733		
Pupil transportation	1,056,397	1,008,278		
Central	439,243	297,703		
Operation of non-instructional services	578,524	623,297		
Extracurricular activities	977,284	842,987		
Interest and fiscal charges	237,266	265,129		
Total expenses	20,293,263	17,253,698		
Changes in net position	542,894	3,001,927		
Beginning net position	7,332,982	4,331,055		
Ending net position	\$ 7,875,876	\$ 7,332,982		

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

Governmental Activities - Overall, revenues increased by 2.9 percent in fiscal year 2020. This increase was primarily due to an increase of \$605,865 in property taxes. This increase in property tax revenue is due partially to varying amounts available as an advance each year that is recognized as revenue. The School District has carefully planned its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses over the next five years. The School District's revenue growth is mostly dependent upon property tax increases. Property taxes made up 37.7 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2020. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District does actively solicit and receives additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating cost.

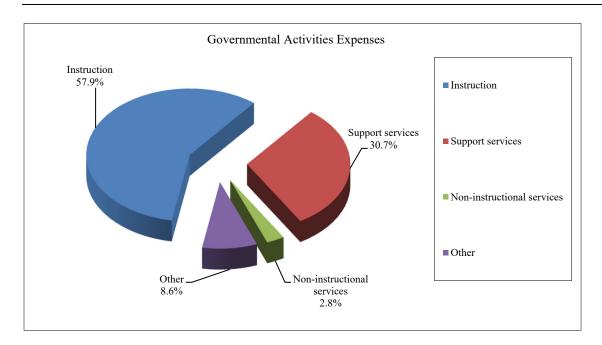
The School District has an income tax which is also a critical revenue used to support operations. For 2020, this revenue amounted to \$2,437,690 or 11.7 percent of total revenues.

Thus, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to voters to maintain a constant level of service.



Instruction comprises 59.6 percent of governmental program expenses. Additional supporting services for pupils, staff, board of education, administration, fiscal, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and central encompassed an additional 31.6 percent. The remaining 8.8 percent of program expenses is used for other obligations of the School District such as non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and interest and fiscal charges.

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



Program expenses for 2020 increased \$3,039,565 or 17,6 percent from 2019. A review of Table 2 shows that the total cost of instructional services was \$12,092,112, or 59.6% of all governmental program expenses. Instructional expenses include activities directly related to the teaching of pupils as well as the interaction between teacher and pupil.

Pupil service and instructional staff expenses include the activities involved in assisting staff and the content and process of teaching to pupils. Such expenses represent \$1,004,090, or 5.0% of total governmental program expenses.

The board of education, administration, and fiscal classifications reflect expenses associated with establishing and administering school operation policies, financial operations and activities concerned with purchasing, receiving and maintaining goods and services for the School District. Combined, these costs totaled \$2,266,075, or 11.2% of all governmental expenses. These expenses increased over the prior year by \$124,704. This was in part due to the change in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability and asset as compared to fiscal year end 2020.

Costs associated with the operation and maintenance of plant represent those expenses necessary for the care and upkeep of the School District's buildings, grounds and equipment. Current year expenses of 1,642,272 made up 8.1% of all governmental expenses.

Pupil transportation expenses are expenses related to the transportation of students to and from school, as well as the service and maintenance of those vehicles. For 2020, this expense is \$1,506,397 or 5.2% of all governmental expenses.

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

As noted above, the dependence on general revenue is significant. Only non-instructional services and extracurricular activities have a significant portion of related expenses offset by program revenues. Program revenues in the non-instructional program include cafeteria sales and state and federal subsidies and donated commodities for food service operations. Program revenues in the extracurricular activities program include music and athletic fees, ticket sales, and gate receipts.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds. Information about the School District's governmental funds starts on page 17. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$22,059,922 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$21,534,804. The total governmental fund balance increased \$525,118. The net change in governmental fund balance for the year was most significant in the general fund, where the fund balance increased \$100,297 for fiscal year 2020.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the School District. At the end of the current fiscal year, assigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9,141,615, while total fund balance was \$9,353,460 which is an increase of \$100,297 for the current fiscal year. For fiscal year 2020, there was a slight increase in revenues from the prior year and a decrease in expenditures from the prior year. This led to an overall positive net change in fund balance for the fiscal year, ultimately resulting in an overall increase in fund balance.

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared to fiscal year 2019.

Table 3 Fund Balances

	Fund Balance June 30, 2020	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent <u>Change</u>
General Other governmental	\$ 9,353,460 1,460,523	\$ 9,253,163 1,035,702	\$ 100,297 424,821	1.08 % 41.02
Total	\$ 10,813,983	\$ 10,288,865	\$ 525,118	5.10 %

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the School District amended its general fund budget numerous times. The School District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

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

For the general fund, final budget basis revenue and other financing source was \$18,133,998 and the original budget estimate and other financing source was \$18,215,276. The final budget for revenue was adjusted and was equal to the actual revenue for fiscal year 2020. The actual revenue was \$81,277 higher than originally anticipated, primarily due to intergovernmental revenues and tuition and fees that were not known during the original budgeting process.

The difference between the original budget appropriations and the final amended budget appropriations of the general fund was approximately \$161,678. This decrease is attributable to decreases in budget allocations for various functions including special instruction and administration. There was a \$9,314,936 difference between the final budget appropriations and the actual expenditures (including encumbrances) of the general fund. This difference was caused by the final appropriations including all available resources.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The School District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020, amount to \$23,198,338 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment and fixtures, and vehicles.

Table 4
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)
Governmental Activities

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Land	\$ 261,067	\$ 261,067
Construction in progress	-	146,218
Land improvements	244,825	141,510
Buildings and improvements	21,734,187	22,107,856
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	426,776	395,113
Vehicles	 531,483	 680,942
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 23,198,338	\$ 23,732,706

For further information regarding the School District's capital assets, refer to Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Debt. At June 30, 2020, the School District had \$7,311,479 in notes, certificates of participation, bonds (including premium) and leases outstanding with \$1,417,185 due within one year. The School District's long-term obligations also include compensated absences, a long term special assessment, net pension liability and net OPEB liability. Table 5 summarizes the notes, certificates of participation, bonds and leases outstanding:

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

Table 5 Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End Governmental Activities

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
2015 Certificates of participation	\$ 5,893,693	\$ 6,982,505
2010 Refunding bonds	1,116,060	1,378,116
Energy conservation notes	270,000	320,000
Capital leases	 31,726	 42,727
Total bonds	\$ 7,311,479	\$ 8,723,348

At June 30, 2020, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$30,270,369 with an unvoted debt margin of \$555,193. The School District is rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The School District has budgeted to meet all of its debt requirements, all of which are to be repaid from the debt service fund. See Note 13, to the basic financial statements for details on the School District's debt.

Current Financial Related Activities

The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges. These challenges stem from issues that are local and at the State level. The local challenges will continue to exist, as the School District must rely heavily on property taxes to fund its operations. State level challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State's educational funding system. Although the School District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, the community support for the schools is quite strong.

Due to the unsettled issues in school funding, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In conclusion, the School District's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Brad McCracken, Treasurer at Eastwood Local School District, 120 E. College Avenue, Pemberville, Ohio 43450.

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Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,775,642	
Cash and cash equivalents:			
In segregated accounts		221,155	
Inventory held for resale		11,371	
Receivables:			
Accounts		9,972	
Intergovernmental		70,034	
Property taxes		8,619,284	
Income taxes		801,464	
Accrued interest		12,357	
Prepaid items		211,062	
Net OPEB Asset		1,050,014	
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets		261,067	
Depreciable capital assets		30,923,989	
Accumulated depreciation		(7,986,718)	
Total capital assets	-	23,198,338	
•			
Total assets		44,980,693	
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension		3,736,325	
OPEB		370,277	
Total deferred outflows of resources		4,106,602	
		1,100,002	
<u>Liabilities:</u>			
Accounts payable		43,617	
Accrued wages		1,476,347	
Intergovernmental payable		22,631	
Pension obligation payable		247,722	
Accrued interest payable		19,998	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year		1,773,241	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability		17,716,165	
Net OPEB liability		1,579,803	
Other amounts due in more than one year		7,400,600	
Total liabilities	-	30,280,124	
	-	, ,	
Deferred inflows of resources:		7.701.635	
Property taxes		7,791,635	
Pension		1,235,858	
OPEB		1,903,802	
Total deferred inflows of resources		10,931,295	
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets		15,886,859	
Restricted for:		13,000,037	
Capital projects		735,537	
Debt service			
		190,084	
Extracurricular Other mymassa		108,403	
Other purposes		491,263	
Unrestricted	-	(9,536,270)	
Total net position	\$	7,875,876	

Eastwood Local School District
Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net (Expense)

						ram Revenues				Revenues and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses		harges for Services	•	rating Grants, tributions and Interest	Contri	tal Grants, butions and nterest	G	Sovernmental Activities
Governmental Activities:		_								_
Instruction:				1061110	Φ.			0.7.7	Φ.	(5.500.50.0)
Regular	\$	8,920,377	\$	1,064,119	\$	66,577	\$	955	\$	(7,788,726)
Special		2,503,713		90,398		577,727		-		(1,835,588)
Vocational		124,187		-		43,817		-		(80,370)
Other		543,835		-		-		-		(543,835)
Support services:		717 404				122.022				(505 453)
Pupils		717,484		7 222		122,032		-		(595,452)
Instructional staff		286,606		7,223		-		-		(279,383)
Board of education		51,792		-		267		-		(51,792)
Administration		1,545,067		-		367		-		(1,544,700)
Fiscal		669,216		24.514		4,835		-		(664,381)
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,642,272		24,514		8,581		-		(1,609,177)
Pupil transportation		1,056,397		-		- 54.004		-		(1,056,397)
Central		439,243		260.262		54,884		-		(384,359)
Operation of non-instructional services		578,524		269,263		225,428		-		(83,833)
Extracurricular activities		977,284		267,381		30		-		(709,873)
Interest and fiscal charges		237,266		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _				(237,266)
Total governmental activities	\$	20,293,263	\$	1,722,898	\$	1,104,278	\$	955		(17,465,132)
		ral Revenues: perty taxes levio	ed for:							
		General purpose	S							6,961,794
		Debt service								259,450
		Capital outlay								630,058
		ome taxes levie								
		General purpose								2,437,690
		nts and entitlen		ot restricted to	specif	fic programs				6,510,627
	Pay	ment in lieu of	taxes							873,805
		estment earning	S							250,792
	Mis	scellaneous								83,810
	Total	general revenue	es							18,008,026
	Chan	ge in net positio	n							542,894
	Net p	osition beginnin	ng of y	ear						7,332,982
	Net p	osition end of y	ear						\$	7,875,876

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

Squity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Squity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents Squity in pooled c			General	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents: In segregated accounts		•	0.422.665	·	1 220 700	©	10 772 265
Inventory held for resale		Ф	9,433,003	Ф	1,339,700	Ф	10,773,303
Inventory held for resale 1,371 11,371 Receivables: 3,791 181 9,972 11,672 66,289 70,034 70,034 70,034 70,034 70,035			_		221 155		221 155
Receivables: 9,9791 181 9,970 Accounts 3,745 66,289 70,034 Accrued interest 12,357 66,289 70,034 Accrued interest 112,357 6-2 12,357 Interfund 107,178 - 107,178 Property taxes 7,666,541 952,743 8,619,284 Income taxes 801,464 952,743 8,619,284 Income taxes 801,464 952,746 801,464 Prepaid items 205,576 5,486 211,062 Total assets 8 18,240,317 \$2,596,925 \$20,837,242 Liabilities. Accounts payable \$43,359 \$258 \$43,617 Accounts payable \$1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Intergovernmental payable \$20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable \$220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent pr			_				,
Accounts 9,791 181 9,972 Intergovernmental 3,745 66,289 70,034 Accrued interest 12,357 66,289 70,034 Interfund 107,178 - 107,178 Property taxes 7,666,541 952,743 8,619,284 Income taxes 801,464 952,743 8,619,284 Prepaid items 205,576 5,486 211,062 Total assets \$ 18,240,317 \$ 2,596,925 \$ 20,837,242 Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances Liabilities Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Account payable \$ 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Intergovernmental payable \$ 20,202 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable \$ 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Total liabilities \$ 6,957,846 833,789					11,571		11,571
Intergovernmental 3,745 66,289 70,034 Accrued interest 12,357 - 12,357 Interfund 107,178 - 107,178 Property taxes 7,666,541 952,743 8,619,284 Income taxes 801,464 - 5			9.791		181		9,972
Commerce	Intergovernmental		,		66,289		70,034
Interfund							
Property taxes Income taxes Income taxes Income taxes Income taxes Income taxes and fund taxes are taxes and fund taxes are taxed as the prepaid items are taxed as the prepaid items are taxed as the property taxes are taxed as taxed as the property taxes are taxed as taxed as the property taxes are taxed as	Interfund		107,178		_		
No. 100 No.	Property taxes				952,743		
Total assets \$ 18,240,317 \$ 2,596,925 \$ 20,837,242 Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances: Liabilities: Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Accound wages 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Interfund payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: 8 1,525,478 1,525,478 Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted 2 1,525,478 1,525,478	Income taxes		801,464		-		801,464
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances: Liabilities. Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Accrued wages 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Interfund payable - 107,178 107,178 Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: 7 7,791,635 1,452 122,040 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: 8 1,525,478 1,525,478 1,525,478 Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 211,062 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 1,525,478 4,525	Prepaid items		205,576		5,486		211,062
Liabilities: Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Accrued wages 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Interfund payable - 107,178 107,178 Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: *** Property taxes** 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: ** 1,525,478 1,525,478 Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172)	Total assets	\$	18,240,317	\$	2,596,925	\$	20,837,242
Accounts payable \$ 43,359 \$ 258 \$ 43,617 Accrued wages 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Interfund payable - 107,178 107,178 Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: *** Property taxes** 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: *** Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523	Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>s:</u>					
Accrued wages 1,342,625 133,722 1,476,347 Interfund payable - 107,178 107,178 Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983	Liabilities:						
Interfund payable - 107,178 107,178 Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: 833,789 7,791,635 Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983	Accounts payable	\$	43,359	\$		\$	43,617
Intergovernmental payable 20,692 1,939 22,631 Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: **Property taxes** 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: **Nonspendable** 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources ** 1,460,523 10,813,983	Accrued wages		1,342,625		133,722		1,476,347
Pension obligation payable 220,749 26,973 247,722 Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 1,460,523 10,813,983			-				
Total liabilities 1,627,425 270,070 1,897,495 Deferred inflows of resources: Total fund balances 833,789 7,791,635 Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 1,460,523 10,813,983							
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983	Pension obligation payable		220,749		26,973		247,722
Property taxes 6,957,846 833,789 7,791,635 Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 1,460,523 10,813,983	Total liabilities		1,627,425		270,070		1,897,495
Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes 107,488 14,552 122,040 Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 1,460,523 10,813,983	Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable revenue - other 194,098 17,991 212,089 Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: 866,332 8,125,764 Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources - 1,460,523 10,813,983							, ,
Total deferred inflows of resources 7,259,432 866,332 8,125,764 Fund balances: Nonspendable 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources							
Fund balances: 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources - - -	Unavailable revenue - other		194,098		17,991		212,089
Nonspendable Restricted 205,576 5,486 211,062 Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources - - -	Total deferred inflows of resources		7,259,432		866,332		8,125,764
Restricted - 1,525,478 1,525,478 Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources							
Assigned 9,141,615 - 9,141,615 Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources	Nonspendable		205,576		5,486		211,062
Unassigned 6,269 (70,441) (64,172) Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources	Restricted		-		1,525,478		
Total fund balances 9,353,460 1,460,523 10,813,983 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources					-		9,141,615
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources	Unassigned		6,269		(70,441)		(64,172)
			9,353,460		1,460,523		10,813,983
and fund balances \$ 18,240,317 \$ 2,596,925 \$ 20,837,242	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources						
	and fund balances	\$	18,240,317	\$	2,596,925	\$	20,837,242

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 10,813,983
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		23,198,338
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures ant therefore are unavailable in the funds:		
Property taxes	122,040	
Income taxes	194,098	
Intergovernmental	17,991	
Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	334,129
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of field trips and various other		
functions to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are		
included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		2,277
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability, the assets and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows - pension	3,736,325	
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,235,858)	
Net pension liability	(17,716,165)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	370,277	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(1,903,802)	
Net OPEB liability	(1,579,803)	
Net OPEB asset	1,050,014	
Total		(17,279,012)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Refunding general obligation bonds, including premium	(1,116,060)	
Certificates of participation, including premium	(5,893,693)	
Energy conservation notes	(270,000)	
Compensated absences	(1,210,062)	
Special assessment payable	(652,300)	
Capital leases	(31,726)	
Accrued interest payable	(19,998)	
Total		 (9,193,839)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 7,875,876

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

		General	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	6,953,426	\$	889,076	\$	7,842,502
Income taxes		2,243,592		-		2,243,592
Payment in lieu of taxes		710,000		163,805		873,805
Intergovernmental		6,537,291		1,101,392		7,638,683
Interest		250,792		987		251,779
Tuition and fees		1,120,462		50		1,120,512
Extracurricular activities		24,167		285,792		309,959
Gifts and donations		-		8,980		8,980
Charges for services		-		269,398		269,398
Rent		24,514		-		24,514
Miscellaneous		6,368		78,114		84,482
Total revenues		17,870,612		2,797,594		20,668,206
Expenditures: Current: Instruction:						
Regular		7,896,127		112,983		8,009,110
Special		1,834,946		531,468		2,366,414
Vocational		112,633		4,511		117,144
Other		543,835		4,511		543,835
Support services:		343,633		-		343,633
		612 272		50 576		671 040
Pupils		613,272		58,576		671,848
Instructional staff		268,201		6,676		274,877
Board of education		49,979		1.006		49,979
Administration		1,366,684		1,006		1,367,690
Fiscal		667,828		12,093		679,921
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,159,066		189,844		1,348,910
Pupil transportation		850,961		15,218		866,179
Central		314,751		96,715		411,466
Operation of non-instructional services		-		518,423		518,423
Extracurricular activities		662,908		277,688		940,596
Capital outlay		22,528		301,282		323,810
Debt service:		11 001		1 275 000		1 207 001
Principal retirement		11,001		1,375,000		1,386,001
Interest and fiscal charges		3,879		263,006		266,885
Total expenditures		16,378,599		3,764,489		20,143,088
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		1,492,013		(966,895)		525,118
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in		-		1,391,716		1,391,716
Transfers out		(1,391,716)		-		(1,391,716)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,391,716)		1,391,716		-
Net change in fund balances		100,297		424,821		525,118
Fund balances at beginning of year		9,253,163		1,035,702		10,288,865
Fund balances at end of year	\$	9,353,460	\$	1,460,523	\$	10,813,983
i and balances at end of year	φ	7,555,400	ψ	1,700,323	φ	10,013,703

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

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 capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:	
Capital asset additions 323,810	
Depreciation expense (858,178)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense	(534,368)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These activities consist of:	
Property taxes 8,800	
Income taxes 194,098	
Intergovernmental (32,666)	
Charges for services (185)	
Extracurricular activities (1,300)	
Miscellaneous (796)	167.051
Net change in deferred inflows of resources during the year	167,951
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	
Pension	1,436,706
OPEB	41,921
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability and OPEB asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	(2,563,281) 314,226
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. These activities consist of:	
Note issues 50,000	
Refunding bonds 255,000	
Certificates of participation 1,070,000	
Capital lease11,001_ Total expenditures	1,386,001
Total experiences	1,560,001
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:	
Increase in compensated absences (295,493)	
Decrease in accrued interest 3,751	
Decrease in special assessment 40,769	
Amortization of premium 25,868	(225 105)
Total additional expenditures	(225,105)
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of field trips and various other functions to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental	(6.255)
fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated.	(6,275)
Change in net position of governmental activities	542,894

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

	Budgeted	1 Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 7,229,787	\$ 7,048,900	\$ 7,048,900	\$ -
Income taxes	2,259,837	2,352,926	2,352,926	-
Intergovernmental	6,819,418	6,542,853	6,542,853	-
Interest	195,000	228,587	228,587	-
Tuition and fees	960,850	1,060,297	1,060,297	-
Rent	25,000	24,514	24,514	-
Payment in lieu of taxes	710,000	710,000	710,000	-
Miscellaneous	15,384	6,764	6,764	
Total revenues	18,215,276	17,974,841	17,974,841	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	12,049,277	12,135,124	7,787,836	4,347,288
Special	2,750,433	2,842,978	1,824,510	1,018,468
Vocational	175,569	175,101	112,373	62,728
Other	890,649	847,412	543,835	303,577
Support services:				
Pupils	1,002,051	974,191	625,197	348,994
Instructional staff	497,287	440,007	282,379	157,628
Board of education	68,149	73,439	47,131	26,308
Administration	2,396,906	2,387,858	1,532,431	855,427
Fiscal	1,162,245	1,158,765	743,650	415,115
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,056,703	2,045,565	1,312,763	732,802
Pupil transportation	1,507,957	1,366,792	877,152	489,640
Central	550,349	534,505	343,023	191,482
Extracurricular activities	1,056,048	1,020,208	654,729	365,479
Total expenditures	26,163,623	26,001,945	16,687,009	9,314,936
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(7,948,347)	(8,027,104)	1,287,832	9,314,936
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year expenditures	-	79,157	79,158	1
Advances in	-	80,000	80,000	-
Advances out	-	(107,178)	(107,178)	-
Transfers out	(1,354,216)	(1,408,716)	(1,408,716)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,354,216)	(1,356,737)	(1,356,736)	1
Net change in fund balance	(9,302,563)	(9,383,841)	(68,904)	9,314,937
Fund balance at beginning of year	9,352,695	9,352,695	9,352,695	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	34,182	34,182	34,182	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 84,314	\$ 3,036	\$ 9,317,973	\$ 9,314,937
	- 01,511	3,030	- 2,511,213	7 7,511,701

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2020

	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund	
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,277
<u>Liabilities:</u> Total liabilities		
Net position:		
Unrestricted		2,277
Total liabilities and net position	\$	2,277

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Other revenues	\$	14,930	
Operating expenses: Other		21,205	
Change in net position		(6,275)	
Net position beginning of year		8,552	
Net position end of year	\$	2,277	
•			

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental- Activities		
	Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from other operating sources Cash payments for other operating expenses	\$	14,930 (21,205)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		(6,275)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(6,275)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,552	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	2,277	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	(6,275)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	(6,275)	

Eastwood Local School DistrictStatement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds June 30, 2020

Aggata	 Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivable:	\$ 102,817
Accounts	88
Total assets	\$ 102,905
<u>Liabilities:</u> Due to students	\$ 102,905

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the School District

Eastwood Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by state statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The School District serves an area of approximately 27 square miles. It is located in Wood County, and includes the territories of the Villages of Pemberville and Luckey and the Townships of Freedom, Troy, Webster, Middleton, and Perrysburg. It is staffed by 62 non-certificated employees and 99 certificated full-time teaching and support personnel who provide services to 1,398 students and other community members. The School District currently operates 3 instructional buildings, 1 administrative building, and a garage.

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

B. Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization, or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization.

Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent of the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Based on the above description, there are no component units within the School District.

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

The School District is associated with the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative, the Penta County Vocational School and the Ohio Schools Council, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Jointly governed organizations are governed by representatives from each of the governments that create the organization, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. Information regarding these organizations is presented in Note 16.

The School District is associated with an organization which is defined as an insurance rating pool. This organization is the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Worker's Compensation Group Rating Plan. Information regarding this organization is presented in Note 17.

C. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The effect of interfund activity, within governmental type activities columns has been removed from these statements. However, the services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School District. The focus of governmental financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is represented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Internal service funds are combined and the totals are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

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, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special restrictions or limitations.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the School District are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types."

Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

General Fund The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources of the School District to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

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

Proprietary Fund Types:

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as internal service.

Internal Service Fund The only internal service fund carried on the financial records is related to field trips and miscellaneous rotary fund.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trusts, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Agency funds account for student activities managed by the student body, for monies held in a fiscal agency capacity for SERRC and money temporarily held for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournaments.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

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

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

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

Basis of Accounting:

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

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

Expenditures/Expenses

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported on the statement of activities as an expense with a like amount reported within the "Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest" program revenue account. Unused donated commodities are reported in the account "Inventory held for resale" within the basic financial statements.

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

F. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entail the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made of resolution of the Board of Education.

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

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

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Wood County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

Prior to April 1, the Board of Education 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 School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the first and final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2020.

Appropriations:

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

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the first and final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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

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

Encumbrances:

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end are reported as an assigned fund balance for subsequent - year expenditures for governmental funds.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet. During the fiscal year, investments were limited to certificates of deposit and an interest in STAR Ohio, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

The School District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the School District. The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

The monies being reported in the classroom facilities fund are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected as "Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts".

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

H. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements supply inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used.

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

On fund financial statements, inventories held for resale, are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food, school supplies held for resale and expensed when used.

I. 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.

J. Bond Premiums

In governmental fund types, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. On the statement of net position, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the dates received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Building and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

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

L. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as entitlements and grants awarded on a nonreimbursement basis, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred.

M. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

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

N. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB 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 plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

The current accounting standard requires school districts to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and postemployment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability equals the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the School District. However, the School District is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The School District has no control over the changes in the benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affecting the balance of the liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

O. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For the governmental fund financial statements, upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due and payable as of June 30, 2020. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The remaining compensated absences are recorded as long term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

P. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. In general, liabilities that mature or come due for payment during the fiscal year are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Q. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> 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.

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

<u>Restricted</u> fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. 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 fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School 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 fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The purpose constraint that represents the intended use is established by the Board of Education or by their designated official. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District or by State statute. The Treasurer is authorized to assign fund balance using encumbrances for planned purchases, provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

R. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

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 as reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid from them are not presented on the financial statements.

S. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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 School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for "other purposes" have external restrictions imposed through state and federal grantors.

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

T. Estimates

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

U. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues include amounts for field trips and miscellaneous rotary activity. Operating expenses are necessary costs occurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCES

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

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

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Nonspendable Prepaids	\$ 205,576	\$ 5,486	<u>\$ 211,062</u>	
Restricted for Special trusts	-	19,896	19,896	
Athletics and music	_	108,403	108,403	
Facilities maintenance	-	356,303	356,303	
Student wellness	_	109,809	109,809	
Debt service payments	-	205,741	205,741	
Capital improvements		725,326	725,326	
Total restricted		1,525,478	1,525,478	
Assigned				
Public school support	37,470	-	37,470	
Encumbrances	44,708	-	44,708	
Next years budget	9,059,437		9,059,437	
Total assigned	9,141,615		9,141,615	
Unassigned (deficit)	6,269	(70,441)	(64,172)	
Total fund balances	\$ 9,353,460	\$ 1,460,523	\$ 10,813,983	

NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non- GAAP Budget Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

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

- 4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 5. The revenues, expenditures and other financing sources and uses of the general fund include activity that is budgeted within special revenue funds (GAAP basis). However, on the budgetary basis, the activity of the special revenue funds is excluded resulting in perspective differences.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	<u>General</u>
GAAP basis	\$ 100,297
Revenue accruals	267,719
Advances in	80,000
Expenditure accruals	(387,184)
Advances out	(107,178)
Budgeted as part of special revenue fund:	
Revenues	(84,332)
Expenditures	101,124
Transfer in	17,000
Encumbrances (Budget Basis)	
outstanding at year end	 (56,350)
Budget basis	\$ (68,904)

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Interim monies may be invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and the investment is not a commercial paper note, a banker's acceptance or a repurchase agreement:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligations or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, 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;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements for a period not to exceed thirty days in 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;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in item (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Commercial paper notes, limited to 40% (5% for a single issuer) in total of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days; and
- 8. Bankers acceptances, limited to 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

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

All interest is legally required to be placed in the general fund, and other funds as approved by a Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$250,792, which includes \$48,441 assigned from other School District funds.

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

Deposits

<u>Custodial credit risk</u> is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned. According to state law, public depositories must provide security for the repayment of all public deposits. These institutions shall give security for all public funds on deposit in excess of those funds that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The security for these deposits will be made under an agreement using a surety bond and/or by means of pledging allowable securities as collateral to be held by a qualified trustee. The pledged collateral can be held for each public depositor or in a pool for multiple public depositors and must have a market value of at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. If the institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), the total market value of the securities pledged can be 102% or lower if permitted by the Treasurer of State.

As of June 30, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$6,258,587. The School District's bank balance of \$6,301,081 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of June 30, the School District had the following investment and maturities:

		Fair	Percentage of	
<u>Investment type</u>		<u>Value</u>	Investments	<u>Maturity</u>
Negotiable certificates of deposit:				
Bank United National	\$	249,351	5.2%	9/18/2020
Pacific Premier Bank		249,615	5.2%	9/30/2020
Lakeland Bank		248,588	5.1%	9/30/2020
New York Community Bank		249,543	5.2%	10/16/2020
Great Southern Bank		249,789	5.2%	10/27/2020
Umpqua Bank		249,027	5.1%	11/30/2020
Morgan Stanley		251,038	5.2%	4/5/2021
State Bank India-Chicago Bank		245,225	5.1%	7/12/2024
BMO Harris Bank		100,089	2.1%	10/18/2023
Wells Fargo Bank		105,713	2.1%	10/17/2024
JP Morgan Chase Bank		100,625	2.1%	10/30/2024
Commercial paper:				
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton		497,144	10.2%	9/16/2020
Citi Group		497,550	10.2%	9/25/2020
STAR Ohio	_	1,547,730	<u>32.0</u> %	41.5 (1)
	\$	4,841,027	<u>100.0%</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Days (Average)

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

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

<u>Custodial credit risk</u> for an investment is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's negotiable certificate of deposit is a registered security and covered in full by FDIC insurance. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

<u>Interest rate risk</u> is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy does not address limits on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

<u>Credit risk</u> is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard and Poor's has assigned Star Ohio an AAAm rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The School District's investment policy requires certain credit ratings for some investments as allowed by state law.

Concentration of credit risk is the possibility of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School District's investment in a single issuer. More than 5% of the School District's investments are in certificates of deposit. These investments are presented in the table on the previous page. The investment in STAR Ohio is a pooled investment and not of a single issuer. The School District's policy does not specify stricter limits than allowed by law.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used for public utility) located in the School 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

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, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019 and are collected in 2019 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 School District receives property taxes from Wood County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 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.

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020, was \$601,207 in the general fund, \$23,862 in the Bond Retirement debt service fund, and \$80,540 in the Permanent Improvement capital projects fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020, was \$696,681 in the general fund, \$33,523 in the Bond Retirement debt service fund, and \$91,317 in the Permanent Improvement capital projects fund. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources.

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

	2020		2019	
Property Category	<u>A</u>	ssessed Value	<u>A</u>	ssessed Value
Real Property				
Residential and agricultural	\$	216,144,610	\$	214,901,900
Commercial, industrial				
and minerals		20,189,690		20,006,460
Public utilities		238,380		208,740
Tangible Personal Property				
Public utilities		112,879,410		71,669,740
Total	\$	349,452,090	\$	306,786,840

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

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

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

The general fund and the nonmajor governmental funds reported intergovernmental receivables in the amount of \$3,745, and \$66,289, respectively.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The School District levies a voted tax of one percent for general operations on the earned income of residents and of estates. A one percent earned income tax was passed in 2007 and renewed in 2016 for calendar years 2017 through 2021 with the option to renew. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 7/1/2019	Addition	Deletion	Balance 6/30/2020
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 261,067	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261,067
Construction in progress	146,218	28,846	(175,064)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	407,285	28,846	(175,064)	261,067
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	296,589	119,460	-	416,049
Buildings and improvements	27,732,120	262,327	-	27,994,447
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	947,587	88,241	-	1,035,828
Vehicles	1,495,705		(18,040)	1,477,665
Total capital assets, being depreciated	30,472,001	470,028	(18,040)	30,923,989
Less: Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(155,079)	(16,145)	-	(171,224)
Buildings and improvements	(5,624,264)	(635,996)	-	(6,260,260)
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	(552,474)	(56,578)	-	(609,052)
Vehicles	(814,763)	(149,459)	18,040	(946,182)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,146,580)	(858,178)	18,040	(7,986,718)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	23,325,421	(388,150)		22,937,271
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 23,732,706	\$ (359,304)	\$ (175,064)	\$ 23,198,338

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 363,378
Special	36,498
Support services:	
Administration	29,154
Operation and maintenance of plant	235,624
Pupil transportation	149,459
Food service	 44,065
Total depreciation expense	\$ 858,178

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2020, the School District contracted with Ohio Schools Plan for property insurance with a \$1,000 maximum deductible and general liability insurance with limits of \$15,000,000 per occurrence, with a \$2,500 maximum deductible. Vehicle liability is insured by Ohio Schools Plan the amount of \$11,000,000, with a \$1,000 maximum deductible. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from last year.

All employees of the School District are covered by a blanket bond, while the Treasurer is covered by a separate individual bond.

The School District pays the State Worker's Compensation System, a premium based on a calculated rate. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. School Employees Retirement System

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

Eligible to Eligible to

Retire on or before Retire on or after

August 1, 2017 * August 1, 2017

Full benefits

Any age with 30 years of service credit

Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or

Any age with 30 years of service credit

Age 57 with 30 years of service credit

Actuarially reduced benefits

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit

Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or

Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

^{*} Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan. Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$314,730 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$27,244 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – School 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 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,121,976 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$178,559 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

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

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

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - prior measurement date	0.0604891%	0.0629748%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - current measurement date	0.0617766%	0.0633974%	
Change in proportionate share	0.0012875%	0.0004226%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$3,696,202	\$14,019,963	\$17,716,165
Pension expense	\$518,546	\$2,044,735	\$2,563,281

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

Deferred outflows of resources Differences between expected and actual experience \$93,728 \$114,146 \$207,874 \$Changes of assumptions - 1,646,915 \$1,646,915 \$Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions \$41,931 \$402,899 \$444,830 \$School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date \$314,730 \$1,121,976 \$1,436,706 \$Total deferred outflows of resources \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$450,389 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$3,285,936 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$3,736,325 \$\$ \$\$ Deferred inflows of resources \$\$\$ - \$60,690 \$60,690 \$\$\$ Net difference between expected and actual earnings on pension plan investments \$47,445 \$685,220 \$732,665 \$\$\$ Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and			<u>SERS</u>		STRS		<u>Total</u>
actual experience \$93,728 \$114,146 \$207,874 Changes of assumptions - 1,646,915 1,646,915 Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions 41,931 402,899 444,830 School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date 314,730 1,121,976 1,436,706 Total deferred outflows of resources \$450,389 \$3,285,936 \$3,736,325 Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$-\$60,690 \$60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	Deferred outflows of resources						
Changes of assumptions Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date Total deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportionate share and difference 1,646,915	Differences between expected and						
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions 41,931 402,899 444,830 School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date 314,730 1,121,976 1,436,706 Total deferred outflows of resources \$ 450,389 \$ 3,285,936 \$ 3,736,325 Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	actual experience	\$	93,728	\$	114,146	\$	207,874
between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions 41,931 402,899 444,830 School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date 314,730 1,121,976 1,436,706 Total deferred outflows of resources \$ 450,389 \$ 3,285,936 \$ 3,736,325 Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	Changes of assumptions		-		1,646,915		1,646,915
and proportionate share of contributions School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date Total deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportionate share and difference	Changes in proportionate share and difference						
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date 314,730 1,121,976 1,436,706 Total deferred outflows of resources \$ 450,389 \$ 3,285,936 \$ 3,736,325 Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	between School District contributions						
measurement date 314,730 1,121,976 1,436,706 Total deferred outflows of resources \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{450,389}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{325}{2}\frac{1}{2}1	and proportionate share of contributions		41,931		402,899		444,830
Total deferred outflows of resources \$\frac{\$450,389}{\$3285,936} \] \$\frac{\$3,285,936}{\$3,736,325} \] Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience	School District contributions subsequent to the						
Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	measurement date	_	314,730		1,121,976		1,436,706
Deferred inflows of resources Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	450.389	\$	3.285.936	\$	3.736.325
Difference between expected and actual experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	Total defended outlier was of less outlees	Ψ	120,202	Ψ	3,203,750	=	3,730,323
experience \$ - \$ 60,690 \$ 60,690 Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportionate share and difference	Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	Difference between expected and actual						
actual earnings on pension plan investments 47,445 685,220 732,665 Changes in proportionate share and difference	experience	\$	-	\$	60,690	\$	60,690
Changes in proportionate share and difference	Net difference between projected and						
	actual earnings on pension plan investments		47,445		685,220		732,665
hetween School District contributions and	Changes in proportionate share and difference						
between behoof district contributions and	between School District contributions and						
proportionate share of contributions 58,858 383,645 442,503	proportionate share of contributions		58,858		383,645		442,503
Total deferred inflows of resources \$ 106,303 \$ 1,129,555 \$ 1,235,858	Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	106,303	\$	1,129,555	\$	1,235,858

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

\$1,374,419 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal			
Year	SERS	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 73,673	\$ 981,332	\$ 1,055,005
2022	(68,067)	12,565	(55,502)
2023	(3,157)	(58,704)	(61,861)
2024	 26,907	99,212	 126,119
Total	\$ 29,356	\$ 1,034,405	\$ 1,063,761

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation3 percentFuture salary increases, including inflation3.5 percent to 18.2 percentCOLA or Ad Hoc COLA2.5 percentInvestment rate of return7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflationActuarial cost methodEntry age normal

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an experience study that was completed June 30, 2015.

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

With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three year COLA delay for future recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was updated to 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 long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	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.

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	<u>(6.50%)</u>	<u>(7.50%)</u>	<u>(8.50%)</u>
School District's proportionate			
share of the net pension liability	\$ 5,179,701	\$3,696,202	\$2,452,103

Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.5 percent
Projected salary increases 2.5 percent at age 65 to 12.5 percent at age 20

Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses,

including inflation
Discount rate of return 7.45 percent
Payroll increases 3 percent

Cost of living adjustments (COLA) 0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. 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 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

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

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation **	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

^{*10} year annualized 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's 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 payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	<u>(7.45%)</u>	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate			
share of the net pension liability	\$ 20,488,614	\$14,019,963	\$8,543,918

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

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability or Asset

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

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

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

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

A. School Employee Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$41,921.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$41,921 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$41,921 is reported as an pension obligation payable.

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

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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, 2020. 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

OPEB Liability or Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0001700/	0.07074007	
(asset) - prior measurement date Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0609170%	0.0629748%	
(asset) - current measurement date	0.0628205%	0.0633974%	
Change in proportionate share	0.0019035%	0.0004226%	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability (asset)	\$1,579,803	(\$1,050,014)	\$529,789
OPEB expense	\$31,252	(\$345,478)	(\$314,226)

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

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

	SERS		<u>STRS</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	23,190	\$	95,191	\$	118,381
Changes of assumptions		115,387		22,071		137,458
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		3,792		-		3,792
Changes in proportionate share and difference						
between School District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions		48,008		20,717		68,725
School District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		41,921		-		41,921
	_		_		_	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	232,298	\$	137,979	\$	370,277
Deferred inflows of resources						
Difference between expected and actual						
experience	\$	347,072	\$	53,421	\$	400,493
Changes of assumptions		88,528		1,151,217		1,239,745
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		65,949		65,949
Changes in proportionate share and difference						
between School District contributions and						
proportionate share of contributions		97,721	_	99,894	_	197,615
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	533,321	\$	1,370,481	\$	1,903,802

\$41,921 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal			
Year	<u>SERS</u>	STRS	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ (106,306)	\$ (272,894)	\$ (379,200)
2022	(59,423)	(272,895)	(332,318)
2023	(58,310)	(246,464)	(304,774)
2024	(58,492)	(237,189)	(295,681)
2025	(44,321)	(206,489)	(250,810)
2026	16,092	 3,429	 19,521
Total	\$ (310,760)	\$ (1,232,502)	\$ (1,543,262)

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

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
Investment rate of return	7.5 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	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75 percent
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

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:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long term expected real rate of return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed income	19.00	1.50
Private equity	10.00	8.00
Real assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-asset strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no 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, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13%, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

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

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

			Current	
	19	% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
		(2.22%)	(3.22%)	<u>(4.22%)</u>
School District's proportionate				
share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,917,582	\$1,579,803	\$1,311,230
			Current	
	19	% Decrease	trend rate	1% Increase
	(6.00)% decreasing	(7.00% decreasing	(8.00% decreasing
	1	to 3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate				
share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,265,743	\$1,579,803	\$1,996,486

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to		
	2.50 percent at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment		
	expenses, including inflation		
Payroll increases	3 percent		
Discount rate of return	7.45 percent		
Health care cost trends:			
Medical			
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate		
Medicare	4.93 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate		
Prescription drug			
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate		
Medicare	9.62 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate		

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

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

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

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

In 2019, non-Medicare retirees receive a subsidy of 1.944% per year of service to a maximum of 30 years, and Medicare AMA retirees receive a subsidy of 2.1% per year of service to a maximum of 30 years. In 2020, non-Medicare retirees receive a subsidy of 1.984% per year of service to a maximum of 30 years.

Beginning in 2021, the STRS Ohio subsidy dollar amount for non-Medicare plans will be frozen at the current 2020 levels. Annual increases in the STRS Ohio subsidy dollar amount for Medicare plans will be based on the annual percentage increase in the Aetna Medicare Advantage Plan, limited at 6%. For those who retire on or after August 2023, the first five years of service do not count towards the subsidy, so subsidy percentages are shifted five years, and those with less than 20 years of service receive no subsidy. 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	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

^{*10} year annualized 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's investment consultant indicated 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 OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

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

rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	discount rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (895,978)	(\$1,050,014)	(\$1,179,522)
	1% Decrease	Current trend rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (1,190,667)	(\$1,050,014)	(\$877,747)

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who are not on a twelve month contracts do not earn vacation time. Full time Certified and Non-Certified employees are entitled to fifteen days sick leave at a rate of one and one-forth days for each month under contract. This sick leave will either be absorbed by time off due to illness or injury or, within certain limitation, be paid to the employee upon retirement sick leave benefits up to seventy-two days for all employees.

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through an independent party.

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

NOTE 13 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's debt obligations during fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance 7/1/2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2020	Amount Due in One Year
General obligation bonds: 2010 Refunding bonds, 2-4%	\$ 1,360,000	\$ -	\$ (255,000)	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 250,000
Premium on bonds	18,116		(7,056)	11,060	
Total general obligation bonds	1,378,116		(262,056)	1,116,060	250,000
Long-term notes:					
Energy conservation, 2.09%	320,000		(50,000)	270,000	50,000
Certificates of participation:					
2015 Certificates of participation, 2-3%	6,925,000	-	(1,070,000)	5,855,000	1,105,000
Premium on certificates	57,505		(18,812)	38,693	
Total certificates of participation	6,982,505		(1,088,812)	5,893,693	1,105,000
Other obligations:					
Capital lease payable	42,727	-	(11,001)	31,726	12,185
Compensated absences	914,569	433,663	(138,170)	1,210,062	315,287
Special assessment	693,069		(40,769)	652,300	40,769
Total other obligations	1,650,365	433,663	(189,940)	1,894,088	368,241
Net pension liability:					
STRS	13,846,742	173,221	_	14,019,963	_
SERS	3,464,323	231,879	_	3,696,202	_
Total net pension liability	17,311,065	405,100		17,716,165	
Net OPEB liability (asset):					
STRS	(1,011,941)	_	(38,073)	(1,050,014)	_
SERS	1,690,002	-	(110,199)	1,579,803	-
Total net OPEB liability	678,061		(148,272)	529,789	
Total long-term obligations	\$ 28,320,112	\$ 838,763	\$ (1,739,080)	\$ 27,419,795	\$ 1,773,241

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

<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u> During fiscal year 1999, the School District issued \$4,339,692 in School Improvement bonds which include capital appreciation bonds. The School Improvement bonds are direct obligations of the School District for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. The bonds were issued for providing resources for constructing, removating, remodeling, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving school facilities and their sites. The bonds and interest are to be repaid by the debt service fund from the proceeds of property taxes collected from a levy that was approved by the taxpayers.

On March 15, 2010, the School District issued \$2,580,000 in general obligation bonds which include serial, term and capital appreciation bonds with interest rates varying between 2.0 - 4.0% to refund \$2,580,000 of outstanding School Improvement bonds with an interest rate of 5.2792%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments of the portion of the bonds refunded. As a result, the bonds are considered defeased and the liability is not reported by the School District. As of June 30, 2010, all of the old bonds that were advanced refunded were called.

On March 2, 2010, the School District issued \$738,127 in Energy Conservation Notes with an interest rate of 2.09% for the purpose of purchasing and installing energy conservation measures. The notes and interest are to be repaid by the debt service fund from property taxes.

In January 2015, the School District entered into a lease agreement for \$11,005,000 with Buckeye Leasing Services with an interest rate of 2-3% for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, furnishing, and equipping school facilities. The lease is an annual lease subject to renewal for ten years through June 1, 2025. Buckeye Leasing Services in turn entered into an agreement with Huntington Nation Bank, as Trustee; through with it assigned and transferred its rights, title and interest under the lease to Huntington Nation Bank. The Trustee issued Certificates of Participation in the lease agreement enabling holders of the Certificates to receive a portion of the semiannual lease payments. The Certificates of Participation will be repaid over 10 years with principal payments beginning in fiscal year 2016. The premium on the certificates was significant and is amortized over the life of the certificates using the bonds outstanding method of amortization.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. In prior years, this fund has primarily been the general fund.

The School District installed sewer lines for a new school building. These sewer lines are being paid through a 20-year special assessment which were paid from the general fund beginning in fiscal year 2017.

There is not a repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however the School District pays pension and OPEB obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Principal and interest requirements to retire all bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

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

Fiscal Year										
June 30	Principal	I	nterest	Pı	rincipal	Ir	nterest	Principal	<u>I</u>	nterest
2021	\$ 250,000	\$	39,200	\$	50,000	\$	5,121	\$ 1,105,000	\$	175,650
2022	275,000		28,700		55,000		4,023	1,135,000		142,500
2023	285,000		17,500		55,000		2,874	1,170,000		108,450
2024	295,000		5,900		55,000		1,724	1,205,000		73,350
2025					55,000		575	1,240,000		37,200
	\$1,105,000	\$	91,300	\$	270,000	\$	14,317	\$ 5,855,000	\$	537,150

NOTE 14 – CAPITALIZED LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the School District entered into a capitalized lease agreement for the acquisition of copiers. The terms of each agreement provide options to purchase the equipment. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements of the general fund. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets acquired by the lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$49,000, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in the current fiscal year totaled \$11,001.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end.

Fiscal	Lease			
<u>Year</u>		<u>yments</u>		
2021	\$	14,880		
2022		14,880		
2023		6,200		
Total minimum lease payments		35,960		
Less: amount representing interest		(4,234)		
Total	\$	31,726		

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

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

Due to general fund from:

Nonmajor governmental funds

107,178

All balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made. As of June 30, 2020, all interfund loans outstanding are anticipated to be repaid in fiscal year 2021.

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statue or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statue or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the fund collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from: General fund

\$ 1,391,716

NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The School District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Hancock, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, and the Cities of St Mary's and Wapakoneta. NOACSC 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. The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county. During fiscal year 2020, the School District paid \$48,247 to NOACSC for various services. Financial information for NOACSC can be obtained from Ray Burden, who serves as Director, 645 South Main Street, Lima, Ohio 45804.

Penta Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a nine member Board of Education consisting of a representative from the participating school districts' elected Boards. The Board consists of one representative from each exempted village and/or city school district: Bowling Green, Maumee, Perrysburg and Rossford; one representative from each of the three following counties: Fulton, Ottawa, and Lucas; and two representatives from Wood County. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information contact Carrie J. Herringshaw, Treasurer, Penta Career Center, 9301 Buck Road, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551-3841.

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

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 249 school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational school districts, and developmental disabilities boards in thirty-three northern Ohio counties. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to its members. Each member supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of nine superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2020, the School District paid the Council \$53,390 for natural gas purchases, \$10,444 for life insurance program and \$3,282 for membership fees. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

NOTE 17 - INSURANCE RATING POOL

The School District participates in Ohio SchoolComp, a Worker's Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance premium rating pool sponsored by the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials' (OASBO). The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or their designee, serves as coordinator of the Program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the cost of administering the program.

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

The workers compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants - The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2020.

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

Property Tax Appeal - As of the end of the fiscal year, there is a pending appeal for a property tax valuation with the County Auditor that could impact the School District's property tax amounts received and future collections. As a result, the School District has set aside amounts that could possibly be returned. The amounts set aside are \$190,108, \$5,066 and \$11,919 for the general fund, Bond Retirement fund and the Permanent Improvement fund, respectively.

NOTE 19 - SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

The School District is required by the state law to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. The School District may replace using general fund revenues with proceeds from various sources (offsets), such as bond or levy proceeds related to the acquisition, replacement, enhancement, maintenance or repair of permanent improvements. Amounts not spent by fiscal year end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements and current year offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital maintenance reserve, this amount may not be used to reduce the set aside requirement for future years. This negative balance is, therefore, not presented as being carried forward to future years.

The following information describes the change in the year-end set-aside amounts for capital maintenance.

	Cap	ital
	Improv	ement
Set aside balance as of June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	26	6,947
Current year offset	(2,07	(0,674)
Total	\$(1,80	3,727)
Cash balance carried forward to FY2021	\$	

NOTE 20 – ACCOUNTABILITY

As of June 30, 2020, four nonmajor special revenue funds had a deficit fund balance. These deficits were caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in other funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. The following funds had a deficit at year-end:

Nonmajor special revenue funds:	<u>Deficit</u>		
Food service	\$	11,933	
IDEA, Part B		38,850	
Title I		13,920	
Reducing class size		5,738	

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

NOTE 21 – CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS/ENCUMBRANCES

As of June 30, 2020, the School District's general fund reported encumbrances not individually significant, as part of assigned fund balance. Other governmental funds reported outstanding encumbrances June 30, 2020 none of which are individually significant.

NOTE 22 – SUBSQUENT EVENT

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. Furthermore, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.061777%	0.060489%	0.065050%	0.065608%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,696,202	\$ 3,464,323	\$ 3,886,564	\$ 4,801,886
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,326,837	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	158.85%	171.15%	187.92%	240.02%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%
	2019	2018	2017	2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	2019	2018	2017	2010
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0633974%	0.0629748%	0.0623591%	0.0656279%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,019,963	\$ 13,846,742	\$ 14,813,545	\$ 21,967,646
School District's covered payroll	\$ 7,573,543	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	185.12%	192.97%	215.04%	319.81%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

2015	2014	2013		
0.065877%	0.066732%	0.066732%		
\$ 3,758,994	\$ 3,377,269	\$ 3,968,338		
\$ 1,942,360	\$ 1,926,609	\$ 1,956,568		
193.53%	175.30%	202.82%		
69.16%	71.70%	65.52%		
2015	2014	2013		
0.0608742%	0.0619722%	0.0619722%		
\$ 16,823,843	\$ 15,073,784	\$ 17,955,793		
\$ 6,355,707	\$ 6,452,231	\$ 6,357,254		
264.70%	233.62%	282.45%		
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%		

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 314,730	\$ 314,123	\$ 273,261	\$ 289,551	\$ 280,086
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(314,730)	(314,123)	(273,261)	(289,551)	(280,086)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 2,248,071	\$ 2,326,837	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,121,976	\$ 1,060,296	\$ 1,004,596	\$ 964,419	\$ 961,643
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(1,121,976)	(1,060,296)	(1,004,596)	(964,419)	(961,643)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 8,014,114	\$ 7,573,543	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879
	\$ 6,014,114	Ψ 1,515,545	\$ 7,175,000	Ψ 0,000,707	\$ 0,000,077

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

2015	2014	2013		
\$ 256,003	\$ 267,028	\$ 270,789		
(256,003)	(267,028)	(270,789)		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
\$ 1,942,360	\$ 1,926,609	\$ 1,956,568		
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		
2015	2014	2013		
\$ 889,799	\$ 838,790	\$ 826,443		
(889,799)	(838,790)	(826,443)		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
\$ 6,355,707	\$ 6,452,231	\$ 6,357,254		
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

Calculation In the Park of Cartan (CERC) of Old	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.062821%	0.060917%	0.065600%	0.066091%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,579,803	\$ 1,690,002	\$ 1,760,521	\$ 1,883,827
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,326,837	\$ 2,024,156	\$ 2,068,221	\$ 2,000,614
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	67.89%	83.49%	85.12%	94.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
	2019	2018	2017	2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	0.0633974%	0.0629748%	0.0623591%	0.0656279%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (1,050,014)	\$ (1,011,941)	\$ 2,433,023	\$ 3,509,799
School District's covered payroll	\$ 7,573,543	\$ 7,175,686	\$ 6,888,707	\$ 6,868,879
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-13.86%	-14.10%	35.32%	51.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - OPEB Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio										
Contractually required contribution (2)	\$	41,921	\$	47,689	\$	41,036	\$	33,854	\$	31,744
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution		(41,921)		(47,689)		(41,036)		(33,854)		(31,744)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
School District covered payroll	\$ 2	2,248,071	\$ 2	2,326,837	\$ 2	2,024,156	\$ 2	2,068,221	\$ 2	,000,614
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.86%		2.05%		2.03%		1.64%		1.59%
		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio		2020		2019		2018		2017		2010
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution										
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
School District covered payroll	\$ 8	3,014,114	\$ '	7,573,543	\$ '	7,175,686	\$ (6,888,707	\$ 6	,868,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge

201	5	2014			2013		
\$ 49	,997	\$ 36,405		\$ 36,405		\$	35,993
(49	,997)		(36,405)		(35,993)		
\$		\$		\$			
\$ 1,942	,360	\$ 1	,926,609	\$ 1	,956,568		
2	57%		1.89%		1.84%		
201	5		2014		2013		
<u>201</u>	5 -	\$	2014 64,522	\$	2013 63,573		
	5 - -	\$		\$			
	5 - - -	\$	64,522	\$	63,573		
\$	- - - -	\$	64,522	\$	63,573		

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

Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was no change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was no change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was no change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was no change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was no change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

EASTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT WOOD COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster:	10.550	27.50		11.502
School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	-	11,783
Covid-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	-	14,402
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	-	137,210
Covid-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60		34,751
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			-	198,146
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				198,146
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, 18-19	84.010	3M00	_	34,277
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, 19-20	84.010	3M00	_	147,479
				181,756
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):	0.4.00=	23.520		71 7 16
Special Education Grants to States, 18-19	84.027	3M20	-	51,546
Special Education Grants to States, 19-20	84.027	3M20		242,306
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			-	293,852
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, 18-19	84.367	3Y60	-	3,835
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, 19-20	84.367	3Y60	_	34,657
			-	38,492
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	3HI0	-	13,822
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	3HS0	-	43,135
Total U.S. Department of Education				571,057
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				769,203

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30.2020

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Eastwood Local School District Wood County P.O. Box 837 120 East College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Eastwood Local School District, Wood County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 24, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the district.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Eastwood Local School District Wood County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group Inc.

BHM CPA Group

Piketon, Ohio December 24, 2020





Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Eastwood Local School District Wood County P.O. Box 837 120 East College Avenue Pemberville, Ohio 43450

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the District's major federal programs 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 each of the District's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

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Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

BHM CPA Group Inc. Piketon, Ohio December 24, 2020

BHM CPA Group

Eastwood Local School District Wood County, Ohio

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 Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies; CFDA #84.010
		Child Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

Eastwood Local School District Wood County, Ohio

Schedule of Findings 2 CFR § 200.515 June 30, 2020

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

None noted

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None noted



EASTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

WOOD COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 2/9/2021

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