



RIDGEWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT COSHOCTON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ridgewood Local School District Coshocton County 301 South Oak Street West Lafayette, Ohio 43845

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ridgewood Local School District, Coshocton 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.

Ridgewood Local School District Coshocton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Schoolwide Building Program Funds 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*. As discussed in Note 19 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 Assets 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 (the Schedule) presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Ridgewood Local School District Coshocton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 29, 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

January 29, 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 the Ridgewood Local 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 the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$731,168 from the June 30, 2019's restated net position.
- General revenues (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) accounted for \$11,812,930 in revenue or 75.11% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,915,595 or 24.89% of total revenues of \$15,728,525.
- The District had \$16,459,693 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,915,595 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities of \$11,812,930 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and schoolwide building program fund. The general fund had \$13,030,835 in revenues and \$12,950,385 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2020 the general fund's fund balance increased from \$5,519,931 to \$5,600,381.
- The schoolwide building program fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,240,089 and expenditures of \$2,197,508. During fiscal year 2020, the schoolwide building program fund's fund deficit decreased from \$369,723 to \$327,142.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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 fiscal year 2020?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and schoolwide building program fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-24 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25-27 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. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of changes in fiduciary net position on page 28. 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 29-69 of this report.

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

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 72 through 87 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

been restated as described in rvote 5.D.	Net Position					
	Governmental Activities 2020	Restated Governmental Activities 2019				
Assets	Ф. 12.422.404	Φ 12.205.060				
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 12,423,404 12,747,864	\$ 12,305,068 12,766,277				
Total assets	25,171,268	25,071,345				
Total assets	23,171,200	23,071,343				
Deferred outflows of resources						
Pension OPEB	3,102,157	4,188,994				
Total deferred outflows of resources	382,807	300,797				
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,484,964	4,489,791				
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	1,851,610	1,968,644				
Due within one year	539,904	467,398				
Due in more than one year:						
Net pension liability	14,239,505	13,820,151				
Net OPEB liability Other amounts	1,442,715 2,715,611	1,570,781 2,703,221				
Long-term liabilities	18,937,735	18,561,551				
Long-term naomnes	10,937,733	10,301,331				
Total liabilities	20,789,345	20,530,195				
Deferred inflows of resources						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,909,906	3,044,661				
Pension	795,012	1,102,030				
OPEB	1,438,946	1,430,059				
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,143,864	5,576,750				
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	11,059,568	11,395,865				
Restricted	965,813	737,218				
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,302,358)	(8,678,892)				
Total net position	\$ 2,723,023	\$ 3,454,191				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$2,723,023.

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

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

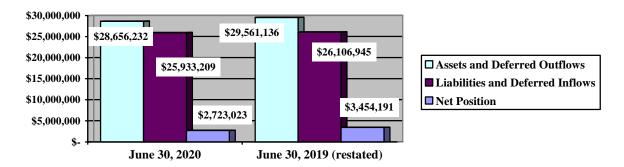
At year-end, capital assets represented 50.64% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020 was \$11,059,568. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Long-term liabilities increased primarily due to an increase in the net pension liability. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it is the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$965,813, 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 \$9,302,358.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019. The net position at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B.

Governmental Activities



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

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

Change in Net Position

Revenues	Governmental Activities 2020	Restated Governmental Activities 2019
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,272,571	\$ 1,144,593
Operating grants and contributions	2,494,060	2,115,977
Capital grants and contributions	148,964	60,000
General revenues:	110,501	00,000
Property taxes	3,799,891	3,312,421
Grants and entitlements	7,901,043	8,126,558
Investment earnings	111,101	97,536
Other	895	9,025
o inci		
Total revenues	15,728,525	14,866,110
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	7,358,982	6,141,764
Special	2,003,486	1,653,198
Vocational	387,563	356,963
Other	116,855	105,685
Support services:		
Pupil	714,151	637,035
Instructional staff	365,050	335,535
Board of education	23,108	21,946
Administration	1,125,026	842,974
Fiscal	471,489	424,377
Business	38,529	30,973
Operations and maintenance	1,433,812	1,526,859
Pupil transportation	860,220	764,233
Central	8,900	5,641
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	10,878	-
Food service operations	778,099	689,062
Extracurricular activities	704,145	507,008
Interest and fiscal charges	59,400	72,087
Total expenses	16,459,693	14,115,340
Change in net position	(731,168)	750,770
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	3,454,191	2,703,421
Net position at end of year	\$ 2,723,023	\$ 3,454,191

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

Governmental Activities

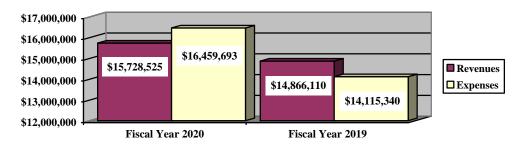
Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$731,168. Total governmental expenses of \$16,459,693 were offset by program revenues of \$3,915,595 and general revenues of \$11,812,930. Program revenues supported 23.79% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$2,344,353 or 16.61%. This increase is primary due to an increase in pension expense and OPEB expense compared to the previous year. Pension expense increased approximately \$800,000 and OPEP expense increased approximately \$1.4 million. These expenses increased due to experience realized at the pension system level that is out of the District's control.

Revenues increased \$862,415 or 5.80%. The most significant increases were in the areas operating grants and contributions and property taxes. Operating grants and contributions increased due to student wellness and success money received from the State of Ohio. Property taxes increased due to better than expected property tax collections.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

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

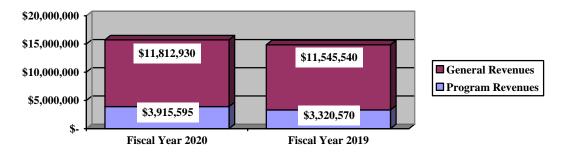
Governmental Activities

		Total Cost of Services 2020		Net Cost of Services 2020	,	Total Cost of Services 2019	ľ	Net Cost of Services 2019
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	7,358,982	\$	6,185,394	\$	6,141,764	\$	5,092,681
Special		2,003,486		997,784		1,653,198		512,750
Vocational		387,563		298,636		356,963		268,036
Other		116,855		116,855		105,685		105,685
Support services:								
Pupil		714,151		332,028		637,035		597,580
Instructional staff		365,050		334,690		335,535		328,701
Board of education		23,108		23,108		21,946		21,946
Administration		1,125,026		1,094,141		842,974		799,407
Fiscal		471,489		471,489		424,377		424,377
Business		38,529		38,529		30,973		30,973
Operations and maintenance		1,433,812		1,417,299		1,526,859		1,504,350
Pupil transportation		860,220		853,574		764,233		756,184
Central		8,900		8,900		5,641		5,641
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		10,878		4,950		-		-
Food service operations		778,099		59,515		689,062		2,200
Extracurricular activities		704,145		247,806		507,008		272,172
Interest and fiscal charges	_	59,400		59,400	_	72,087	_	72,087
Total expenses	\$	16,459,693	\$	12,544,098	<u>\$</u>	14,115,340	\$	10,794,770

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 71.77%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6,232,283 which is more than last year's total of \$5,890,499. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019. The fund balance at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B.

	Fund Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2020 Restated Fund Balanc (Deficit) June 30, 2020 June 30, 2019			Percentage Change Change					
General Schoolwide building program Nonmajor governmental	\$ 5,600,381 (327,142) 959,044	\$	5,519,931 (369,723) 740,291	\$	80,450 42,581 218,753	1.46 11.52 29.55	%		
Total	\$ 6,232,283	\$	5,890,499	\$	341,784	5.80	%		

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$80,450. The following table assists in illustrating the financial activities and change in fund balance of the general fund.

D.	2020 Amount	2019 Amount	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
Revenues	.			4.4.00
Property taxes	\$ 3,484,774	\$ 2,981,208	\$ 503,566	16.89 %
Tuition	819,006	783,369	35,637	4.55 %
Earnings on investments	103,478	96,404	7,074	7.34 %
Intergovernmental	8,568,695	8,849,208	(280,513)	(3.17) %
Other revenues	54,882	75,248	(20,366)	(27.07) %
Total	\$ 13,030,835	\$ 12,785,437	\$ 245,398	1.92 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 6,434,943	\$ 6,274,961	\$ 159,982	2.55 %
Support services	4,121,311	4,720,516	(599,205)	(12.69) %
Non-instructional services	6,230	-	6,230	100.00 %
Extracurricular activities	401,231	393,787	7,444	1.89 %
Debt service	144,095	106,686	37,409	35.06 %
Total	\$ 11,107,810	\$ 11,495,950	\$ (388,140)	(3.38) %

Revenues of the general fund increased \$245,398 or 1.92%. The increase in property taxes is due to better than expected property tax collections. Intergovernmental decreased due to a State-wide decrease in school foundation funding due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expenditures decreased \$388,140 or 3.38%. The decrease is primarily due to a decease in support services. This was due to savings related to costs associated with the shut down of the schools due to the pandemic.

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

Schoolwide Building Program Fund

The schoolwide building program fund is a major fund for the District and is used to accumulate resources for upgrading the overall instructional programs of the District's elementary school. This fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,240,089 and expenditures of \$2,197,508. During fiscal year 2020 the schoolwide building program fund's fund deficit decreased from \$369,723 to \$327,142.

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.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$13,012,288 was \$224,311 less than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$13,236,599. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2020 were \$12,798,121, which represents a decrease of \$438,478 over the final budgeted amount. Most of this variance is a result of the District's conservative budgeting for State Foundation revenues.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses were \$13,321,308 and did not change in the final appropriations and other financing uses. The actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$13,239,798.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$12,747,864 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2020 balances compared to June 30, 2019:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	_	Governmental Activities						
		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>				
Land	\$	244,816	\$	244,816				
Construction in progress		623,129		6,240				
Land improvements		589,747		680,094				
Building and improvements	1	0,247,992		10,665,360				
Furniture and equipment		365,987		469,546				
Vehicles		676,193	_	700,221				
Total	<u>\$ 1</u>	2,747,864	<u>\$</u>	12,766,277				

Additions to capital assets in fiscal year 2020 were \$839,499. The District recognized \$767,668 in depreciation expense and had disposals of \$90,244, net of accumulated depreciation, during the fiscal year. See Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$2,256,296 in general obligation bonds, energy conservation bonds and capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$415,266 is due within one year and \$1,841,030 is due in greater than one year.

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

The following table summarizes the debt outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2020	Governmental Activities 2019		
General obligation bonds Capital lease obligations	\$ 1,523,000	\$ 1,845,000 150,412		
Total	\$ 2,256,296	\$ 1,995,412		

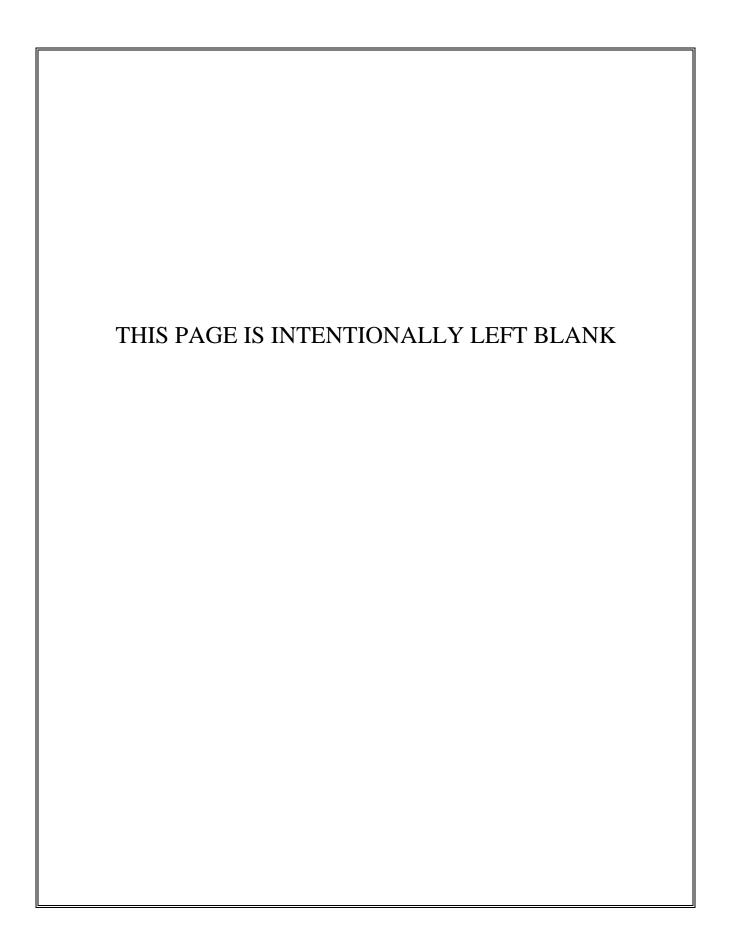
See Note 10 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

Ridgewood Local School District has continued to maintain the highest standards of service to its students, parents, and community. Financially, the District continues to operate in a fiscally responsible manner. The financial future of the District is not without its challenges. The Board of Education and administration must continue to closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its five-year forecast.

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 Mr. Jay Tingle, Treasurer, Ridgewood Local School District, 301 S. Oak Street, West Lafayette, Ohio 43845.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,984,651
Receivables:	
Property taxes	3,471,345
Accrued interest	11,727
Intergovernmental	119,732
Materials and supplies inventory	9,302
Inventory held for resale	12,243
Net OPEB asset	814,404
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	867,945
Depreciable capital assets, net	11,879,919
Capital assets, net	12,747,864
Total assets	25,171,268
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	3,102,157
OPEB	382,807
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,484,964
X 1 1 111.4	-
Liabilities:	45 455
Accounts payable	45,475
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,499,264
Intergovernmental payable	60,111
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	233,469
Accrued interest payable	7,203
Claims payable	6,088
Long-term liabilities:	520.004
Due within one year	539,904
Due in more than one year:	14 220 505
Net pension liability	14,239,505
Net OPEB liability	1,442,715
Other amounts due in more than one year	2,715,611
Total liabilities	20,789,345
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,909,906
Pension	795,012
OPEB	1,438,946
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,143,864
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	11,059,568
Restricted for:	,,
Capital projects	224,655
Classroom facilities maintenance	175,582
Debt service	242,199
Locally funded programs	19,584
State funded programs	78,651
Federally funded programs	41,105
Student activities	110,024
Food service operations	74,013
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,302,358)
Total net position	\$ 2,723,023
Toma not position	Ψ 2,723,023

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

			hanaa fan		am Revenues	Com	ital Cuanta	R (et (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position
	Expenses		harges for ces and Sales	_	rating Grants Contributions	_	ital Grants Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:	 Expenses	Berv	ees und pures	unu		una c	one successions		i cervices
Instruction:									
Regular	\$ 7,358,982	\$	825,229	\$	348,359	\$	-	\$	(6,185,394)
Special	2,003,486		-		1,005,702		-		(997,784)
Vocational	387,563		-		88,927		-		(298,636)
Other	116,855		-		-		-		(116,855)
Support services:					202.422				(222.020)
Pupil	714,151		-		382,123		-		(332,028)
Instructional staff	365,050		-		30,360		-		(334,690)
Board of education	23,108		2 001		26,904		-		(23,108)
Fiscal	1,125,026 471,489		3,981		20,904		-		(1,094,141) (471,489)
Business	38,529		_		_		_		(38,529)
Operations and maintenance	1,433,812		_		16,513		_		(1,417,299)
Pupil transportation	860,220		_		6,646		_		(853,574)
Central	8,900		_		-		_		(8,900)
Operation of non-instructional services:	-,								(-)/
Other non-instructional services	10,878		-		5,928		-		(4,950)
Food service operations	778,099		138,221		580,363		-		(59,515)
Extracurricular activities	704,145		305,140		2,235		148,964		(247,806)
Interest and fiscal charges	59,400		-		-		_		(59,400)
Total governmental activities	\$ 16,459,693	\$	1,272,571	\$	2,494,060	\$	148,964		(12,544,098)
			eral revenues: erty taxes levied	d for:					
			eneral purposes						3,477,736
			ond retirement						265,855
			lassroom facilit						56,300
			ts and entitleme						7,901,043
			specific progra stment earnings						111,101
			ellaneous						895
		Tota	l general revenu	ies					11,812,930
		Char	ige in net positi	on					(731,168)
		Net 1	position at begi	inning	of year (restate	ed)			3,454,191
		Net	position at end	of year	r .			\$	2,723,023

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Schoolwide Building Program		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:	 General		Togram		Tunus		Tunus
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$ 6,365,779	\$	64,783	\$	1,043,023	\$	7,473,585
Property taxes	3,164,990		_		306,355		3,471,345
Accrued interest	11,727		_		300,333		11,727
Intergovernmental	8,357		_		111,375		119,732
Interfund loans	20,866		_		-		20,866
Materials and supplies inventory			_		9,302		9,302
Inventory held for resale	_		_		12,243		12,243
Total assets	\$ 9,571,719	\$	64,783	\$	1,482,298	\$	11,118,800
	 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		 		-,,-,-		
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 44,653	\$	-	\$	711	\$	45,364
Accrued wages and benefits payable	990,094		345,282		163,888		1,499,264
Compensated absences payable	3,440		-		-		3,440
Intergovernmental payable	49,510		3,884		6,717		60,111
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	164,739		42,759		25,971		233,469
Interfund loans payable			-		20,866		20,866
Total liabilities	1,252,436		391,925		218,153		1,862,514
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,652,979		-		256,927		2,909,906
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	46,788		-		4,538		51,326
Accrued interest not available	11,727		-		-		11,727
Intergovernmental revenue not available	 7,408				43,636		51,044
Total deferred inflows of resources	 2,718,902				305,101		3,024,003
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory	-		-		9,302		9,302
Unclaimed monies	1,560		-		-		1,560
Restricted:							
Debt service	-		-		239,857		239,857
Capital improvements	-		-		224,655		224,655
Classroom facilities maintenance	-		-		174,830		174,830
Food service operations	-		-		102,521		102,521
Public school preschool	-		-		74 23.604		74
Targeted academic assistance	-		-		- ,		23,604
Other purposes	-		-		19,584		19,584 110,024
Student wellness and success	-		-		110,024 83,798		83,798
Committed:	-		-		65,796		03,790
Termination benefits	88,655						88,655
Assigned:	66,055		-		-		88,033
Student instruction	38,291		_		_		38,291
Student and staff support	128,296		_		_		128,296
Extracurricular activities	1,125		_		_		1,125
Subsequent year's appropriations	705,885		_		_		705,885
School supplies	9,421		_		_		9,421
Unassigned (deficit)	4,627,148		(327,142)		(29,205)		4,270,801
<i>σ</i> (, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 .,,	-	(: ,: :=)		(=>,=00)	-	.,,,,,,,,,,,
Total fund balances (deficit)	5,600,381		(327,142)		959,044		6,232,283
	 - , ,		\- · }- · -/	-			-,,
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources							
and fund balances	\$ 9,571,719	\$	64,783	\$	1,482,298	_\$	11,118,800

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 6,232,283
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.		12,747,864
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 51,326	
Accrued interest receivable	11,727	
Intergovernmental receivable	51,044	
Total		114,097
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.		504,867
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the		
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(7,203)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of		
resources are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	3,102,157	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(795,012)	
Net pension liability	(14,239,505)	
Total		(11,932,360)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period;		
therefore, liability/asset and related deferred inflows and outflows are		
not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - OPEB	382,807	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,438,946)	
Net OPEB asset	814,404	
Net OPEB liability	(1,442,715)	
Total		(1,684,450)
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	(1,523,000)	
Capital lease obligations	(733,296)	
Compensated absences	(995,779)	
Total		 (3,252,075)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,723,023

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

	General	Schoolwide Building Program	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,484,774	\$ -	\$ 321,700	\$ 3,806,474
Tuition	819,006	-	-	819,006
Charges for services	-	-	138,221	138,221
Earnings on investments	103,478	-	1,705	105,183
Extracurricular	43,671	-	263,092	306,763
Classroom materials and fees	2,167	-	-	2,167
Other local revenues	9,044	-	156,114	165,158
Intergovernmental - state	8,519,871	-	578,162	9,098,033
Intergovernmental - federal	48,824	397,514	846,738	1,293,076
Total revenues	13,030,835	397,514	2,305,732	15,734,081
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,993,296	1,326,490	114,003	6,433,789
Special	946,420	676,070	247,613	1,870,103
Vocational	378,406	-	-	378,406
Other	116,821	-	-	116,821
Support services:			****	
Pupil	397,876	12.504	299,605	697,481
Instructional staff	324,818	13,784	5,400	344,002
Board of education	22,625	101 164	17.002	22,625
Administration	863,379	181,164	17,992	1,062,535
Fiscal	438,329	-	8,062	446,391
Business.	38,529	-	142.412	38,529
Operations and maintenance	1,263,672	-	142,412	1,406,084
Pupil transportation	763,689	-	-	763,689
Central	8,394	-	-	8,394
Other non-instructional services	6,230		4,648	10,878
Food service operations	0,230	_	745,816	745,816
Extracurricular activities	401,231		227,578	628,809
Facilities acquisition and construction	401,231		623,129	623,129
Debt service:			023,12)	023,127
Principal retirement	109,116	_	265,000	374,116
Interest and fiscal charges	34,979	_	20,721	55,700
Total expenditures	11,107,810	2,197,508	2,721,979	16,027,297
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures	1,923,025	(1,799,994)	(416,247)	(293,216)
expenditures	1,723,023	(1,777,777)	(410,247)	(2)3,210)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	1,842,575	-	1,842,575
Transfers (out)	(1,842,575)	-	-	(1,842,575)
Capital lease transaction			635,000	635,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,842,575)	1,842,575	635,000	635,000
Net change in fund balances	80,450	42,581	218,753	341,784
Fund balances (deficit) at				
beginning of year (restated)	5,519,931	(369,723)	740,291	5,890,499
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 5,600,381	\$ (327,142)	\$ 959,044	\$ 6,232,283

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 341,784
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 839,499 (767,668)	71,831
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(90,244)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes Intergovernmental Earnings on investments Total	 (6,583) (6,596) 7,623	(5,556)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Bonds Capital leases Total	322,000 52,116	274 116
Issuance of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		374,116 (635,000)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(3,700)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows of resources. Pension		1,142,517
OPEB Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources,		24,795
changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense and OPEB expense statement of activities. Pension OPEB		(2,341,690) 213,979
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.		179,428
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.	_	(3,428)
Change in net position of governmental activities	=	\$ (731,168)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		Vegative)
Revenues:		Original		I mui		21Ctuar		(egative)
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	3,273,973	\$	3,330,411	\$	3,220,087	\$	(110,324)
Tuition	*	832,711	-	847,066	-	819,006	-	(28,060)
Earnings on investments		92,045		93,632		90,530		(3,102)
Classroom materials and fees		447		455		440		(15)
Other local revenues		5,034		5,121		4,951		(170)
Intergovernmental - state		8,663,195		8,812,534		8,520,609		(291,925)
Intergovernmental - federal		64,215		65,322		63,158		(2,164)
Total revenues		12,931,620		13,154,541		12,718,781		(435,760)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,243,152		5,243,152		5,211,072		32,080
Special		950,933		950,933		945,114		5,819
Vocational		419,457		419,457		416,890		2,567
Other		115,516		115,516		114,809		707
Support services:		- ,-		- ,-		,		
Pupil		470,424		470,424		467,546		2,878
Instructional staff		329,037		329,037		327,024		2,013
Board of education		22,809		22,809		22,669		140
Administration		780,200		780,200		775,426		4,774
Fiscal		441,516		441,516		438,814		2,702
Business		38,766		38,766		38,529		237
Operations and maintenance		1,325,768		1,325,768		1,317,656		8,112
Pupil transportation		775,952		775,952		771,204		4,748
Central		8,446		8,446		8,394		52
Extracurricular activities		359,091		359,091		356,894		2,197
Debt service:								
Principal		94,274		94,274		93,697		577
Interest and fiscal charges		20,595		20,595		20,469		126
Bond issuance costs		151		151		150		1
Total expenditures		11,396,087	-	11,396,087		11,326,357	-	69,730
Energy of management								
Excess of revenues over expenditures		1,535,533		1,758,454		1,392,424		(366,030)
•		,,		,,		,,		(===,===)
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		80,668		82,058		79,340		(2,718)
Transfers (out)		(1,904,227)		(1,904,227)		(1,892,575)		11,652
Advances (out)		(20,994)		(20,994)		(20,866)		128
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,844,553)		(1,843,163)		(1,834,101)		9,062
Net change in fund balance		(309,020)		(84,709)		(441,677)		(356,968)
Fund balance at beginning of year		6,434,001		6,434,001		6,434,001		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		71,308		71,308		71,308		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	6,196,289	\$	6,420,600	\$	6,063,632	\$	(356,968)

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

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual	_	legative)
Expenditures:	 					
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 1,345,688	\$	1,356,465	\$ 1,356,341	\$	124
Special	681,833		687,293	687,231		62
Support Services:						
Instructional staff	13,961		14,072	14,072		-
Administration	181,417		182,869	182,853		16
Total expenditures	2,222,899		2,240,699	2,240,497		202
Excess of expenditures over revenues	 (2,222,899)		(2,240,699)	 (2,240,497)		202
Other financing sources:						
Transfers in	2,220,699		2,220,699	2,240,089		19,390
Total other financing sources	2,220,699		2,220,699	2,240,089		19,390
Net change in fund balance	(2,200)		(20,000)	(408)		19,592
Fund balance at beginning of year	60,836		60,836	60,836		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	2,200		2,200	2,200		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 60,836	\$	43,036	\$ 62,628	\$	19,592

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	511,066	
Total assets		511,066	
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		111	
Claims payable		6,088	
Total liabilities		6,199	
Net position:			
Unrestricted		504,867	
Total net position	\$	504,867	

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

	Ac	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues: Interfund services provided	\$	85,697		
•	φ			
Total operating revenues		85,697		
Operating expenses:				
Purchased services		1,366		
Claims		87,759		
Total operating expenses		89,125		
Change in net position		(3,428)		
Net position at beginning of year		508,295		
Net position at end of year	\$	504,867		

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

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from interfund services provided	\$	85,697		
Cash payments for contractual services		(1,255)		
Cash payments for claims		(87,781)		
Net cash used in				
operating activities		(3,339)		
Net change in cash and				
cash equivalents		(3,339)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		514,405		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	511,066		
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Operating loss	\$	(3,428)		
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Accounts payable		111		
Claims payable		(22)		
Net cash used in				
operating activities	\$	(3,339)		

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

	Cu	stodial
Additions:		
Extracurricular collections for OHSAA	\$	6,887
Total additions		6,887
Deductions: Extracurricular distributions to OHSAA		£ 997
		6,887
Total deductions		6,887
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

Ridgewood Local School District (the "District") was established for the purposes of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or Federal guidelines. It is staffed by 65 non-certified employees and 88 certified personnel who provide services to 1,239 students and other community members.

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)

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District:

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA)

OME-RESA is a computer service organization whose primary function is to provide information technology services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, payroll and inventory control services. Other areas of service provided by OME-RESA include pupil scheduling, attendance and grade reporting, career guidance services, special education records and test scoring.

OME-RESA is one of 18 regional service organizations serving over 600 public districts in the State of Ohio that make up the Ohio Education Computer Network (OECN). These service organizations are known as Data Acquisition Sites. The OECN is a collective group of Data Acquisition Sites, authorized pursuant to Section 3301.075 of the Ohio Revised Code, and their member districts. Such sites, in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), comprise a statewide delivery system to provide comprehensive, cost-efficient accounting and other administrative and instructional computer services for participating Ohio districts.

Major funding for this network is derived from the State of Ohio. In addition, a majority of the software utilized by the OME-RESA is developed by the ODE.

OME-RESA is owned and operated by 43 member districts in 11 different Ohio counties. The member districts are comprised of public districts and educational service centers. Each member district pays an annual fee for services provided by OME-RESA. OME-RESA is governed by a Board of Directors, which is selected by the member districts. Each member district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of OME-RESA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors. During fiscal year 2020, \$70,403 was paid to OME-RESA by the District for various services.

OME-RESA is located at 2230 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center is one of OME-RESA's member districts, and acts in the capacity of fiscal agent for OME-RESA.

Coshocton County Career Center

The Coshocton County Career Center (the "Career Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected Boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Board controls the financial activity of the Career Center. The Career Center receives no direct funding from the member school districts. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the Ridgewood Local School District's continued participation. During fiscal year 2020, the District did not pay the Career Center by the District for various services.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Ohio Association of School Business Officials Worker's Compensation Group

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO and administered by Sheakley UniService, 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.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and 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>Schoolwide building program fund</u> - This fund allows for the pooling of Federal, State and local funds to be used to upgrade the overall instructional program of a school building where at least 40 percent of children are from low-income families.

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, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District only fiduciary fund is a custodial fund that accounts for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournament money.

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. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

<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 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the fiscal 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 major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board of Education's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control set by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The District Treasurer has been authorized to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level within each fund. Although the legal level of control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement comparisons for the general fund and schoolwide building program fund at the fund and function level of expenditures.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2020.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board of Education throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during fiscal year 2020.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary 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 basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2020, investments consisted of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, negotiable certificates of deposit, U.S. Treasury Bills, U.S. Treasury Notes and U.S. Government money market mutual fund. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$103,478, which includes \$19,173 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. 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 reported on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital 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 fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	5 to 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

I. Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", specifies the method used to accrue liabilities for leave benefits. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

The total liability for vacation and sick leave 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 absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, 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 and leases 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.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. 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.

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepayments in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which services are consumed. At June 30, 2020, there were no prepayments.

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

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 fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic 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. The District did not have any extraordinary or special items during fiscal year 2020.

S. 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 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.

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

B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

	General	Schoolwide Buidling Program	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 5,518,371	\$ (369,723)	\$ 693,081	\$ 5,841,729
GASB Statement No. 84	1,560	<u>-</u> _	47,210	48,770
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 5,519,931	\$ (369,723)	\$ 740,291	\$ 5,890,499

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

.,	Governmental Activities		
Net position as previously reported	\$	3,405,421	
GASB Statement No. 84	_	48,770	
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$	3,454,191	

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of \$0. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$49.055.

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Major fund	<u>Deficit</u>
Schoolwide building program	\$ 327,142
Nonmajor fund	
Title VI-B	29,205

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 moneys 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 or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$6,625,054 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$6,676,539. Of the bank balance, \$4,907 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$2,727,080 was covered by the FDIC and \$3,944,552 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
	Me	asurement	6	months	7	to 12	1	3 to 18	1	9 to 24	Gr	eater than
Measurement/Investment type		Value		or less	m	onths_	_1	months_	1	months_	2	4 months
Fair value:												
FHLB	\$	171,042	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	171,042
FHLMC		264,855		-		-		-		65,009		199,846
FNMA		60,009		-		-		-		-		60,009
Negotiable CDs		309,246		-		-		53,333		-		255,913
U.S. Treasury Notes		403,563		100,586	20	01,883		101,094		-		-
U.S. Treasury Bills		149,975		149,975		-		-		-		-
U.S. Govt Money Market		907		907								
Total	\$	1,359,597	\$	251,468	\$ 20	01,883	\$	154,427	\$	65,009	\$	686,810

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.87 years.

The District's investments in U.S. government money market are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury Notes and U.S Treasury Bills 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: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury Bills are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name. 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.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in U.S. Treasury bills were rated A-1+ and P-1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment in U.S. Government money market funds was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The District has no policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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:

	Me	easurement		
Measurement/Investment type	Value		% of total	
Fair value:				
FHLB	\$	171,042	12.58	
FHLMC		264,855	19.48	
FNMA		60,009	4.41	
Negotiable CDs		309,246	22.75	
U.S. Treasury Notes		403,563	29.68	
U.S. Treasury Bills		149,975	11.03	
U.S. Govt Money Market		907	0.07	
Total	\$	1,359,597	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:

cush und investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 6,625,054
Investments	1,359,597
Total	\$ 7,984,651
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 7,984,651

Cash and investments per note

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Transfers from general fund to:
Schoolwide Building Program

Amount

\$ 1,842,575

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

B. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 20,866

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position thus there are no internal balances.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2020 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised 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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Coshocton, Guernsey and Tuscarawas Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$465,223 in the general fund, \$37,405 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$7,485 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$200,536 in the general fund, \$11,583 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$3,131 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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 inflow of resources.

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 of resources.

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

	2019 Seco	ond	2020 First			
	Half Collect	tions	Half Colle	ections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 161,354,360	92.38	\$ 162,176,590	90.88		
Public utility personal	13,301,350	7.62	16,270,580	9.12		
Total	\$ 174,655,710	100.00	\$ 178,447,170	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 33.15		\$ 33.48	}		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, intergovernmental grants and accrued interest. 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. Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 3,471,345
Accrued interest	11,727
Intergovernmental	 119,732
Total	\$ 3,602,804

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2019	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2020
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 244,816	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 244,816
Construction in progress	6,240	616,889		623,129
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	251,056	616,889		867,945
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,636,501	-	-	2,636,501
Building and improvements	21,007,716	114,305	(19,525)	21,102,496
Furniture and equipment	2,276,405	18,232	(65,302)	2,229,335
Vehicles	1,561,208	90,073	(24,750)	1,626,531
Total capital assets, being depreciated	27,481,830	222,610	(109,577)	27,594,863
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,956,407)	(90,347)	-	(2,046,754)
Building and improvements	(10,342,356)	(518,694)	6,546	(10,854,504)
Furniture and equipment	(1,806,859)	(56,489)	-	(1,863,348)
Vehicles	(860,987)	(102,138)	12,787	(950,338)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,966,609)	(767,668)	19,333	(15,714,944)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 12,766,277	\$ 71,831	\$ (90,244)	\$ 12,747,864

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 589,137
Support services:	
Administration	5,382
Operations and maintenance	54,038
Pupil transportation	79,024
Food service operations	528
Extracurricular activities	 39,559
Total depreciation expense	\$ 767,668

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The District has entered into capital leases for the acquisition of an administrative building, copier equipment and a fieldhouse. At inception, the leases were accounted for as an other financing source and an expenditure in the general fund. Capital lease payments are shown as debt service expenditures in the general fund.

The general capital assets acquired by these capital leases have been capitalized in the governmental activities on the statement of net position in the amount of \$993,542, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020 was \$154,473, leaving a current book value of \$839,069. A corresponding liability has been recorded in the governmental activities on the statement of net position. Principal payments made during fiscal year 2020 totaled \$52,116.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020.

Fiscal Year	<u>Payments</u>
2021	\$ 102,721
2022	103,247
2023	88,889
2024	87,129
2025	87,610
2026 - 2030	373,324
Total minimum lease payments	842,920
Less: amount representing interest	(109,624)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 733,296

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During the fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Balance June 30, 2019 Additions Disposals		_ Disposals_	Balance June 30, 2020	Amounts Due Within One Year	
General obligation bonds:						
Refunded general obligations						
bonds 1.91% due 12/1/2024	\$ 1,220,000	\$ -	\$ (265,000)	\$ 955,000	\$ 275,000	
Energy conservation bonds	625,000		(57,000)	568,000	59,000	
Total general obligation bonds	1,845,000		(322,000)	1,523,000	334,000	
Other long-term obligations:						
Compensated absences	1,175,207	78,434	(254,422)	999,219	124,638	
Capital leases	150,412	635,000	(52,116)	733,296	81,266	
Net pension liability	13,820,151	419,354	-	14,239,505	-	
Net OPEB liability	1,570,781		(128,066)	1,442,715		
Total other obligations	16,716,551	1,132,788	(434,604)	17,414,735	205,904	
Total governmental activities						
long-term liabilities	\$ 18,561,551	\$ 1,132,788	\$ (756,604)	\$ 18,937,735	\$ 539,904	

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid, which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

<u>Capital Leases</u>: Capital leases will be paid from the general fund. See Note 9 for more detail.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - See Note 13 for detail on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u> - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability/asset. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

B. General Obligation Bonds

In May 1999, the District issued \$2,759,000 in general obligation bonds. In November 1999, the District issued \$1,300,000 in general obligation bonds. These issues represented the District's share of a construction and renovation project approved and significantly funded by the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC).

During fiscal year 2007, the District issued general obligation bonds to advance refund the callable portion of the May 1999 and November 1999 bonds (callable principal \$2,815,000). The issuance proceeds of \$3,020,720 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The refunding issue was comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$1,250,000, serial bonds, par value \$1,525,000 and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$39,997. The capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2017 and December 1, 2018 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$525,000.

During fiscal year 2017, the District issued \$1,250,000 various purpose refunding bonds with an interest rate of 1.91% (maturing December 2024) to advance refund the 2007 current interest term bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds was \$955,000 at June 30, 2020. Payments on the bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$1,615. This amount is being netted against the new debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$153,333 and resulted in an economic gain of \$85,457.

On August 23, 2013, the District issued energy conservation bonds, par value \$905,000. The bonds carry a coupon rate of 3.35% and mature on December 1, 2028. The bonds were issued for the purpose of purchasing and installing energy conservation improvements throughout the District. These improvements are not capital in nature and are expensed as incurred in the financial statements. Payments on the bonds are due each June 1 and December 1 and are paid from the general fund.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds:

Fiscal	Current Interest Bonds						
Year Ended	F	rincipal		Interest	Total		
2021	\$	334,000	\$	34,140	\$	368,140	
2022		336,000		26,900		362,900	
2023		343,000		19,545		362,545	
2024		130,000		14,127		144,127	
2025		127,000		10,739		137,739	
2026 - 2029		253,000		17,236		270,236	
Total	\$	1,523,000	\$	122,687	\$	1,645,687	

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2020, are a voted debt margin of \$15,345,102 (including available funds of \$239,857) and an unvoted debt margin of \$178,447.

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

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified, full-time administrators and non-bargaining unit employees earn 10 to 30 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and principals do not earn vacation time. A maximum of twenty vacation days beyond the twelve month period may be carried over. Additional days may be carried over only with the approval of the superintendent.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave accumulation for a year is fifteen days. Payment is made of one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum payout for 60 days upon retirement for certified employees with at least 10 years of service or 60 days upon termination with 5 years of service for non-certified employees.

B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through American United Life. The premium for the employee term life insurance is paid by the District at a rate of .08 per \$1,000 of coverage.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property, Fleet, and Liability Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the District contracted with the Ohio School Plan for liability, fleet, property and inland marine insurance coverage. The deductible is \$1,000 to \$2,500 with the following coverage:

	Coverage
Buildings and Contents Automobile Liability:	\$ 50,945,752
(\$1,000 Deductible for Buses, \$250 to \$500 on Other Automobiles)	5,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000
Crime Insurance	50,000
General Liability:	
Per Occurrence	5,000,000
Aggregate	7,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There was no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials 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. Participants in the GRP are placed on tiers according to their loss history. Participants with low loss histories are rewarded with greater savings than participants with higher loss histories. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for its GRP tier rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts than can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, assistance with safety programs, and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Group Medical/Surgical and Dental Insurance

In November 2013, the District became a member of the Ohio Benefits Cooperative (OBC), a consortium of political subdivisions throughout the state. The purpose of the OBC is to pool risk and collectively purchase health insurance. The OBC contracts with private companies who handle all claims and benefit processing and assume all risks. The District still operates a limited risk management program for dental benefits. Premiums for dental insurance are paid into the self insurance fund.

The District has established a self insurance fund to account for a limited risk management program for dental benefits and medical/surgical benefits prior to November 2013. Premiums are paid into the self insurance fund by all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves and administrative costs of the program. During fiscal year 2020, a total expense of \$87,759 was incurred in benefits and administrative costs. An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$60,000. The liability for unpaid claims cost of \$6,088 reported in the fund at June 30, 2020 is based on 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 claims. Interfund premiums are based primarily upon the medical/surgical funds' claims experience and are reported as quasi-external interfund transactions.

Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ginning alance	Claims Incurred				Ending Balance	
2020 2019	\$ 6,110 4,741	\$	87,759 95,085	\$	(87,781) (93,716)	\$	6,088 6,110

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$267,647 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$56,555 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.

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit 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 \$874,870 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$149,158 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.05571080%	(0.04834277%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	0.05624850%	(0.04917185%	
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00053770%	(0.00082908%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
pension liability	\$	3,365,446	\$	10,874,059	\$ 14,239,505
Pension expense	\$	577,903	\$	1,763,787	\$ 2,341,690

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 85,340	\$ 88,534	\$ 173,874
Changes of assumptions	-	1,277,369	1,277,369
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	54,806	453,591	508,397
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	267,647	874,870	1,142,517
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 407,793	\$ 2,694,364	\$ 3,102,157
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 47,071	\$ 47,071
	\$ -	\$ 47,071	\$ 47,071
actual experience	\$ - 43,201	\$ 47,071 531,464	\$ 47,071 574,665
actual experience Net difference between projected and	,		
actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	,		
actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Difference between employer contributions	,		

\$1,142,517 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	\$ 95,709	\$	818,177	\$ 913,886
2022	(69,096)		174,234	105,138
2023	(2,877)		32,450	29,573
2024	 24,500		91,531	 116,031
Total	\$ 48,236	\$	1,116,392	\$ 1,164,628

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation

3.00%

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

				Current			
	1% Decrease		Dis	Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	4,716,194	\$	3,365,446	\$	2,232,676	

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%

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 15,891,226	\$ 10,874,059	\$ 6,626,770				

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, 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 \$24,795.

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 \$24,795 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$24,795 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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	C	0.05661960%	0.	.04834277%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.05736920%	0.	.04917185%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00074960%	0.	.00082908%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		_		
OPEB liability	\$	1,442,715	\$	-	\$ 1,442,715
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(814,404)	\$ (814,404)
OPEB expense	\$	30,360	\$	(244,339)	\$ (213,979)

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	\$	21,178	\$	73,832	\$ 95,010
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		3,462		-	3,462
Changes of assumptions		105,374		17,119	122,493
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		65,262		71,785	137,047
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		24,795			 24,795
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	220,071	\$	162,736	\$ 382,807

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources			 		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	316,955	\$ 41,433	\$	358,388
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-	51,152		51,152
Changes of assumptions		80,845	892,900		973,745
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		23,007	 32,654		55,661
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	420,807	\$ 1,018,139	\$	1,438,946

\$24,795 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2021	\$	(91,759)	\$	(189,406)	\$	(281,165)
2022	(28,520)			(189,406)		(217,926)
2023		(27,506)		(168,908)		(196,414)
2024		(27,667)		(161,717)		(189,384)
2025		(32,929)		(149,107)		(182,036)
Thereafter		(17,150)		3,141		(14,009)
Total	\$	(225,531)	\$	(855,403)	\$	(1,080,934)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current							
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,751,182	\$	1,442,715	\$	1,197,447		
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,155,907	\$	1,442,715	\$	1,823,239		

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	694,931	\$	814,404	\$	914,852
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	923,497	\$	814,404	\$	680,792

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

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 and schoolwide building program 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) Investments are reported at cost (budget basis) as opposed to fair value (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

			Sc	Schoolwide	
			Building		
	General fund		Program fund		
Budget basis	\$	(441,677)	\$	(408)	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		262,563		397,514	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		159,361		40,834	
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(8,474)		(397,514)	
Funds budgeted elsewhere		23,792		-	
Adjustment for encumbrances		84,885		2,155	
GAAP basis	\$	80,450	\$	42,581	

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 fund, the public school support fund, the termination benefits fund and the unclaimed monies fund.

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

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal 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.

	<u>Improvements</u>	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		230,986
Current year qualifying expenditures		(103,313)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(127,673)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	

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

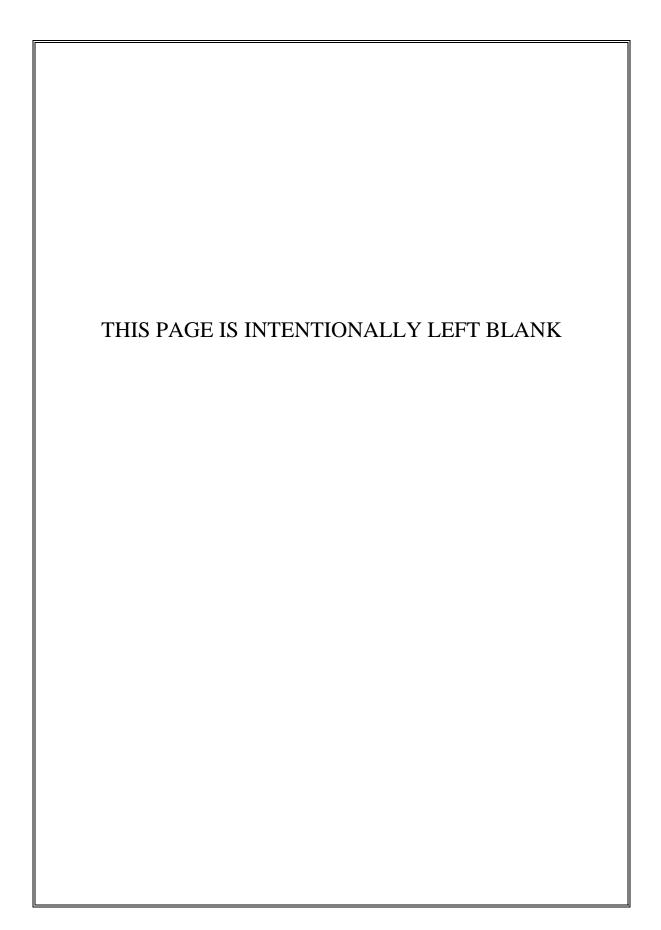
NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

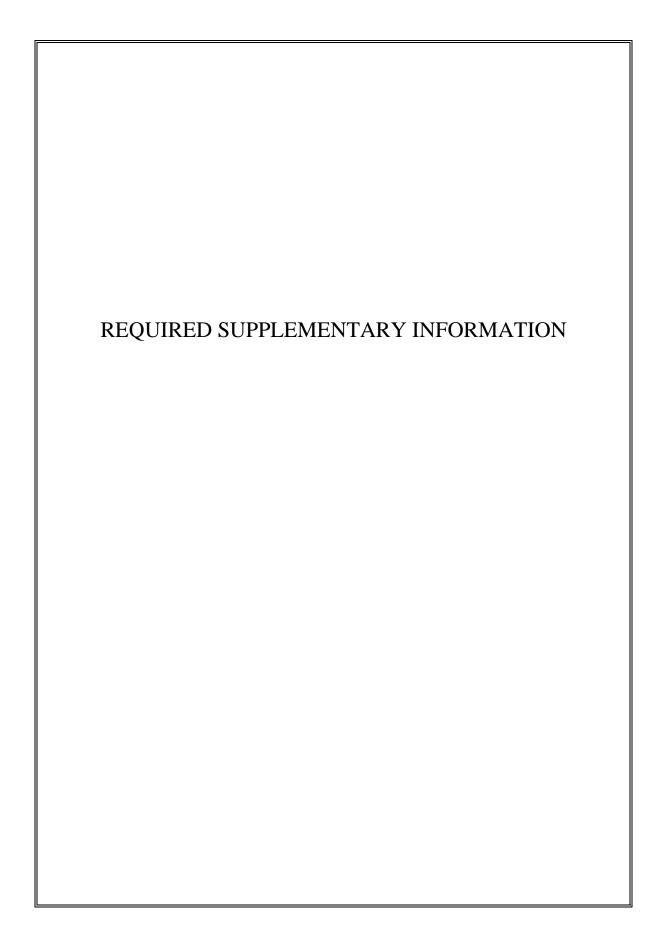
The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as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

	Ye	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	mbrances
General	\$	75,112
Schoolwide building program		2,155
Nonmajor governmental		12,465
Total	\$	89,732

NOTE 19 - COVID-19

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





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	0.05624850%		C	0.05571080%		0.05266300%	C	0.05673500%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,365,446	\$	3,190,661	\$	3,146,498	\$	4,152,479
District's covered payroll	\$	1,924,037	\$	1,921,356	\$	1,820,779	\$	1,894,271
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		174.92%		166.06%		172.81%		219.21%
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
(0.05417590%	(0.05231600%	(0.05231600%
\$	3,091,329	\$	2,647,683	\$	3,111,065
\$	1,630,979	\$	1,520,195	\$	1,513,909
	189.54%		174.17%		205.50%
	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	0.04917185%			0.04834277%	0.04608640%		0.04715493%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	10,874,059	\$	10,629,490	\$	10,947,923	\$ 15,784,176
District's covered payroll	\$	5,816,614	\$	5,541,343	\$	5,121,579	\$ 5,002,036
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		186.95%		191.82%		213.76%	315.56%
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
0.04538164%	0.04428400%	(0.04428400%
\$ 12,542,158	\$ 10,771,401	\$	12,830,823
\$ 4,807,129	\$ 4,524,600	\$	4,418,908
260.91%	238.06%		290.36%
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	\$	267,647	\$	259,745	\$ 259,383	\$ 254,909
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(267,647)		(259,745)	(259,383)	 (254,909)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$	1,911,764	\$	1,924,037	\$ 1,921,356	\$ 1,820,779
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%	13.50%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	
\$ 265,198	\$ 214,963	\$ 210,699	\$ 209,525	\$ 206,526	\$ 194,785	
 (265,198)	 (214,963)	 (210,699)	 (209,525)	 (206,526)	 (194,785)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	
\$ 1,894,271	\$ 1,630,979	\$ 1,520,195	\$ 1,513,909	\$ 1,535,509	\$ 1,549,602	
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	\$	874,870	\$	814,326	\$ 775,788	\$ 717,021
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(874,870)		(814,326)	(775,788)	(717,021)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$	6,249,071	\$	5,816,614	\$ 5,541,343	\$ 5,121,579
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 700,285	\$ 672,998	\$ 588,198	\$ 574,458	\$ 593,023	\$ 675,438
 (700,285)	 (672,998)	(588,198)	 (574,458)	(593,023)	 (675,438)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$
\$ 5,002,036	\$ 4,807,129	\$ 4,524,600	\$ 4,418,908	\$ 4,561,715	\$ 5,195,677
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	0.05736920%	().05661960%	(0.05363590%	C	0.05746311%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,442,715	\$	1,570,781	\$	1,439,447	\$	1,637,911
District's covered payroll	\$	1,924,037	\$	1,921,356	\$	1,820,779	\$	1,894,271
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		74.98%		81.75%		79.06%		86.47%
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	().04917185%	().04834277%	().04608640%	(0.04715493%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(814,404)	\$	(776,819)	\$	1,798,121	\$	2,521,858
District's covered payroll	\$	5,816,614	\$	5,541,343	\$	5,121,579	\$	5,002,036
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.00%		14.02%		35.11%		50.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.70%		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		
Contractually required contribution	\$	24,795	\$	43,351	\$ 40,644	\$	30,135
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(24,795)		(43,351)	(40,644)		(30,135)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$ _	\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$	1,911,764	\$	1,924,037	\$ 1,921,356	\$	1,820,779
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.30%		2.25%	2.12%		1.66%

Note: The contributions as a percentage of covered payroll include the surcharge

 2016	 2015	 2014		2013		2012	 2011
\$ 28,941	\$ 40,120	\$ 28,442	\$	25,369	\$	31,775	\$ 45,839
 (28,941)	 (40,120)	 (28,442)	r	(25,369)	r	(31,775)	 (45,839)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
\$ 1,894,271	\$ 1,630,979	\$ 1,520,195	\$	1,513,909	\$	1,535,509	\$ 1,549,602
1.53%	2.46%	1.87%		1.68%		2.07%	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	 			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,249,071	\$ 5,816,614	\$ 5,541,343	\$ 5,121,579
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2016	2015	2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,066	\$ 44,189	\$ 45,617	\$ 51,957
 	 	 (46,066)	 (44,189)	 (45,617)	 (51,957)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 5,002,036	\$ 4,807,129	\$ 4,524,600	\$ 4,418,908	\$ 4,561,715	\$ 5,195,677
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 years 2019-2020.

(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	Federal	Pass Through	
Pass Through Grantor	CFDA	Entity Identifying	Total Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			.
National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	N/A	\$58,671
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program (SBP)	10.553	N/A	74,922
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program (SBP)	10.553	N/A	65,497
National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	N/A	231,576
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	N/A	134,306
Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.555	IN/A	506,301
Gusti / Iosistanos Gustotai			000,001
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			564,972
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability	10.579	182OH811N8103	10,000
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability	10.579	10201011110103	10,000
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			574,972
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A180035	31,018
		S010A190035	312,261
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			343,279
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Special Education – Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	H027A180111	53,682
(,)		H027A190111	216,297
Total Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)			269,979
, , ,			
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) - 6B Restoration	84.173	H173A180119	2,407
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	H173A190119	6,469
Total Special Education – Preschool Grants			8,876
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			278,855
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	S367A180034	4,928
Supporting Encouve instruction state states	04.507	S367A190034	50,336
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants		000771100004	55,264
Total Supporting Encountermentation State States			33,23 .
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	S424A180036	8,130
		S424A190036	26,468
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			34,598
Total U.S. Department of Education			711,996
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,286,968

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

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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 Ridgewood Local 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 that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

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

	<u>CFDA</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$4,473
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	19,173
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	338

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

NOTE G - SCHOOLWIDE POOL FUND

Federal regulations set by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) / Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) allows eligible schools to combine Federal, State and Local Funds to upgrade the entire educational program of the school and to raise academic achievement for all students. Except for some or the specific requirements under the applicable Federal program, Federal funds that a school consolidates in the schoolwide program are not subject to most of the statutory or regulatory requirements of the program providing the funds of the schoolwide program meets the intent and the purpose of those programs.

For FY 2020, the District consolidated Title I and Title II-A federal grants into a schoolwide program. The following Title I and Title II-A receipts were transferred into the schoolwide program in FY 2020:

	<u>CFDA</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Program Title	Number	Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010	\$342,250
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	55,264

The Title I funds received in by the District and not transferred, remained in the Title I fund as required by the set-a-side provisions from the Ohio Department of Education.



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

Ridgewood Local School District Coshocton County 301 South Oak Street West Lafayette, Ohio 43845

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ridgewood Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 29, 2021, wherein we noted the 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) as a basis for designing audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

January 29, 2021



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

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

Ridgewood Local School District Coshocton County 301 South Oak Street West Lafayette, Ohio 43845

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on 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

January 29, 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):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies CFDA #84.010
(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



AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 2/11/2021

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