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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 1000 Edgewood Drive Marysville, Ohio 43040

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Marysville Exempted Village School District 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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marysville Exempted Village School District, Union 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 3 to the financial statements, during 2020, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Additionally, as discussed in Note 18 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding these matters.

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

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

Marysville Exempted Village School District 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 June 1, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 1, 2021

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$1,064,125. Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,112,172, which represents a 7.17% increase from the 2019 restated net position. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$48,047 or 15.12% from the 2019 net position. See Note 3.B in the notes to the financial statements for detail on the restatement due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84.
- General revenues accounted for \$63,653,890 in revenue or 86.72% of all governmental activities revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions accounted for \$9,746,184 or 13.28% of total governmental activities revenues of \$73,400,074.
- The District had \$72,287,902 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$9,746,184 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$63,653,890 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and the permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$55,918,046 in revenues and \$53,726,484 in expenditures. The fund balance of the general fund increased from a restated total of \$25,438,092 to \$27,629,654.
- The bond retirement fund had \$7,568,495 in revenues and \$7,978,782 in expenditures. The fund balance of the bond retirement fund decreased from \$5,604,736 to \$5,194,449.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$5,770,364 in revenues and \$9,891,631 in expenditures. The fund balance of the permanent improvement fund decreased from \$5,370,413 to \$1,249,146.

Using this Financial Report

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

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

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The District's special enterprise-day care programs are reported as business-type activities.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15 - 16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 - 23 of this report.

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

Proprietary Funds

The proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match information provided in the statements for the District as a whole. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24 - 26 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in a custodial fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement (statement of changes in fiduciary net position) on page 27. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 28 - 72 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 73 - 88 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2020 and 2019. The net position at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Net Position

	Governmen	Governmental Activities		pe Activities	Total		
	2020	Restated 2019	2020	2019	2020	Restated 2019	
<u>Assets</u>							
Current and other assets	\$ 78,268,320	\$ 79,960,775	\$ 582,984	\$ 626,242	\$ 78,851,304	\$ 80,587,017	
Net OPEB asset	3,737,574	3,581,619	-	-	3,737,574	3,581,619	
Capital assets, net	84,982,589	83,523,715			84,982,589	83,523,715	
Total assets	166,988,483	167,066,109	582,984	626,242	167,571,467	167,692,351	
Deferred outflows							
Unamortized deferred charges	1,288,184	1,449,371	-	-	1,288,184	1,449,371	
Pension	13,044,277	17,580,319	74,656	94,714	13,118,933	17,675,033	
OPEB	1,584,873	1,316,722	38,214	12,577	1,623,087	1,329,299	
Total deferred outflows	15,917,334	20,346,412	112,870	107,291	16,030,204	20,453,703	
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Current liabilities	7,742,462	8,985,019	18,377	40,258	7,760,839	9,025,277	
Long-term liabilities							
Due within one year	5,233,169	5,114,754	12,798	13,134	5,245,967	5,127,888	
Due in more than one year							
Net pension liability	64,014,261	63,123,645	630,810	591,099	64,645,071	63,714,744	
Net OPEB liability	6,073,583	6,917,720	271,538	289,695	6,345,121	7,207,415	
Other amounts	69,603,771	75,092,138	8,774	8,086	69,612,545	75,100,224	
Total liabilities	152,667,246	159,233,276	942,297	942,272	153,609,543	160,175,548	
Deferred inflows							
Property taxes and PILOT	34,812,679	33,327,348	-	-	34,812,679	33,327,348	
Pension	3,352,731	4,062,737	20,205	52,135	3,372,936	4,114,872	
OPEB	6,482,356	6,310,527	99,092	56,819	6,581,448	6,367,346	
Total deferred inflows	44,647,766	43,700,612	119,297	108,954	44,767,063	43,809,566	
Net position Net investment in capital							
assets	19,178,751	11,823,179	-	-	19,178,751	11,823,179	
Restricted	4,937,224	10,100,794	-	-	4,937,224	10,100,794	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(38,525,170)	(37,445,340)	(365,740)	(317,693)	(38,890,910)	(37,763,033)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (14,409,195)	\$ (15,521,367)	\$ (365,740)	\$ (317,693)	\$ (14,774,935)	\$ (15,839,060)	

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the District's total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$14,409,195. The net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020 was \$19,178,751. A portion of the District's net position, \$4,937,224, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$38,525,170.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 50.71% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, and furniture, equipment and vehicles. Capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. The net position at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Change in Net Position

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	T	otal
D	2020	Restated 2019	2020	2019	2020	Restated 2019
Revenues Program rayonyas:						
Program revenues: Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,556,291	\$ 2,950,315	\$ 476,637	\$ 598,337	\$ 3,032,928	\$ 3,548,652
8			\$ 4/0,03/	\$ 396,337	4 -,,	4 -,,
Operating grants and contributions	7,019,790	6,612,408	-	-	7,019,790	6,612,408
Capital grants and contributions	170,103	279,463	-	=	170,103	279,463
General revenues:						
Property taxes	34,730,837	34,367,245	-	-	34,730,837	34,367,245
Payments in lieu of taxes	2,483,637	2,317,477	-	-	2,483,637	2,317,477
Grants and entitlements	25,202,851	26,954,412	-	-	25,202,851	26,954,412
Investment earnings	737,392	839,070	-	-	737,392	839,070
Change in fair value of investments	332,178	248,312	-	-	332,178	248,312
Other	166,995	197,088			166,995	197,088
Total revenues	73,400,074	74,765,790	476,637	598,337	73,876,711	75,364,127

(Continued)

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2020	Restated 2019	2020	2019	2020	Restated 2019	
Expenses							
Program expenses:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 29,121,493	\$ 24,337,740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,121,493	\$ 24,337,740	
Special	10,495,860	9,042,494	-	-	10,495,860	9,042,494	
Vocational	541,501	449,668	-	=	541,501	449,668	
Other	238,355	330,774	-	-	238,355	330,774	
Support services:							
Pupil	4,016,928	3,270,454	-	-	4,016,928	3,270,454	
Instructional staff	4,514,112	3,623,049	-	-	4,514,112	3,623,049	
Board of education	172,202	221,894	-	-	172,202	221,894	
Administration	5,063,697	4,286,944	-	-	5,063,697	4,286,944	
Fiscal	1,410,408	1,298,420	-	-	1,410,408	1,298,420	
Business	436,327	380,960	-	-	436,327	380,960	
Operations and maintenance	5,371,186	3,754,102	-	-	5,371,186	3,754,102	
Pupil transportation	2,785,202	2,675,102	-	-	2,785,202	2,675,102	
Central	866,259	1,174,231	-	-	866,259	1,174,231	
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services	404,614	150,616	-	-	404,614	150,616	
Food services	1,891,008	1,886,215	-	-	1,891,008	1,886,215	
Extracurricular activities	1,983,469	1,550,798	-	-	1,983,469	1,550,798	
Interest and fiscal charges	2,975,281	3,119,313	-	-	2,975,281	3,119,313	
Special enterprise - day care	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	524,684	482,627	524,684	482,627	
Total expenses	72,287,902	61,552,774	524,684	482,627	72,812,586	62,035,401	
Changes in net position	1,112,172	13,213,016	(48,047)	115,710	1,064,125	13,328,726	
Net position (deficit)							
at beginning of year (restated)	(15,521,367)	(28,734,383)	(317,693)	(433,403)	(15,839,060)	(29,167,786)	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (14,409,195)	<u>\$ (15,521,367)</u>	\$ (365,740)	\$ (317,693)	<u>\$ (14,774,935)</u>	\$ (15,839,060)	

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,112,172. Total governmental expenses of \$72,287,902 were offset by program revenues of \$9,746,184, and general revenues of \$63,653,890. Program revenues supported 13.48% of the total governmental expenses.

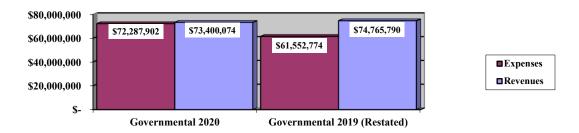
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.65% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. Unrestricted grants and entitlements revenue primarily include state foundation, homestead and rollback, and casino revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$40,397,209 or 55.88% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2020.

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

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 (restated).

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2020 and 2019. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities

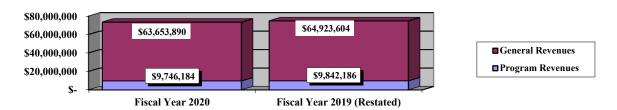
	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	Restated Total Cost of Services 2019	Restated Net Cost of Services 2019
Instruction:	\$ 40,397,209	\$ 34,753,665	\$ 34,160,676	\$ 28,538,327
Support services:				
Pupil	4,016,928	3,766,682	3,270,454	2,931,025
Instructional staff	4,514,112	4,441,492	3,623,049	3,465,727
Board of education	172,202	172,202	221,894	221,894
Administration	5,063,697	4,781,539	4,286,944	3,996,203
Fiscal	1,410,408	1,410,408	1,298,420	1,298,420
Business	436,327	436,327	380,960	380,960
Operations and maintenance	5,371,186	5,320,259	3,754,102	3,668,335
Pupil transportation	2,785,202	2,650,874	2,675,102	2,539,317
Central	866,259	866,160	1,174,231	1,155,386
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	404,614	(144,059)	150,616	(103,034)
Food service operations	1,891,008	23,970	1,886,215	12,442
Extracurricular activities	1,983,469	1,086,918	1,550,798	486,273
Interest and fiscal charges	2,975,281	2,975,281	3,119,313	3,119,313
Total expenses	\$ 72,287,902	\$ 62,541,718	\$ 61,552,774	\$ 51,710,588

The dependence upon tax revenues during fiscal year 2020 for governmental activities is apparent, as 86.52% of 2020 expenses are supported through taxes and other general revenues. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are the primary support for the District's students.

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

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 (restated).

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the special enterprise-day care operations. This program had revenues of \$476,637 and expenses of \$524,684 for fiscal year 2020. Tuition and fees from the day care operations outpaced the expenses by \$48,047 during fiscal year 2020. The deficit net position is a result of reporting the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources associated with GASB Statement No. 68 and 75. The District's business-type activities do not receive support from tax revenues.

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on pages 17 - 18) reported a combined fund balance of \$35,464,428, which is \$2,219,648 lower than last year's restated total of \$37,684,076. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

		Restated	
	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	Change
General	\$ 27,629,654	\$ 25,438,092	\$ 2,191,562
Bond retirement	5,194,449	5,604,736	(410,287)
Permanent improvement	1,249,146	5,370,413	(4,121,267)
Other governmental	1,391,179	1,270,835	120,344
Total	\$ 35,464,428	\$ 37,684,076	\$ (2,219,648)

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$2,191,562 during fiscal year 2020. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues and expenditures of the general fund.

	Restated				
	2020	2019	Percentage		
	Amount	Amount	Change		
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 27,145,268	\$ 24,965,274	8.73 %		
Intergovernmental	26,475,959	28,198,932	(6.11) %		
Other revenues	2,296,819	2,525,265	(9.05) %		
Total	\$ 55,918,046	\$ 55,689,471	0.41 %		

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

		Restated	
	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>
Expenditures			
Instruction	\$ 32,967,104	\$ 31,866,123	3.46 %
Support services	19,731,789	19,493,349	1.22 %
Operation of non-instructional services	100,969	15,744	541.32 %
Extracurricular activities	919,955	914,667	0.58 %
Debt service	6,667	6,667	- %
Total	\$ 53,726,484	\$ 52,296,550	2.73 %

General fund revenues increased \$228,575 or 0.41% in the current fiscal year. Intergovernmental revenues decreased as a result of budget cuts to State foundation related to the COVID-19 pandemic. General fund expenditures increased \$1,429,934 or 2.73% in the current fiscal year. Operation of non-instructional services increased from prior year, due to more costs associated with community services and programs. All other revenues and expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

Bond Retirement Fund

Another major governmental fund is the bond retirement fund. The bond retirement fund received \$7,568,495 in property tax and intergovernmental revenues and made \$7,978,782 in expenditures.

Permanent Improvement Fund

The District's other major governmental fund is the permanent improvement fund. The permanent improvement fund had \$5,770,364 in revenues and \$9,891,631 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2020, the District completed the Marysville High School Stadium and Bunsold Stadium construction projects, as well as converting space for mezzanine and autotech lab at the Early College High School, which were paid from the permanent improvement fund.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$55,628,946 increased \$78 from the original budgeted revenues of \$55,628,868. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$55,338,154 were \$290,792 lower than the final budget.

General fund final appropriations of \$55,223,499 remained the same from the original appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2020 totaled \$53,691,870, which was \$1,531,629 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$84,982,589 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles.

The following table shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared to 2019:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	_	2020	_	2019	
Land	\$	6,355,496	\$	6,355,496	
Land and other improvements		15,012,801		2,886,885	
Buildings and improvements		60,490,345		63,469,631	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		1,748,012		1,899,401	
Vehicles		1,375,935		1,741,921	
Construction in progress	_		_	7,170,381	
Total	\$	84,982,589	\$	83,523,715	

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's capital assets. Capital assets increased as a result of additions of \$6,666,926 exceeding depreciation expense of \$5,205,547 and disposals of \$2,505 (net of accumulated depreciation).

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020 the District had \$65,877,727 in general obligation bonds, lease-purchase agreement, tax anticipation notes and loans payable outstanding. The general obligation bond issues are comprised of current issue bonds and capital appreciation bonds. Of this total debt outstanding, \$4,440,519 is due within one year and \$61,47,208 is due in more than one year. The table that follows summarizes the bonds, leases, notes and loans outstanding:

Outstanding Debt, at June 30

	Governmental Activities		
	_	2020	2019
General obligation bonds	\$	59,025,715	\$ 62,879,092
Capital appreciation bonds - accreted interest		3,117,787	3,953,042
Lease-purchase agreement		433,000	564,000
Tax anticipation note payable		3,292,000	3,651,000
Loan payable		9,225	15,892
Total	\$	65,877,727	\$ 71,063,026

See Note 12 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District relies on its property taxes and state foundation funds to provide the funds necessary to maintain its educational programs. The District's enrollment has remained stable, with slight growth. This year's total school population was over 5,200 students. Our graduating class in 2002 was the last class under 300.

Union County is one of the fastest growing counties in Ohio and Marysville is one of the fastest growing cities in Ohio. We have had commercial growth and new housing developments take place in the past six years. Marysville's industrial and commercial tax base is increasing with new restaurants, hotels, and stores being built in the area.

House Bill 66, passed in 2005, phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general business, telephone, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property was eliminated in 2009 and the tax on telephone in 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The loss and replacement of the tangible personal property tax revenues has been calculated by the Ohio Department of Taxation using 2004 as the base year. The base year amount is the amount of property tax revenue lost when the tax has been fully phased out. School districts heavily impacted by loss of tangible personal property tax revenue are receiving reimbursements from the state to help offset the loss, but these reimbursements are being phased out.

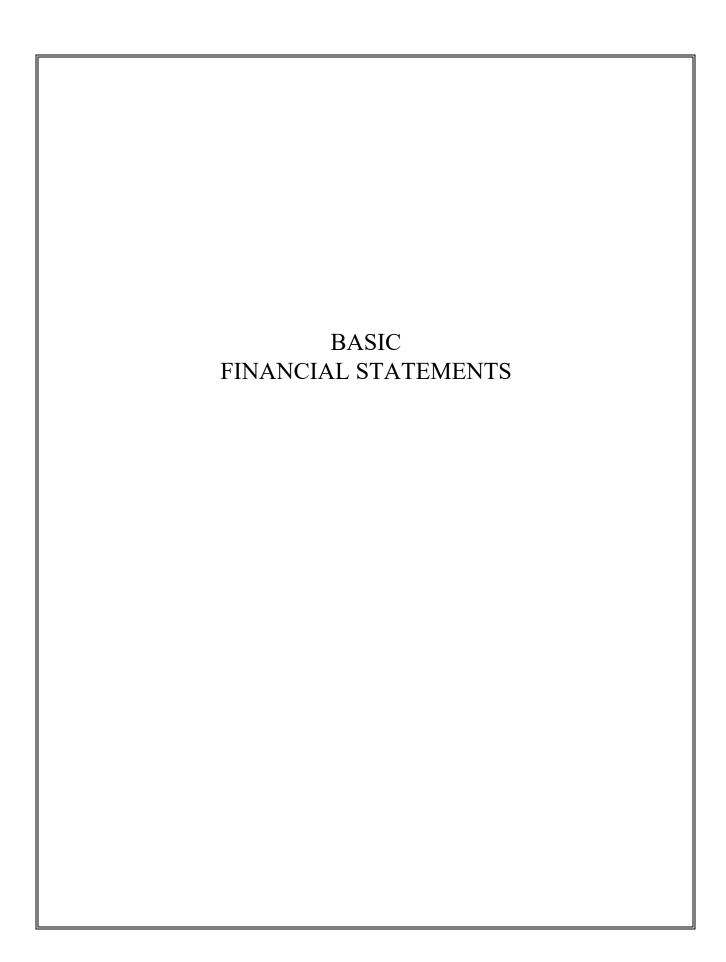
In November 2018, District residents passed a renewal of an existing 6.56 mill levy into a continuing levy as well as a new millage permanent improvement levy.

In conclusion, the District has committed itself to financial excellence for many years.

The economic downturn resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in funding reductions from the House Bill 166 state budget. The District's funding was cut approximately 3% during the second half of fiscal year 2020 and as of the date of these financial statements, has been cut 3% in fiscal year 2021. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on state and local revenues is yet to be fully determined.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Todd Johnson, Treasurer/CFO, Marysville Exempted Village School District, 1000 Edgewood Drive, Marysville, Ohio 43040.



$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT} \\ \textbf{UNION COUNTY, OHIO} \end{array}$

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:	e 27 (07 022	Ф 501.512	e 20.100.546
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 37,607,033	\$ 581,513	\$ 38,188,546
Property taxes	37,060,324	-	37,060,324
Payment in lieu of taxes	2,900,000	-	2,900,000
Accrued interest	48,641	-	48,641
Intergovernmental	525,089	-	525,089
Prepayments	89,947	944	90,891
Materials and supplies inventory	14,651	-	14,651
Inventory held for resale	23,162	-	23,162
Internal balance	(527) 3,737,574	527	3,737,574
Capital assets:	(255 40((255 40(
Nondepreciable capital assets	6,355,496 78,627,093	-	6,355,496 78,627,093
Depreciable capital assets, net	84,982,589	-	84,982,589
Total assets.	166,988,483	582,984	167,571,467
	100,700,403	302,704	107,571,407
Deferred outflows of resources:	1.200.104		1.200.104
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,288,184	-	1,288,184
Pension	13,044,277	74,656	13,118,933
OPEB	1,584,873	38,214	1,623,087
Total deferred outflows of resources	15,917,334	112,870	16,030,204
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	192,043	1,288	193,331
Accrued wages and benefits payable	5,226,114	9,877	5,235,991
Intergovernmental payable	203,509	139	203,648
Pension and postemployment benefits	979,898	7,073	986,971
Accrued interest payable	216,253	-	216,253
Claims payable	924,645	-	924,645
Due within one year	5,233,169	12,798	5,245,967
Net pension liability (See Note 14)	64,014,261	630,810	64,645,071
Net OPEB liability (See Note 15)	6,073,583	271,538	6,345,121
Other amounts due in more than one year .	69,603,771	8,774	69,612,545
Total liabilities	152,667,246	942,297	153,609,543
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the	31,912,679	-	31,912,679
next fiscal year	2,900,000	-	2,900,000
Pension	3,352,731	20,205	3,372,936
OPEB	6,482,356	99,092	6,581,448
Total deferred inflows of resources	44,647,766	119,297	44,767,063
Net position:	40.4=0.5=:		40.4=0.=5:
Net investment in capital assets	19,178,751	-	19,178,751
Capital projects	1,406,590	-	1,406,590
Debt service	1,973,847	-	1,973,847
Unclaimed monies	10,886	-	10,886
Food service operations	524,935	-	524,935 530,573
Student activities	530,573	-	530,573
Locally funded programs	202,441	-	202,441
State funded programs.	249,064	-	249,064
Federally funded programs	38,888	(265.740)	38,888
Unrestricted (deficit)	(38,525,170) \$ (14,409,195)	\$ (365,740) \$ (365,740)	(38,890,910) \$ (14,774,935)
Total net position (deficit)	φ (14,402,193)	\$ (365,740)	ψ (1+,//4,933)

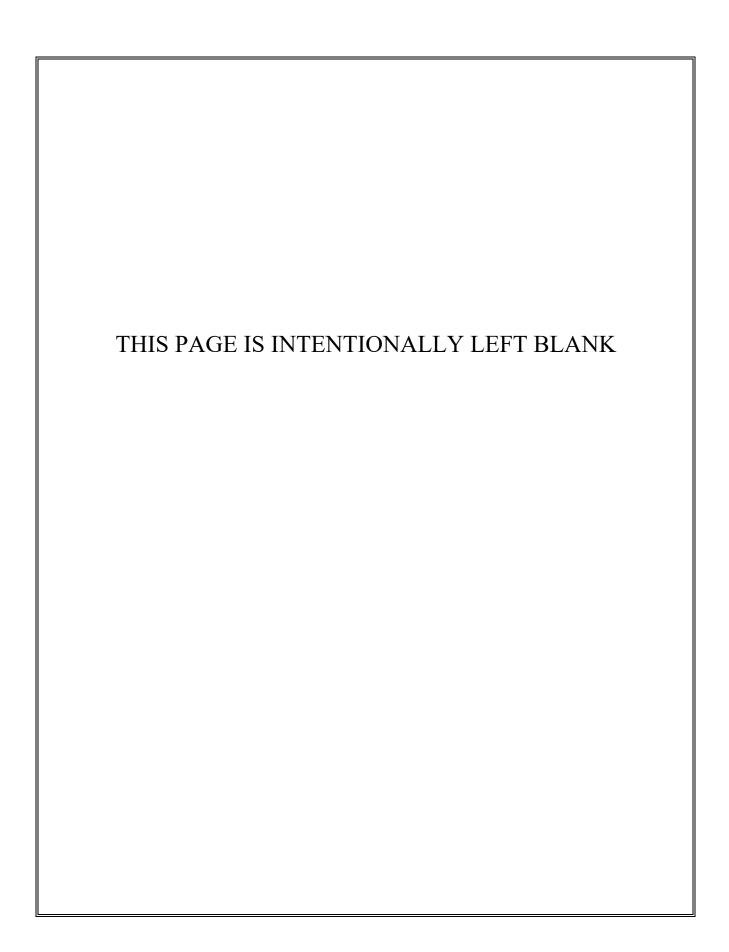
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				Progr	am Revenue	š		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			n		
	Expenses	Charges Servic and Sa	ees	G	Operating rants and ntributions	G	Capital rants and atributions	G	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total
Governmental activities: Instruction:													
Regular	\$ 29,121,493	\$ 54	6,245	\$	318,152	\$	_	\$	(28,257,096)	\$	_	\$	(28,257,096)
Special	10,495,860		8,802	Ψ	4,534,690	Ψ	_	Ψ	(5,832,368)	Ψ	_	Ψ	(5,832,368)
Vocational	541,501		-		115,655		-		(425,846)		-		(425,846)
Other	238,355		-		´ -		-		(238,355)		-		(238,355)
Support services:	ŕ												
Pupil	4,016,928	6	6,848		183,398		-		(3,766,682)		-		(3,766,682)
Instructional staff	4,514,112		6,057		66,563		-		(4,441,492)		-		(4,441,492)
Board of education	172,202		-		-		-		(172,202)		-		(172,202)
Administration	5,063,697		-		282,158		-		(4,781,539)		-		(4,781,539)
Fiscal	1,410,408		-		-		-		(1,410,408)		-		(1,410,408)
Business	436,327		-		-		-		(436,327)		-		(436,327)
Operations and maintenance	5,371,186	3	4,475		16,452		-		(5,320,259)		-		(5,320,259)
Pupil transportation	2,785,202		358		133,970		-		(2,650,874)		-		(2,650,874)
Central	866,259		99		-		-		(866,160)		-		(866,160)
Other non-instructional services	404,614	11	8,400		430,273		-		144,059		-		144,059
Food service operations	1,891,008	92	8,559		938,479		-		(23,970)		-		(23,970)
Extracurricular activities	1,983,469	72	6,448		-		170,103		(1,086,918)		-		(1,086,918)
Interest and fiscal charges	2,975,281		-				<u>-</u>	_	(2,975,281)				(2,975,281)
Total governmental activities	72,287,902	2,55	6,291		7,019,790		170,103	_	(62,541,718)		-	_	(62,541,718)
Business-type activities: Special enterprise - day care	524,684	47	6,637								(48,047)		(48,047)
Totals	\$ 72,812,586	\$ 3,03	2,928	\$	7,019,790	\$	170,103		(62,541,718)		(48,047)		(62,589,765)
		General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes			25,080,718 5,367,163 4,282,956 2,483,637 25,202,851 737,392 332,178				25,080,718 5,367,163 4,282,956 2,483,637 25,202,851 737,392 332,178				
		_						_	166,995		-	_	166,995
		Total gene	eral reve	nues				_	63,653,890			_	63,653,890
		Change in	net pos	ition .					1,112,172		(48,047)		1,064,125
		-	,	-	beginning o								
		year (re	stated) .	• • •	• • • • • • •		•		(15,521,367)		(317,693)	_	(15,839,060)
		Net positi	ion (defi	icit) at	end of year		•	\$	(14,409,195)	\$	(365,740)	\$	(14,774,935)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	 General	F	Bond Retirement		ermanent provement
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,128,237	\$	4,536,270	\$	3,470,270
Property taxes	26,381,953		5,913,438		4,764,933
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,700,000		, , , <u>-</u>		1,200,000
Accrued interest	48,641		-		-
Interfund loans	3,150,000		-		-
Intergovernmental	2,056		-		-
Prepayments	85,255		-		-
Materials and supplies inventory	, _		-		-
Inventory held for resale	-		-		-
Due from other funds	233,724		-		-
Total assets	\$ 58,729,866	\$	10,449,708	\$	9,435,203
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	139,085		-		48,187
Accrued wages and benefits payable	4,954,210		-		-
Intergovernmental payable	199,432		-		-
Pension and postemployment benefits	925,768		-		-
Interfund loans payable	-		-		2,700,000
Total liabilities	 6,218,495	-			2,748,187
	 0,210,473				2,740,107
Deferred inflows of resources:	22 (17 021		5 141 001		4 152 027
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	22,617,921		5,141,821		4,152,937
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	1,700,000		112 420		1,200,000
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	527,371		113,438		84,933
Intergovernmental revenue not available	26.425		-		-
Accrued interest not available	 36,425		5 255 250	-	- 427.070
Total deferred inflows of resources	 24,881,717	-	5,255,259	-	5,437,870
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	-		-		=
Prepaids	85,255		-		-
Long-term interfund loans	700,000		-		=
Unclaimed monies	10,886		-		-
Restricted:					
Debt service	-		5,194,449		-
Capital improvements	-		-		1,249,146
Food service operations	-		-		-
Student activities	-		-		-
Locally funded programs	-		-		-
Non-public schools	-		-		-
Student wellness and success	-		-		-
Assigned:					
Student instruction	82,776		-		-
Student and staff support	426,709		-		-
Subsequent year appropriations	391,031		-		-
Employee benefits	92,537		-		-
Unassigned (deficit)	 25,840,460		_		<u></u>
Total fund balances	27,629,654		5,194,449		1,249,146
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources					
and fund balances	\$ 58,729,866	\$	10,449,708	\$	9,435,203

	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
ф	1.710.205	Φ.	26.052.002
\$	1,719,205	\$	36,853,982
	_		37,060,324
	-		2,900,000
	-		48,641
	-		3,150,000
	523,033		525,089
	4,692		89,947
	14,651		14,651
	23,162		23,162
			233,724
\$	2,284,743	\$	80,899,520
	4,771		192,043
	271,904		5,226,114
	4,077		203,509
	54,130		979,898
	-		2,700,000
	233,724		233,724
	568,606		9,535,288
	_		31,912,679
	_		2,900,000
	_		725,742
	324,958		324,958
	-		36,425
	324,958		35,899,804
	14,651		14,651
	4,692		89,947
	-		700,000
	-		10,886
	-		5,194,449
	72,511		1,321,657
	574,398		574,398
	530,573		530,573
	202,441		202,441
	37,861		37,861
	211,083		211,083
	_		82,776
	-		426,709
	-		391,031
	-		92,537
	(257,031)		25,583,429
	1,391,179		35,464,428
\$	2,284,743	\$	80,899,520



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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 35,464,428
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		84,982,589
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 725,742 36,425 324,958	1,087,125
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		(621,594)
An internal balance is recorded in governmental activities to reflect overpayments to the internal service funds by the business-type activities.		(527)
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(4,341,307)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in in the funds.		1,288,184
		1,200,104
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(216,253)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	 13,044,277 (3,352,731) (64,014,261)	(54,322,715)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	 1,584,873 (6,482,356) 3,737,574 (6,073,583)	(7,233,492)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Accreted interest - general obligation bonds Loan Tax anticipation note Lease-purchase agreement Compensated absences Total	(59,025,715) (3,117,787) (9,225) (3,292,000) (433,000) (4,617,906)	(70,495,633)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (14,409,195)

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

		General	R	Bond Retirement		Permanent provement
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	25,445,268	\$	5,457,874	\$	4,350,335
Payment in lieu of taxes		1,700,000		-		1,008,404
Tuition		434,525		-		-
Earnings on investments		756,724		-		-
Charges for services		-		-		-
Extracurricular		407,095		-		-
Classroom materials and fees		164,827		-		-
Rental income		34,475		-		-
Contributions and donations		-		-		170,103
Other local revenues		166,995		-		-
Intergovernmental - state		26,304,384		2,110,621		241,522
Intergovernmental - federal		171,575		-		-
Change in fair value of investments		332,178		-		-
Total revenues		55,918,046		7,568,495		5,770,364
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		24,231,684		-		906,354
Special		8,026,308		-		-
Vocational		470,757		-		-
Other		238,355		-		-
Support services:						
Pupil		3,283,844		-		-
Instructional staff		3,188,386		-		823,120
Board of education		171,267		-		-
Administration		4,146,787		-		-
Fiscal		1,138,803		103,506		75,696
Business		362,349		-		18,448
Operations and maintenance		4,260,953		-		957,593
Pupil transportation		2,349,745		-		64,276
Central		829,655		-		-
Operation of non-instructional services:		,				
Other non-instructional services		100,969		_		_
Food service operations		_		_		_
Extracurricular activities		919,955		_		_
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		_		6,422,020
Debt service:						*, -=,
Principal retirement		6,667		3,853,377		490,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		2,680,276		134,124
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		_		1,341,623		131,121
Total expenditures		53,726,484		7,978,782		9,891,631
Net change in fund balances	-	2,191,562		(410,287)		(4,121,267)
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated).		25,438,092		5,604,736		5,370,413
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated).	\$	27,629,654	\$	5,194,449	\$	1,249,146
runu valances at enu vi year	D	41,049,034	ф	J,17 4,44 9	Φ	1,47,140

\$ - \$ 35,253,477 - 2,708,404 - 434,525 175 756,899 928,559 928,559 572,704 979,799 14,106 178,933 - 34,475 5,635 175,738 - 166,995 491,337 29,147,864 2,759,152 2,930,727 - 332,178 4,771,668 74,028,573 345,583 25,483,621 1,209,202 9,235,510 - 470,757 - 238,355 193,631 3,477,475 69,083 4,080,589 - 171,267 296,534 4,443,321 - 1,318,005 - 380,797 17,175 5,235,721	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
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- 470,757 - 238,355 193,631 3,477,475 69,083 4,080,589 - 171,267 296,534 4,443,321 - 1,318,005 - 380,797	345,583	25,483,621
- 238,355 193,631 3,477,475 69,083 4,080,589 - 171,267 296,534 4,443,321 - 1,318,005 - 380,797	1,209,202	9,235,510
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471,237 1,391,192		
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- 4,350,044	-	
- 2,814,400	-	
- 1,341,623	4 (51 22)	
4,651,324 76,248,221	4,651,324	76,248,221
,		(2,219,648)
1,270,835 37,684,076		
\$ 1,391,179 \$ 35,464,428	\$ 1,391,179	\$ 35,464,428

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

Governmental funds report agintal outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Current year depreciation Current year depreciation Current year depreciation Total The net effect of various misellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities that the not access as a state of the statement of activities that statement of net position. Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Goneral obligation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Lasse-purchase agreement and loan Total Lasse-purchase agreement and loan Total Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities. Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of heat position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPER contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually re	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (2,219,648)
Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Payment in lieu of taxes Integer of the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds Integer of the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds Payment in lieu of taxes (224,767) Earnings on investments Integer of the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds Integer of the statement of the statement of net position. General obligation bonds Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. General obligation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Total State of the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, however, the statement of activities in the contract of the statement of activities in the contract of the statement of activities in the net personal hisblity are reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; howev	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (224,767) Earnings on investments (19,332) Intergovernmental (19,332) Intergovernmental (19,332) Intergovernmental (18,240) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. General obligation bonds (3,853,377) Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds (3,850,000) Lease-purchase agreement and loan (39,000) Lease-purchase agreement and loan (30,000) Lease-purchase agreeme	the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation		1,461,379
Broperty taxes (522,640) Payment in lieu of taxes (224,767) Earnings on investments (19,332) Intergovernmental (19,332) Total (528,499) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. General obligation bonds 3,853,377 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds 1,341,623 Tax anticipation note 39,000 Lease-purchase agreement and loan 137,667 Total 5,691,667 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable 13,720 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds 5,691,667 In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable 13,720 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds 5,691,667 Total (161,187) Total (160,881) Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. (9,820,388) Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net PoEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities. (9,820,388) Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position r			(2,505)
Intergovernmental Total Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. General obligation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Lease-purchase agreement and loan Total In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities. Decrease in accrued interest on explaid appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities. An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the reported are eliminated. The net revenue agree eliminated. The net revenue	as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Payment in lieu of taxes	(224,767)	
General obligation bonds 3,853,377 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds 1,341,623 Tax anticipation note 359,000 Lease-purchase agreement and loan 137,667 Total 5,691,667 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities. Decrease in accrued interest payable 13,720 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds (506,368) Amortization of bond premiums (506,368) Amortization of deferred charges (161,187) Total (160,881) Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. 5,103,736 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. (9,820,388) Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. 116,248 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. 980,166 Some expense in the statement of activities. (368,420) An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterp	Intergovernmental		(628,499)
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Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterprise funds. 5,103,736 (9,820,388) (9,820,388) (9,820,388) (116,248) Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as P80,166 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (368,420) An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterprise funds.	interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	(506,368) 492,954	(160,881)
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the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 980,166 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (368,420) An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterprise funds. 959,317			(9,820,388)
as OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 980,166 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (368,420) An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterprise funds. 980,166			116,248
of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities, net of the change in the internal balance resulting from activity within enterprise funds. (368,420)			980,166
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	reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among	s	959 317
		υ.	\$

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted	1 Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 25,312,910	\$ 25,312,488	\$ 25,429,678	\$ 117,190
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	-
Tuition	441,100	441,100	434,525	(6,575)
Earnings on investments	450,000	450,000	766,106	316,106
Extracurricular	276,000	276,000	209,478	(66,522)
Classroom materials and fees	241,843	241,843	164,827	(77,016)
Rental income	66,000	66,000	39,332	(26,668)
Other local revenues	484,498	484,498	111,398	(373,100)
Intergovernmental - state	26,656,517	26,656,517	26,304,654	(351,863)
Intergovernmental - federal	=	-	171,575	171,575
Total revenues	55,628,868	55,628,446	55,331,573	(296,873)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	24,847,075	24,866,647	24,112,734	753,913
Special	7,883,491	7,888,054	8,060,896	(172,842)
Vocational	517,955	517,955	492,156	25,799
Other	350,000	350,000	237,720	112,280
Support services:				
Pupil	3,161,891	3,166,673	3,188,551	(21,878)
Instructional staff	3,351,434	3,352,331	3,341,463	10,868
Board of education	218,127	218,127	178,316	39,811
Administration	4,125,184	4,131,155	4,200,109	(68,954)
Fiscal	1,239,277	1,186,767	1,141,225	45,542
Business	414,381	421,209	406,644	14,565
Operations and maintenance	4,621,948	4,631,669	4,285,326	346,343
Pupil transportation	2,605,936	2,605,936	2,368,006	237,930
Central	855,207	855,383	779,918	75,465
Extracurricular activities	1,031,593	1,031,593	898,806	132,787
Total expenditures	55,223,499	55,223,499	53,691,870	1,531,629
Excess of revenues over expenditures	405,369	404,947	1,639,703	1,234,756
Other financing sources:				
Refund of prior year expenditures	<u> </u>	500	6,581	6,081
Total other financing sources	-	500	6,581	6,081
Net change in fund balance	405,369	405,447	1,646,284	1,240,837
Fund balance at beginning of year	24,064,433	24,064,433	24,064,433	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	343,359	343,359	343,359	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 24,813,161	\$ 24,813,239	\$ 26,054,076	\$ 1,240,837

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT} \\ \textbf{UNION COUNTY, OHIO} \end{array}$

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$ 581,513	\$ 753,051
Prepayments	944	<u> </u>
Total assets	582,457	753,051
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	74,656	=
OPEB	38,214	
Total deferred outflows of resources	112,870	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	1,288	=
Accrued wages and benefits payable	9,877	=
Pension and postemployment benefits	7,073	=
Interfund loan payable	-	450,000
Intergovernmental payable	139	-
Claims payable		924,645
Total current liabilities	18,377	1,374,645
Long-term liabilities: Due within one year. Due in more than one year: Net pension liability (See Note 14) Net OPEB liability (See Note 15) Other amounts due in more than one year.	12,798 630,810 271,538 8,774	- - -
Total long-term liabilities	923,920	·
Total liabilities	942,297	1,374,645
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension	20,205	_
OPEB	99,092	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	119,297	-
Networkland		
Net position: Unrestricted (deficit)	(366,267)	(621,594)
Total net position (deficit)	(366,267)	\$ (621,594)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service fund activities related		
to the enterprise fund	527	
Net position of business-type activities	\$ (365,740)	

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

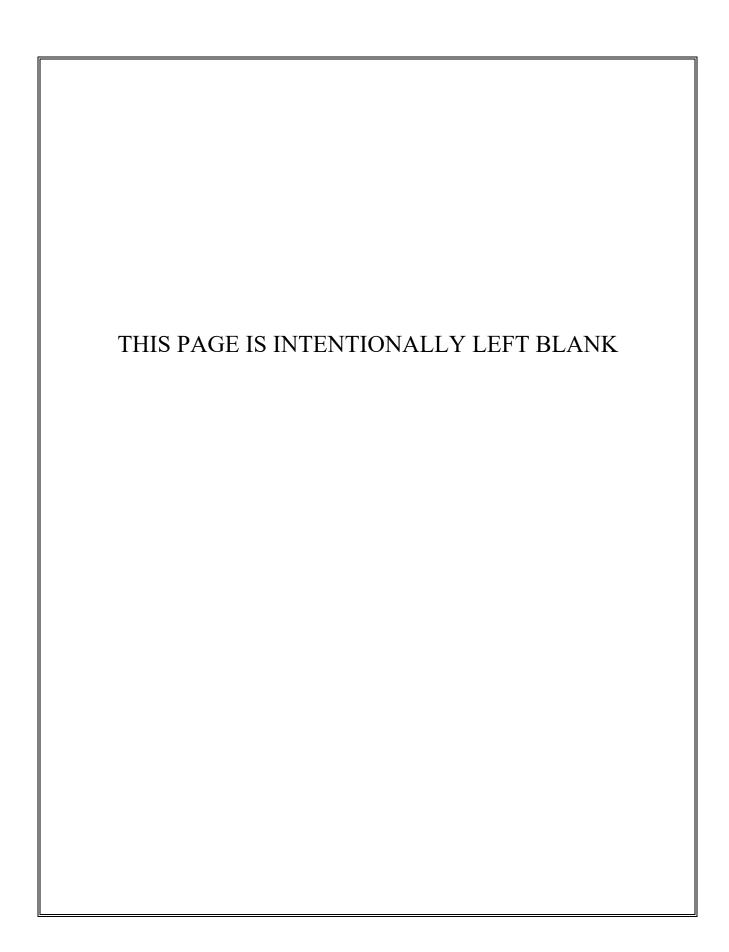
	Business-Type Activities - Nonmajor Enterprise Fund			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:						
Tuition and fees	\$	476,637	\$	-		
Charges for services		-		6,716,070		
Other		-		43,866		
Total operating revenues		476,637		6,759,936		
Operating expenses:						
Personal services		441,494		-		
Purchased services		25,763		356,648		
Materials and supplies		54,291		-		
Other		4,350		-		
Claims		-		5,442,757		
Total operating expenses		525,898		5,799,405		
Operating income (loss)/change in net position .		(49,261)		960,531		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(317,006)		(1,582,125)		
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$	(366,267)	\$	(621,594)		
Change in net position of enterprise fund	\$	(49,261)				
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service fund activities related		1 214				
to the enterprise fund		1,214				
Change in net position of business-type activities.		(48,047)				

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

	Business-Type Activities - Nonmajor Enterprise Fund			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities:		•				
Cash received from tuition and fees	\$	476,917	\$	-		
Cash received from charges for services		-		6,716,070		
Cash received from other operating revenues		-		43,866		
Cash payments for personal services		(437,767)		-		
Cash payments for contractual services		(25,763)		(356,648)		
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(53,003)		-		
Cash payments for claims		-		(5,714,120)		
Cash payments for other expenses		(4,350)				
Net cash provided by (used in)						
operating activities		(43,966)		689,168		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(43,966)		689,168		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		625,479		63,883		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	581,513	\$	753,051		
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$	(49,261)	\$	960,531		
Decrease in prepayments		226		_		
Derease in accounts receivable		280		-		
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension		20,058		-		
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB		(25,637)		-		
Increase in accounts payable		1,288		-		
(Decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		(19,603)		-		
(Decrease) in intergovernmental payable		(282)		-		
Increase in compensated absences payable		352		-		
(Decrease) in pension and postemployment		(2.204)				
benefits payable		(3,284)		(271.2(2)		
(Decrease) in claims payable		20.711		(271,363)		
Increase in net pension liability		39,711 (18,157)		-		
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - pension		(31,930)		-		
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB		42,273		-		
		,=,=				
Net cash provided by (used) operating activities	\$	(43,966)	\$	689,168		

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

	 Custodial
Additions: Extracurricular collections for OHSAA	\$ 11,788
Deductions: Extracurricular distributions to OHSAA	 11,788
Change in net position	-
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	
Net position at end of year	\$



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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Marysville Exempted Village School District, Ohio (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The District is governed by a locally elected five-member Board of Education (the "Board") which provides educational services. The Board controls the District's instructional support facilities staffed by approximately 229 non-certified and approximately 388 certified teaching personnel and administrative employees providing education to 5,285 students.

The District provides regular and special instruction. The District also provides support services for pupils, instructional staff, general and school administration, business and fiscal services, facilities acquisition and construction services, operation and maintenance of plant, student transportation, food services, extracurricular activities and non-programmed services.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium. META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. During fiscal year 2020, the District paid META Solutions \$89,016 for services. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School

The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Vocational School is governed by a Board of Education that consists of a representative from each participating school district and its degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Hi-Point Vocational School, Eric Adelsberger, who serves as Treasurer, at 2280 State Route 540, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

JOINT VENTURES

Union County Council of Governments (COG)

The District, Union County, and the City of Marysville (the "Members") formed the COG on January 26, 2012 to collaborate, share resources, reduce costs, centralize supervision and enhance the provision of technology services to its Members. The COG was established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 167. The COG is governed by a Governing Board consisting of the Superintendent of Marysville Exempted Village School District, the Mayor of the City of Marysville, and the President of the Board of Union County Commissioners. The degree of control exercised by each participating Member is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. Financial information is available from Union County, who serves as fiscal agent, at 233 West Sixth Street, Marysville, Ohio 43040.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by CompManagement, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. The District paid \$5,140 in fees during fiscal year 2020.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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 and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of major capital assets (other than that financed by proprietary funds).

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

<u>Enterprise Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises in which the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The enterprise fund is used to account for school day care.

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District does not have any trust funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District's custodial fund accounts for funds collected and distributed on behalf of OHSAA.

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

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements, but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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

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

The proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of this fund is included on the statement of 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 District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

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

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

The proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the proprietary funds' principal ongoing operation. For the District, these revenues are tuition and fees for the school day care program and expenses incurred in operating the school day care program and charges for services revenue and claims and purchased services expenses for the internal service fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of fiduciary funds are included on the statement of net fiduciary position. Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities other than those to beneficiaries are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting on the fund financial statements. 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 District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, 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 District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the 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 custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary statements are presented beyond that legal level of control for informational purposes only. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

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

Tax Budget

By January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit an annual operating budget for the following tax year to the Board of Education for consideration and passage. Adoption of a tax budget has been waived by the County Budget Commission.

Estimated Resources

Prior to April 1, unless a later date is approved by the Tax Commissioner, 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 July 1, the 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 a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered 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 District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2020.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 through September 30. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 through June 30. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets.

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each 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 re-appropriated.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2020, the District's investments included negotiable CDs, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities (FHLMC), Federal Home Loan Bank Securities (FHLB), Federal Farm Bank Credit (FFCB), Fannie Mae (FNMA), U.S. government money markets, commercial paper, U.S. treasury note and STAR Ohio. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

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

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

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes, interest earnings are allocated to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$756,724, which includes \$260,661 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

H. Prepayments

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

I. Capital Assets

Governmental capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not capitalized.

Furniture, fixtures and equipment acquired by the proprietary fund is stated at cost (or estimated historical cost). Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received.

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

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

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:

Description	Estimated Lives
•	
Land and other improvements	15 years
Buildings and improvements	15 - 30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from cash deficits among the governmental activities are classified as "due to/from other funds" and receivables and payables resulting from interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position.

K. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future.

Employees may earn 15 days of sick leave per year up to a maximum of 280 days. Upon retirement, certified and classified employees will receive 25 percent, and administration will receive 30 percent of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 70 days. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, employees any age with 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2020 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any additional salary related payments.

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

These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees are paid. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences, net pension liability and net OPEB liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, notes, loans and lease-purchase agreements are recognized as a liability on 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.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available. Similarly, within 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.

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. During fiscal year 2020, there were no transfers between governmental and business-type activities.

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

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related 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.

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

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. Issuance Costs, Bond Premium/Discount and Accounting Gain/Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and gain or loss from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 12.

For an advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources.

T. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The District reviewed its private purpose trust and agency funds and certain funds will be reported in the new fiduciary classification of custodial funds, while other funds have been reclassified as governmental funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the District's financial statements (see Note 3.B for detail). The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 did not have an effect on the business-type activities of the District.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

				Other	Total
		Bond	Permanent	Governmental	Governmental
	General	Retirement	Improvement	<u>Funds</u>	Funds
Fund balance as					
previously reported	\$ 25,365,193	\$ 5,604,736	\$ 5,370,413	\$ 840,018	\$ 37,180,360
GASB Statement No. 84	72,899			430,817	503,716
Restated fund balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 25,438,092	\$ 5,604,736	\$ 5,370,413	\$ 1,270,835	\$ 37,684,076

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ (16,025,083)
GASB Statement No. 84	503,716
Restated net position	
at June 30, 2019	\$ (15,521,367)

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of zero. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting private purpose trust funds or agency funds. At June 30, 2019, private purpose trust and agency funds reported net position and assets of \$144,223 and \$363,991, respectively.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
21st Century Grant	\$ 1,553
IDEA Part B	161,229
Title I Disadvantaged Children	67,697
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	19,556
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	4,010

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,416,002 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,907,106. Of the bank balance, \$296,154 was covered by the FDIC and \$2,610,952 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
	Measurement		6 months		s 7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24		Greater than	
Investment type	Value	_	or less	_	months		months	_	months		24 months	
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio	\$ 9,654,507	\$	9,654,507	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Fair value:												
U.S. Government												
money market	517,209		517,209		-		-		-		-	
Negotiable CDs	9,632,194		248,523		2,160,952		757,140		1,531,892		4,933,687	
Commercial paper	3,817,702		1,024,262		2,793,440		-		-		-	
U.S. Treasury note	2,223,666		-		1,009,410		1,214,256		-		-	
FHLMC	4,485,076		-		-		-		999,870		3,485,206	
FFCB	4,942,715		-		-		-		1,497,450		3,445,265	
FNMA	499,475			_	<u> </u>	_				_	499,475	
Total	\$ 35,772,544	\$	11,444,501	\$	5,963,802	\$	1,971,396	\$	4,029,212	\$	12,363,633	

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.45 years.

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

Interest Rate Risk: The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The District's policy attempts to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, investments of the District will be limited to those maturing in five years or less from the date of settlement.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The investment in FHLMC, FFCB and FNMA carry ratings of Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The investment in commercial paper and U.S. Treasury note carry ratings of P-1 by Moody's and A-1+ and A-1 by Standard & Poor's. The U.S. government money market and negotiable CDs were not rated. The negotiable CDs were FDIC insured. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State Statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

	M	easurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	_	Value	% of Total
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio	\$	9,654,507	26.98
Fair value:			
U.S. Government money market		517,209	1.45
Negotiable CDs		9,632,194	26.92
Commercial paper		3,817,702	10.67
U.S. Treasury note		2,223,666	6.22
FHLMC		4,485,076	12.54
FFCB		4,942,715	13.82
FNMA		499,475	1.40
Total	\$	35,772,544	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$	2,416,002
Investments	_	35,772,544
Total	\$	38,188,546
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	37,607,033
Business-type activities		581,513
Total	\$	38,188,546

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements, consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable funds		Amount
General	Nonmajor special revenue:		
	Miscellaneous state grants	\$	429
	IDEA Part B		123,000
	Title I Disadvantaged Children		41,228
	IDEA Preschool Grant for the Handicapped		15,169
	Title II-A Improving teacher quality		10,406
	Miscellaneous federal grants	_	43,492
	Total	\$	233,724

The purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover the negative cash balances at fiscal year-end in the nonmajor governmental funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

The interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

Receivable fund	Payable funds	Amount
General	Permanent Improvement Employee Benefits Self-Insurance	\$ 2,700,000 450,000
	Total	\$ 3,150,000

The District primary purpose of the interfund balances are to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received and are expected to be repaid in one year, with the exception of \$700,000 in the permanent improvement fund.

The interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

The District receives property taxes from Union County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$3,236,661 in the general fund, \$658,179 in the bond retirement fund and \$527,063 in the permanent improvement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2019 was \$3,221,071 in the general fund, \$672,542 in the bond retirement fund and \$532,297 in the permanent improvement fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2019 Second				2020 First		
		Half Collections			Half Collections		
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential							
and other real estate	\$	719,928,420	86.96	\$	795,342,220	87.78	
Public utility personal	_	107,957,310	13.04	_	110,756,000	12.22	
Total	\$	827,885,730	100.00	<u>\$</u>	906,098,220	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	62.27		\$	61.86		

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

NOTE 7 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, Union County has entered into agreements with property owners under which Union County has granted property tax abatements to those property owners and agreed to construct certain infrastructure improvements. The property owners have agreed to make payments to Union County to help pay the costs of the infrastructure improvements. The amount of those payments generally reflects all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been abated. The property owners' contractual promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes generally continues until the costs of the improvement have been paid or the agreement expires, whichever occurs first. Future development by those owners or others may result in subsequent agreements to make payments in lieu of taxes and may therefore spread the costs of the improvements to a larger number of property owners. The District received \$2,483,637 in payments in lieu of taxes during fiscal year 2020 as reported on the statement of activities and a receivable of \$2,900,000 has been reported on the fund financial statements and the statement of net position.

NOTE 8 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Enterprise Zones

Union County and the City of Marysville have entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District.

Under the 2003 Union County-Marysville Economic Development Action Plan agreements with Ohio & Heritage Cooperative, Inc., Sumitomo Electric Wiring Systems & Sumary Investment, Scotts Miracle Grow, and Las Camelinas, LLC, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$27,620 and \$177,598, \$47,369 and \$529, respectively during fiscal year 2020.

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$	37,060,324
Payment in lieu of taxes		2,900,000
Accrued interest		48,641
Intergovernmental	<u> </u>	525,089
Total receivables	\$	40,534,054

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables, except property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes, are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,355,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,355,496
Construction in progress	7,170,381	6,285,317	(13,455,698)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	13,525,877	6,285,317	(13,455,698)	6,355,496
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land and other improvements	2,986,433	12,551,318	=	15,537,751
Building and improvements	133,251,350	1,137,907	-	134,389,257
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,268,339	148,082	(21,606)	6,394,815
Vehicles	4,585,114			4,585,114
Total capital assets, being depreciated	147,091,236	13,837,307	(21,606)	160,906,937
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land and other improvements	(99,548)	(425,402)	-	(524,950)
Building and improvements	(69,781,719)	(4,117,193)	-	(73,898,912)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(4,368,938)	(296,966)	19,101	(4,646,803)
Vehicles	(2,843,193)	(365,986)		(3,209,179)
Total accumulated depreciation	(77,093,398)	(5,205,547)	19,101	(82,279,844)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 83,523,715	\$ 14,917,077	<u>\$ (13,458,203)</u>	\$ 84,982,589

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 2,205,201
Special	782,724
Vocational	41,314
Support Services:	
Pupil	318,920
Instructional staff	270,519
Administration	363,397
Fiscal	55,753
Business	30,370
Operations and maintenance	134,059
Pupil transportation	369,199
Food service operations	111,897
Extracurricular	522,194
Total depreciation expense	\$ 5,205,547

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

NOTE 11 - LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT

In previous fiscal years, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement for buildings and improvements. The lease meets the criteria of a lease-purchase as defined by GASB, which defines a lease-purchase generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

The lease-purchase agreement is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The lease-purchase agreement has no significant finance-related terms related to events of default, termination events, or subjective acceleration clauses.

The cost of the capital assets obtained under the lease-purchase agreement for buildings and improvements is \$1,634,164 and has been included in the governmental activities' capital assets.

A corresponding liability for future principal payments on the lease-purchase agreement is reported on the statement of net position. Principal payments in the 2020 fiscal year totaled \$131,000. This amount is reflected as debt service principal retirement in the permanent improvement fund and as a reduction to the long-term liabilities reported on the statement of net position.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the lease-purchase agreement together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2021	\$ 155,675
2022	154,867
2023	155,662
Total minimum lease payments	466,204
Less: amount representing interest	(33,204)
Total	\$ 433,000

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities and business-type activities long-term obligations.

Governmental Activities:	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ine 30, 2019		Additions	=	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>J</u>	Balance June 30, 2020	Dι	Amounts ue Within One Year
General obligation bonds			_		_		_		_	
2001 Refunding new elementary 3.4-5.15%	\$	3,055,000	\$	=	\$	(565,000)	\$	2,490,000	\$	590,000
2002 Refunding fifth/sixth elementary 3.60%		414,974		-		(128,021)		286,953		112,090
2006 School improvement/refunding 3.5-5%		1,259,118		-		(585,356)		673,762		673,762
2012 School improvement/refunding 2-5%		9,150,000		-		(125,000)		9,025,000		120,000
2013 School improvement/refunding 2-5%		7,980,000		-		-		7,980,000		710,000
2014 School improvement/refunding 1-4%		8,910,000		-		(810,000)		8,100,000		
2015 School improvement/refunding 5%		32,110,000			_	(1,640,000)	_	30,470,000		1,720,000
Subtotal general obligation bonds		62,879,092	_		_	(3,853,377)		59,025,715	3	3,925,852
Unamortized premium on bond issuances		4,834,261		-		(492,954)		4,341,307		-
Capital appreciation bonds interest accretion		3,953,042		506,368		(1,341,623)		3,117,787		
Total general obligation bonds		71,666,395		506,368		(5,687,954)	_	66,484,809		3,925,852
Other long-term obligations:										
Loan payable		15,892		=		(6,667)		9,225		6,667
Tax anticipation notes payable		3,651,000		_		(359,000)		3,292,000		370,000
Lease-purchase agreement from										
direct borrowing		564,000		_		(131,000)		433,000		138,000
Compensated absences		4,309,605		1,073,011		(764,710)		4,617,906		792,650
Net OPEB liability		6,917,720		_		(844,137)		6,073,583		-
Net pension liability		63,123,645		896,160		(5,544)		64,014,261		-
Total other long-term obligations		78,581,862		1,969,171		(2,111,058)		78,439,975		1,307,317
Total	\$	150,248,257	\$	2,475,539	\$	(7,799,012)	\$	144,924,784	\$ 3	5,233,169
Business-type Activities:										
Compensated absences	\$	21,220	\$	13,486	\$	(13,134)	Φ	21,572	\$	12,798
Net pension liability	Φ	591,099	Φ	39,711	Ф	(13,134)	Φ	630,810	φ	14,/70
Net OPEB liability		289,695		39,111		(18,157)		271,538		=
•	Φ.		Φ.	52 107	Φ.		Φ.		Φ.	12.700
Total business-type activities	\$	902,014	\$	53,197	\$	(31,291)	\$	923,920	\$	12,798

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

General Obligation Bonds Payable

In March 2001, the District defeased \$7,669,538 of general obligation bonds for the new elementary additions, dated October 1, 1995, through the issuance of \$7,667,973 of general obligation bonds for the new elementary additions. The net proceeds of the 2001 bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds, which have an outstanding balance of \$2,490,000 at June 30, 2020, are not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District has in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

In March 2002, the District defeased \$13,335,000 of general obligation bonds for the fifth/sixth elementary building, dated March 1, 2000, through the issuance of \$13,334,974 of general obligation bonds for the fifth/sixth elementary building. The net proceeds of the 2002 bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds, which have an outstanding balance of \$11,380,000 at June 30, 2020, are not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District has in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

In September 2005, the District defeased \$41,425,000 of certificates of participation for school improvements, dated March 2, 2005, through the issuance of \$40,284,966 of general obligation bonds for school improvements. The net proceeds were invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, were used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded certificates. On September 3, 2015 the District advance refunded \$28,050,000 of the 2006 current interest serial and term bonds that were due December 1, 2016 through December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The portion of the 2005 refunding bonds that were not refunded were retired in fiscal year 2018.

In February 2006, the District defeased \$12,350,000 of general obligation bonds for a new elementary and Raymond elementary school improvements, dated December 1, 2000, through the issuance of \$12,349,984 of general obligation bonds for school improvements. The net proceeds of the 2006 Bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds, which have an outstanding balance of \$10,595,000 at June 30, 2020, are not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District has in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. On September 3, 2015 the District advance refunded \$11,090,000 of the 2006 current interest serial and term bonds that were due December 1, 2016 through December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

In November 2012, the District issued \$10,870,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to currently refund \$10,835,000 of the school improvement refunding bonds dated March 1, 2002 and to advance refund \$515,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$8,845,000) and current interest term bonds (par value \$2,025,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 2.00- 5.00 percent and the interest rate on the current interest term bonds is 3.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

In November 2013, the District issued \$8,655,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund \$8,830,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$6,705,000) and current interest term bonds (par value \$1,950,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 2.00- 5.00 percent and the interest rate on the current interest term bonds is 5.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2026. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$420,434. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,007,863. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

In June 2014, the District issued \$9,015,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund \$9,130,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$9,015,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 1.00- 4.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$674,488. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$577,407. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

In September 2015, the District issued \$36,335,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to refund \$28,050,000 of the school improvement bonds dated September 1, 2005 and \$11,090,000 of the school improvement bonds dated February 1, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$36,335,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds is 3.50 - 5.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$4,168,200. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$369,366. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds						
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total				
2021	\$ 3,925,852	\$ 3,956,173	\$ 7,882,025				
2022	4,163,495	3,623,914	7,787,409				
2023	4,506,368	3,279,016	7,785,384				
2024	5,855,000	1,913,488	7,768,488				
2025	6,155,000	1,657,613	7,812,613				
2026 - 2030	34,420,000	3,940,988	38,360,988				
Total	\$ 59,025,715	<u>\$ 18,371,192</u>	\$ 77,396,907				

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Legal Debt Margin</u> - The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2020, are a voted debt margin of \$27,717,574 (including available funds of \$5,194,449) and an unvoted debt margin of \$906,098.

<u>Loan Payable</u> - On June 26, 2012, the Board of Education approved a resolution to authorize the District Treasurer to enter into a loan agreement on behalf of the District for the Union County Council of Governments (COG). The District's share of the \$400,000 no-interest loan with the Ohio Department of Development is scheduled to be 10.64 percent of the loan. A liability for the District's share of \$9,225 has been reported as a liability on the statement of net position. The loan is paid from the general fund. A payment schedule is not available.

<u>Permanent Improvement Tax Anticipation Notes Payable</u> - On May 11, 2018, the District issued tax anticipation notes, series 2018 for the purpose of general permanent improvements. The maximum authorized amount of the note (\$4,000,000) will be available to the District to draw upon at any time at an interest rate of 3.01%. During fiscal year 2018 an initial draw of \$50,001 was made and the remaining amount of \$3,949,999 was drawn during fiscal year 2019. Payments of principal and interest on the notes will be reported as expenditures in the permanent improvement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the tax anticipation notes are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Tax Anticipation Notes					
Ending June 30,		Principal		Interest	_	Total
2021	\$	370,000	\$	99,089	\$	469,089
2022		381,000		87,952		468,952
2023		393,000		76,484		469,484
2024		405,000		64,655		469,655
2025		417,000		52,464		469,464
2026 - 2028		1,326,000		80,608		1,406,608
Total	\$	3,292,000	\$	461,252	\$	3,753,252

<u>Lease-Purchase Agreement</u> - Refer to Note 11 to the notes to the basic financial statements for detail on the lease-purchase agreement obligation.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid, which, for governmental activities, is primarily the general fund, the food service, IDEA Part-B, Title I, improving teacher quality and miscellaneous federal grant nonmajor special revenues funds, and, for business-type activities, the school day care fund.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u> - The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting their service. See Note 15 to the notes to the basic financial statements for details.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting their service. See Note 14 to the notes to the basic financial statements for details.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the District contracted with Huntington Insurance, Inc. for various coverages, as follows:

Coverage/Deductible	<u>Aggregate</u>
Fleet Insurance - \$500/Comprehensive 500/Collision	\$1,000,000
Buildings and Contents - \$10,000 School District Liability (no deductible) Employee Benefits Liability - \$1,000 School Leaders Errors and Omissions - \$5,000	3,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000
Umbrella Policy (no deductible) Crime - \$1,000 Miscellaneous - \$500 Computers - \$500	10,000,000 250,000

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

B. Worker's Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the 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 CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Medical, Dental, and Vision Insurance

The District has elected to provide a comprehensive benefits package to employees through a fully insured program for dental and vision. The District provides dental insurance through Oasis Trust and vision insurance through Eye Med.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Comprehensive medical insurance through Medical Mutual is provided to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The claims liability of \$924,645 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2020, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Changes in claims activity for the past fiscal year follows:

	Beginning	Claims	Claims	Ending
Fiscal Year	Balance	Incurred	Payments	Balance
2020	\$ 1,196,008	\$ 5,442,757	\$ (5,714,120)	\$ 924,645
2019	346,870	6,289,738	(5,440,600)	1,196,008

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - District Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,208,003 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$159,406 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$3,947,429 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$681,348 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

		SERS	STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension				
liability prior measurement date	(0.25677830%	0.22289031%	
Proportion of the net pension				
liability current measurement date	<u>(</u>	0.24636310%	0.22566625%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>(</u>	0.01041520%	0.00277594%	
Proportionate share of the net	-			
pension liability	\$	14,740,336	\$ 49,904,735	\$ 64,645,071
Pension expense	\$	2,268,505	\$ 7,631,418	\$ 9,899,923

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources		_	
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 373,783	\$ 406,308	\$ 780,091
Changes of assumptions	-	5,862,276	5,862,276
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	218,550	1,102,584	1,321,134
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	1,208,003	3,947,429	5,155,432
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,800,336	\$ 11,318,597	\$ 13,118,933
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 216,027	\$ 216,027
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	189,207	2,439,076	2,628,283
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	528,626		528,626
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 717,833	\$ 2,655,103	\$ 3,372,936

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$5,155,432 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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

	 SERS	STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2021	\$ 219,871	\$	3,516,050	\$ 3,735,921
2022	(440,086)		974,620	534,534
2023	(12,591)		(147,540)	(160,131)
2024	107,306		372,935	 480,241
Total	\$ (125,500)	\$	4,716,065	\$ 4,590,565

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 inflation3.00%Future salary increases, including inflation3.50% to 18.20%COLA or ad hoc COLA2.50%

Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 20,656,481	\$ 14,740,336	\$ 9,778,909		

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

		Current					
	19	1% Decrease Discount Rate		1% Increase			
District's proportionate share		_				_	
of the net pension liability	\$	72,930,211	\$	49,904,735	\$	30,412,490	

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - District Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$121,445.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$121,445 for fiscal year 2020, which is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0	0.25979500%		0.22289031%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.25231220%	(0.22566625%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	0.00748280%	(0.00277594%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	6,345,121	\$	-	\$ 6,345,121
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(3,737,574)	\$ (3,737,574)
OPEB expense	\$	124,564	\$	(1,101,054)	\$ (976,490)

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	93,142	\$	338,840	\$	431,982
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		15,230		-		15,230
Changes of assumptions		463,439		78,563		542,002
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		294,474		217,954		512,428
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		121,445			_	121,445
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	987,730	\$	635,357	\$	1,623,087
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	1,393,980	\$	190,153	\$	1,584,133
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-		234,745		234,745
Changes of assumptions		355,563		4,097,816		4,453,379
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		309,191		<u>-</u>		309,191
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 2	2,058,734	\$	4,522,714	\$	6,581,448

\$121,445 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

		SERS		SERS STRS		STRS	Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:								
2021	\$	(419,673)	\$	(848,943)	\$	(1,268,616)		
2022		(164,174)		(848,943)		(1,013,117)		
2023		(159,706)		(754,860)		(914,566)		
2024		(160,429)		(721,858)		(882,287)		
2025		(189,578)		(726,166)		(915,744)		
Thereafter		(98,889)		13,413		(85,476)		
Total	\$	(1,192,449)	\$	(3,887,357)	\$	(5,079,806)		

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	7,701,774	\$	6,345,121	\$	5,266,424
	1%	6 Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,083,727	\$	6,345,121	\$	8,018,685

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	3,189,276	\$	3,737,574	\$	4,198,566
	19⁄	% Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	4,238,238	\$	3,737,574	\$	3,124,383

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	G	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	1,646,284
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		333,259
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(201,464)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(6,581)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(16,395)
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	436,459
GAAP basis	\$	2,191,562

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies, the public school support fund, employee benefits fund, unclaimed funds and Section 125 plan fund.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

The District's foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As a result of fiscal year 2020 reviews, the District owes a net of \$1,148.07 to ODE. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

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

NOTE 18 - COVID-19

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

NOTE 19 - SET ASIDES

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

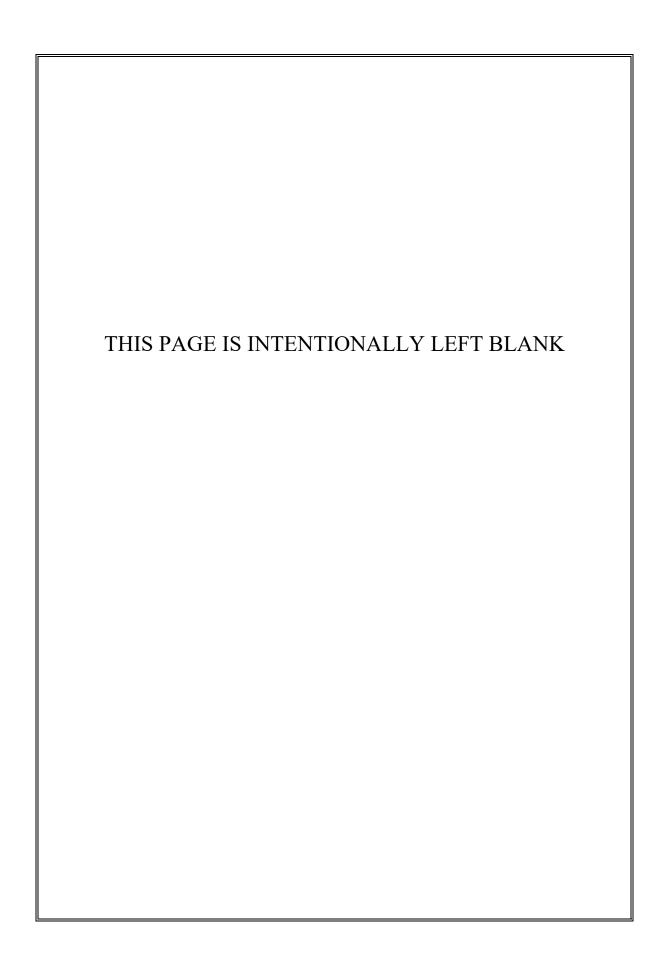
The following cash-basis information describes the change in the fiscal year-end set-aside amount for capital improvements. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

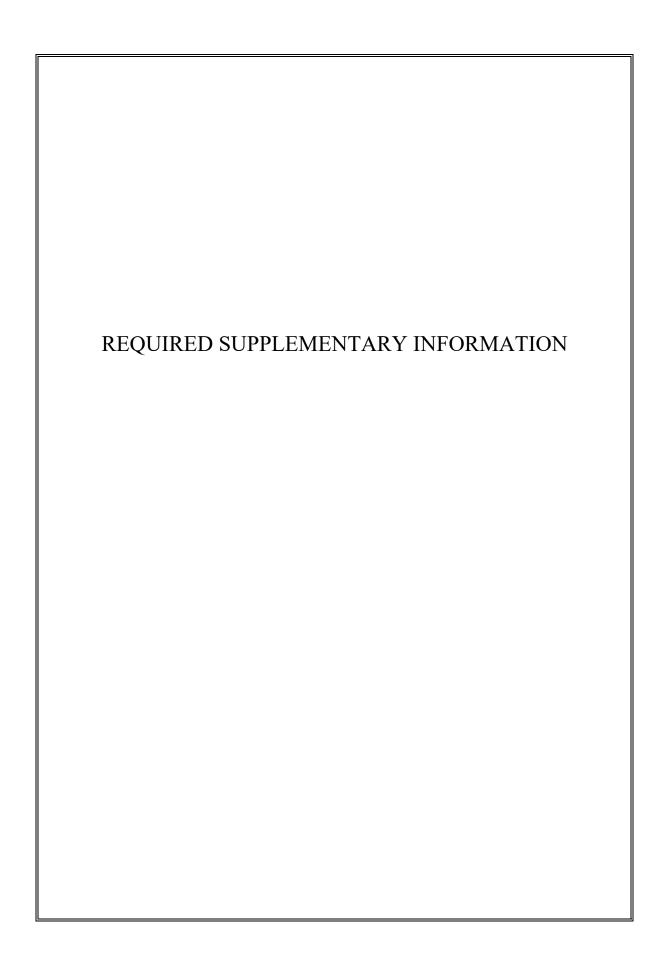
	Ca	pital
	Impro	vements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	9	36,498
Current year offsets	(4,5	<u>597,091</u>)
Total	\$ (3,6	660,593)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	_

NOTE 20 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	7	Year-End
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Enc</u>	<u>umbrances</u>
General fund	\$	424,443
Permanent improvement fund		1,642,391
Other governmental funds		435,127
Total	\$	2,501,961





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2020	2019			2018	2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.24636310%		0.25677830%		0.24044280%		0.25375800%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	14,740,336	\$	14,706,169	\$	14,365,926	\$	18,572,744
District's covered payroll	\$	8,401,230	\$	8,795,119	\$	8,022,614	\$	7,683,636
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		175.45%		167.21%		179.07%		241.72%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

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

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

 2016		2015	2014					
0.25012650%		0.24396900%	,	0.24396900%				
\$ 14,272,461	\$	12,347,132	\$	14,508,053				
\$ 7,530,114	\$	7,089,250	\$	7,244,964				
189.54%		174.17%		200.25%				
69.16%		71.70%		65.52%				

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018			2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.22566625%		0.22289031%		0.21941649%		0.21618344%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	49,904,735	\$	49,008,575	\$	52,122,858	\$	72,363,114
District's covered payroll	\$	26,412,629	\$	25,796,507	\$	24,167,157	\$	23,077,221
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		188.94%		189.98%		215.68%		313.57%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%

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

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

 2016	 2015	2014					
0.21541230%	0.21402964%	0.21402964%					
\$ 59,533,659	\$ 52,059,416	\$	62,012,835				
\$ 22,257,821	\$ 21,867,915	\$	22,127,546				
267.47%	238.06%		280.25%				
72.10%	74.70%		69.30%				

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		 2018	2017		
Contractually required contribution	\$	1,208,003	\$	1,134,166	\$ 1,187,341	\$	1,123,166	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,208,003)		(1,134,166)	(1,187,341)		(1,123,166)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	8,628,593	\$	8,401,230	\$ 8,795,119	\$	8,022,614	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%	

 2016	 2015	2014			2013		2012	2011		
\$ 1,075,709	\$ 992,469	\$	982,570	\$	1,002,703	\$	1,035,884	\$	947,303	
(1,075,709)	(992,469)		(982,570)	_	(1,002,703)	_	(1,035,884)		(947,303)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
\$ 7,683,636	\$ 7,530,114	\$	7,089,250	\$	7,244,964	\$	7,701,740	\$	7,536,221	
14.00%	13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	 2019	2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,947,429	\$ 3,697,768	\$ 3,611,511	\$ 3,383,402
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (3,947,429)	 (3,697,768)	 (3,611,511)	(3,383,402)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 28,195,921	\$ 26,412,629	\$ 25,796,507	\$ 24,167,157
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	2014		 2013	 2012	2011		
\$ 3,230,811	\$ 3,116,095	\$	2,842,829	\$ 2,876,581	\$ 3,069,321	\$	3,024,223	
 (3,230,811)	 (3,116,095)		(2,842,829)	 (2,876,581)	 (3,069,321)		(3,024,223)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 23,077,221	\$ 22,257,821	\$	21,867,915	\$ 22,127,546	\$ 23,610,162	\$	23,263,254	
14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.25231220%		0.25979500%		0.24417770%		0.25694236%		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	6,345,121	\$	7,207,415	\$	6,553,088	\$	7,323,808	
District's covered payroll	\$	8,401,230	\$	8,795,119	\$	8,022,614	\$	7,683,636	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		75.53%		81.95%		81.68%		95.32%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.22566625%		0.22289031%		0.21941649%		0.21618344	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(3,737,574)	\$	(3,581,619)	\$	8,560,822	\$	11,561,547
District's covered payroll	\$	26,412,629	\$	25,796,507	\$	24,167,157	\$	23,077,221
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.15%		13.88%		35.42%		50.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.74%		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	121,445	\$	195,252	\$	181,190	\$	133,933
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(121,445)		(195,252)		(181,190)		(133,933)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	8,628,593	\$	8,401,230	\$	8,795,119	\$	8,022,614
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.41%		2.32%		2.06%		1.67%

2016	2015	2014			2013	 2012	2011		
\$ 129,098	\$ 184,422	\$	133,967	\$	124,227	\$ 153,117	\$	222,791	
 (129,098)	 (184,422)		(133,967)	·	(124,227)	 (153,117)		(222,791)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 7,683,636	\$ 7,530,114	\$	7,089,250	\$	7,244,964	\$ 7,701,740	\$	7,536,221	
1.68%	2.45%		1.89%		1.71%	1.99%		2.96%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 28,195,921	\$ 26,412,629	\$ 25,796,507	\$ 24,167,157
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2016		2015	2014		 2013	 2012	2011	
\$ -	\$	-	\$	223,889	\$ 221,275	\$ 236,102	\$	232,633
 	_			(223,889)	 (221,275)	 (236,102)		(232,633)
\$ 	\$		\$	_	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
\$ 23,077,221	\$	22,257,821	\$	21,867,915	\$ 22,127,546	\$ 23,610,162	\$	23,263,254
0.00%		0.00%		1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor	Federal CFDA	Total Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$12,799
National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$149,307
Cash Assistance:		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$52,298
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$4,934
National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$326,350
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$28,128
Summer Food Service Program	10.559	\$69,931
COVID-19 Summer Food Service Program	10.559	\$299,591
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		\$943,338
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		\$943,338
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$482,078
Special Education Cluster:		
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$1,155,234
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	\$15,170
Total Special Education Cluster		\$1,170,404
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	\$197,289
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	\$108,598
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$31,279
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		\$1,989,648
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS	\$2,932,986	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE 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 Marysville Exempted Village School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 1000 Edgewood Drive Marysville, Ohio 43040

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Marysville Exempted Village School District, Union 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 June 1, 2021, wherein we noted the School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the 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.

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Marysville Exempted Village School District
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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by
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Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 1, 2021



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 1000 Edgewood Drive Marysville, Ohio 43040

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Marysville Exempted Village 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 Marysville Exempted Village School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Summary of Auditor's Results in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

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Marysville Exempted Village School District
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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
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Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 1, 2021

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

UNION COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 6/22/2021

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