



#### INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2021

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	64
Schedule of the School District's Contributions – Pension	66
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	69
Schedule of the School District's Contributions – OPEB	70
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	72
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	75
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	76
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	

#### INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2021

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	
Schedule of Findings	81



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

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County 100 N. Walnut Street P.O. Box 171 Gnadenhutten, Ohio 44269

To the Board of Education:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Indian Valley Local School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School 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 School 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.

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2R to the financial statements, during 2021, the School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Also, as discussed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. We did not modify our opinion regarding these matters.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Contributions listed in the Table of Contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

#### Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the School 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.

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas 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 June 3, 2022, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

talue

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 3, 2022

This page intentionally left blank.

The discussion and analysis of the Indian Valley Local School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

#### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$1,912,548, which represents a 10.1 percent increase from 2020 restated net position.
- Capital assets decreased \$192,517 during fiscal year 2021.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$12,696,480 to \$12,381,749.

#### Using this Annual Report

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

The *Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longerterm 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 School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Indian Valley Local School District, the general fund is the most significant fund.

#### Reporting the School District as a Whole

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

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2021?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, i.e., food service operations.

#### Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds is the general fund.

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

This space intentionally left blank.

#### The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2021 compared to 2020:

#### Net Position **Governmental Activities** Restated 2021 2020 Change Assets Current & Other Assets \$ 26,188,491 \$ 23,080,689 \$ 3,107,802 Net Pension/OPEB Asset 1,211,740 1,130,019 81,721 Capital Assets 37,528,200 37,720,717 (192,517) 64,928,431 61,931,425 2,997,006 Total Assets **Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred** Charges 40,477 43,781 (3,304)4,351,744 4,907,164 Pension & OPEB 555,420 552,116 Total Deferred Outflows of Resource 4,947,641 4,395,525 Liabilities Current & Other Liabilities 3,130,885 3,222,097 (91,212)Long-Term Liabilities: Due Within One Year 437,068 553,231 116,163 Due In More Than One Year: Pension & OPEB 23,485,356 21,100,853 2,384,503 Other Amounts 13,118,345 14,010,804 (892, 459)1,516,995 40,287,817 Total Liabilities 38,770,822 **Deferred Inflows of Resources** 5,800,971 Property Taxes 6,280,473 479,502 Pension & OPEB 2,472,088 2,832,011 (359,923) Total Deferred Inflows of Resources 8,632,982 8,752,561 119,579 **Net Position** Net Investment in Capital Assets 25,134,641 25,477,324 (342,683)80,960 Restricted 2,254,348 2,173,388 Unrestricted (6,553,295)(8,727,566) 2,174,271 20,835,694 18,923,146 Total Net Position 1,912,548 \$ \$

## Table 1

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2021, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the School District also adopted 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 School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/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 asset/liability to equal the School 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 School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2021 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability reported by the retirement board. 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 School 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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

At year end, capital assets represented 58 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and building improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$25,134,641 at June 30, 2021. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$2,254,348, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit balance of \$6,553,295, which is primarily caused by accruals relating to annual pension and OPEB expense as previously discussed.

The increase in equity in pooled cash and investments is due to the reduction in expenditures in fiscal year 2021. Cash balance in cash in segregated and escrow accounts decreased due to money spent for the construction of a stadium in fiscal year 2021. At fiscal year end the construction of the stadium was completed.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School District's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

#### Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2021 and 2020.

	Table 2 s in Net Positi	on				
U	Governmental Activities					
	Restated					
	2021	2020	Change			
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 3,387,422	\$ 3,604,010	\$ (216,588)			
Operating Grants	5,220,597	3,151,903	2,068,694			
Capital Grants	-	131,677	(131,677)			
Total Program Revenues	8,608,019	6,887,590	1,720,429			
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	6,818,073	6,513,573	304,500			
Grants & Entitlements	11,355,186	10,996,282	358,904			
Miscellaneous	80,281	684,537	(604,256)			
Total General Revenues	18,253,540	18,194,392	59,148			
Total Revenues	26,861,559	25,081,982	1,779,577			
Total Revenues	20,001,557	23,001,702	1,77,577			
Program Expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular	10,526,825	10,250,421	276,404			
Special	2,589,599	2,611,672	(22,073)			
Vocational	88,959	161,212	(72,253)			
Other	1,395,108	1,316,432	78,676			
Support Services:						
Pupils	870,891	816,514	54,377			
Instructional Staff	764,345	796,164	(31,819)			
Board of Education	41,591	92,053	(50,462)			
Administration	1,678,220	1,664,083	14,137			
Fiscal	684,645	562,431	122,214			
Business	118,926	129,075	(10,149)			
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,192,393	2,145,547	46,846			
Pupil Transportation	1,353,538	1,590,807	(237,269)			
Central	63,255	64,538	(1,283)			
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services	3:					
Food Service Operations	1,149,214	1,174,996	(25,782)			
Community Services	11,000	-	11,000			
Extracurricular Activities	1,008,148	737,655	270,493			
Debt Service:						
Interest and Fiscal Charges	412,354	625,829	(213,475)			
Total Expenses	24,949,011	24,739,429	209,582			
Change in Net Position	1,912,548	342,553	1,569,995			
Net Position Beginning of Year	18,923,146	18,504,395	418,751			
Restatement - See Note 2	-	76,198	(76,198)			
Net Position End of Year	\$ 20,835,694	\$ 18,923,146	\$ 1,912,548			

### 10

The increase in operating grants in fiscal year 2021 is due to new grants received for COVID relief. Investment earnings decreased due to the spending of bond proceeds in the escrow cash account for the new stadium.

The increase in extracurricular activities program expenses increased due to expenditures for the new the stadium.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 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 entitlements.

	Total Cost	of Service	Net Cost o	of Service
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Instruction:				
	10 50( 925	10 250 421	( 070 720	7 101 0/0
Regular	10,526,825	10,250,421	6,970,739	7,181,869
Special	2,589,599	2,611,672	770,440	947,471
Vocational	88,959	161,212	(58,440)	17,941
Other	1,395,108	1,316,432	1,390,498	1,316,432
Support Services:				
Pupils	870,891	816,514	144,399	347,144
Instructional Staff	764,345	796,164	725,416	770,814
Board of Education	41,591	92,053	41,591	92,053
Administration	1,678,220	1,664,083	1,675,819	1,664,083
Fiscal	684,645	562,431	674,275	561,680
Business	118,926	129,075	118,926	129,075
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,192,393	2,145,547	1,782,083	2,088,059
Pupil Transportation	1,353,538	1,590,807	1,087,478	1,565,509
Central	63,255	64,538	56,055	57,338
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services	:			
Food Service Operations	1,149,214	1,174,996	(1,419)	128,329
Community Services	11,000	-	(500)	-
Extracurricular Activities	1,008,148	737,655	551,278	358,213
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	412,354	625,829	412,354	625,829
Total Expenses	\$ 24,949,011	\$ 24,739,429	\$ 16,340,992	\$ 17,851,839

# Table 3Governmental Activities

2020 amounts were not adjusted for the restatement. Any differences have been determined to be insignificant for analysis purposes.

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 65 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 68

percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

#### Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2021 was an increase of \$3,182,057. This was primarily due to keeping operating expenditures under revenues. Expenditures in the general fund decreased due to expenditures being paid from the CARES Act grants.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2021, the School District did amend its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

#### **Original Budget Compared to Final Budget**

The original budget basis revenue and other financing sources was less than the final budget basis revenue and other financing sources. The majority of this difference was due to an initial underestimation of property taxes, intergovernmental revenue and tuition and fees.

#### Final Budget Compared to Actual Results

Final expenditure appropriations and other financing uses were higher than the actual expenditures as cost savings were recognized mainly in regular instruction, operation and maintenance of plant and pupil transportation for all programs throughout the fiscal year.

This space intentionally left blank.

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2021, the School District had \$37,528,200 invested in capital assets. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2021 balances compared with 2020.

# Table 4Capital Assets at June 30(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
		2021	2020		
Land	\$	387,277	\$	387,277	
Buildings and Improvements		35,200,087		29,200,880	
Improvements Other Than Buildings		605,347		418,473	
Furniture and Equipment		699,867		653,106	
Vehicles		635,622		713,353	
Textbooks		-		15,238	
Construction in Progress				6,332,390	
Total	\$	37,528,200	\$	37,720,717	

See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

#### Debt

Table 5 summarizes bonds outstanding. See Note 12 for additional details.

## Table 5Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities			
	2021 2020			
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 12,381,749	\$ 12,696,480		

#### **Current Issues**

The School District continues to receive strong support from the residents of the School District. The last operating levies passed by the residents of the School District were a renewal in May 2019, which will generate revenue of approximately \$767,000 per year, for a period of five years and a renewal in November 2016, which will generate revenue of \$600,000 per year, for a period of ten years. In November 2018, the School District residents passed a \$7,000,000 bond issue for a new athletic complex which includes a stadium and field house. Also, in May 2005, the School District residents passed an \$8,483,000 bond issue as their local share in an Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Program. The total project cost of \$42,436,000 provided the School District with two new elementary schools, a new

middle school, and a 30,000 square foot addition and renovations to the high school. All of the schools were opened in September 2007.

Real estate tax collections have shown small increases. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation due to Ohio House Bill 920 (passed in 1976). As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Property tax revenue makes up only 25 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2021. Unlike many other school districts, the School District is not primarily dependent upon revenue generated from property taxes.

From a State funding perspective, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional school funding system, one that was neither "adequate" nor "equitable."

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Andrew Bache, Treasurer of Indian Valley Local School District, 100 N. Walnut Street, Gnadenhutten, Ohio 44629 or Andrew.bache@ivschools.org.

### Indian Valley Local School District

#### Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 18,272,400
Investments in Segregated Accounts	10,725
Accrued Interest Receivable	15,150
Intergovernmental Receivable	615,146
Taxes Receivable	7,205,744
Prepaid Items	69,326
Net OPEB Asset	1,211,740
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	387,277
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	37,140,923
Total Assets	64,928,431
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charges on Refunding	40,477
Pension	4,242,763
OPEB	664,401
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,947,641
Liabilities	107 412
Accounts Payable	197,413
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,277,176
Accrued Vacation Payable	86,455
Intergovernmental Payable	501,838
Matured Compensated Absences Payable Long-Term Liabilities:	68,003
Due Within One Year	553,231
Due In More Than One Year:	555,251
Net Pension Liability	21,834,421
Net OPEB Liability	1,650,935
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	13,118,345
Total Liabilities	40,287,817
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	6,280,473
Pension	110,290
OPEB	2,361,798
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,752,561
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,134,641
Restricted for:	25,157,071
Debt Service	1,035,068
Other Purposes	1,219,280
Unrestricted	(6,553,295)
Total Net Position	
1 otat ivet r ostitori	\$ 20,835,694

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

#### Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

		 Progran	n Reve	nues	Rev	Net (Expense) renue and Changes in Net Position
	 Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Co	Operating Grants, ontributions nd Interest	(	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 10,526,825	\$ 2,885,703	\$	670,383	\$	(6,970,739)
Special	2,589,599	201,254		1,617,905		(770,440)
Vocational	88,959	-		147,399		58,440
Other	1,395,108	-		4,610		(1,390,498)
Support Services:						
Pupils	870,891	-		726,492		(144,399)
Instructional Staff	764,345	-		38,929		(725,416)
Board of Education	41,591	-		-		(41,591)
Administration	1,678,220	-		2,401		(1,675,819)
Fiscal	684,645	-		10,370		(674,275)
Business	118,926	-		-		(118,926)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,192,393	41		410,269		(1,782,083)
Pupil Transportation	1,353,538	-		266,060		(1,087,478)
Central	63,255	-		7,200		(56,055)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:						
Food Service Operations	1,149,214	83,046		1,067,587		1,419
Community Services	11,000	-		11,500		500
Extracurricular Activities	1,008,148	217,378		239,492		(551,278)
Debt Service:						
Interest and Fiscal Charges	412,354	-		-		(412,354)
Total	\$ 24,949,011	\$ 3,387,422	\$	5,220,597		(16,340,992)

#### General Revenues

5,832,872
892,531
92,670
11,355,186
43,917
 36,364
 18,253,540
1,912,548
 18,923,146
\$ 20,835,694
\$

### Indian Valley Local School District

## Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Investments in Segregated Accounts Accrued Interest Receivable Interfund Receivable Intergovernmental Receivable Taxes Receivable Prepaid Items <i>Total Assets</i>	<pre>\$ 16,118,480</pre>	\$ 2,153,920 10,725 - 404,446 1,037,951 8,654 \$ 3,615,696	<pre>\$ 18,272,400 10,725 15,150 19,867 615,146 7,205,744 69,326 \$ 26,208,358</pre>
Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Intergovernmental Payable Interfund Payable Matured Compensated Absences Payable <i>Total Liabilities</i>	\$ 135,484 1,971,977 468,236 68,003 2,643,700	\$ 61,929 305,199 33,602 19,867 - 420,597	\$ 197,413 2,277,176 501,838 19,867 68,003 3,064,297
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b> Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year Unavailable Revenue Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,375,802 409,806 5,785,608	904,671 247,205 1,151,876	6,280,473 657,011 6,937,484
Fund Balances Nonspendable Restricted Assigned Unassigned Total Fund Balance	60,672 189,973 13,912,709 14,163,354	8,654 2,128,944 (94,375) 2,043,223	69,326 2,128,944 189,973 13,818,334 16,206,577
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 22,592,662	\$ 3,615,696	\$ 26,208,358

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 16,206,577
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		37,528,200
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Intergovernmental	\$ 210,554	
Delinquent Property Taxes	254,444	
Excess Costs	192,013	657,011
Unamortized loss on refunding represents deferred outflows, which do not use current financial resources		40 477
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		40,477
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period, therefore,		
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	1,211,740	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	4,242,763	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	664,401	
Net Pension Liability	(21,834,421)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,650,935)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(110,290)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(2,361,798)	(19,838,540)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bonds	(12,045,000)	
Unamortized Bond Premium	(12,045,000) (248,105)	
Capital Appreciation Bonds	(140,931)	
Accretion of Interest - Capital Appreciation Bonds	(195,818)	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(86,455)	
Compensated Absences	(1,041,722)	(13,758,031)
-		<u>`</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 20,835,694

#### Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes Intergovernmental Investment Income Tuition and Fees Extracurricular Activities Charges for Services Rent Contributions and Donations Miscellaneous <i>Total Revenues</i>	\$ 5,844,986 12,101,643 43,917 3,098,211 11,963 - 22,745 43,618 31,435 21,198,518	\$ 989,871 4,123,001 1,188 - 205,415 83,087 - 190,506 4,929 5,597,997	\$ 6,834,857 16,224,644 45,105 3,098,211 217,378 83,087 22,745 234,124 36,364 26,796,515
Expenditures Current: Instruction:	8 140 615	640 202	9 709 009
Regular Special	8,149,615 1,665,096	649,293 813,533	8,798,908 2,478,629
Vocational	81,990	4,762	86,752
Other	1,373,995	4,610	1,378,605
Support Services:			
Pupils	233,119	615,540	848,659
Instructional Staff	670,015	43,429	713,444
Board of Education	41,591	-	41,591
Administration	1,593,683	2,401	1,596,084
Fiscal	652,740	28,830	681,570
Business	118,468	-	118,468
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,613,201	475,045	2,088,246
Pupil Transportation	991,046	236,301	1,227,347
Central	50,139	7,200	57,339
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:		1 000 524	1 002 524
Food Service Operations	-	1,082,534	1,082,534
Community Services Extracurricular Activities	703,793	11,000 441,036	11,000 1,144,829
Capital Outlay	77,970	971,184	1,049,154
Debt Service	11,910	<i>J</i> /1,10 <del>4</del>	1,047,134
Principal Retirement	_	355,000	355,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	389,038	389,038
Total Expenditures	18,016,461	6,130,736	24,147,197
	,,	, , *	, ., . ,
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,182,057	(532,739)	2,649,318
Fund Balances Beginning of Year, Restated (See Note 2)	10,981,297	2,575,962	13,557,259
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 14,163,354	\$ 2,043,223	\$ 16,206,577

# Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio 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, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	2,649,318
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 activites, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$     1,486,685 (1,663,964)		(177,279)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(15,238)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Intergovernmental	115,827		
Property Taxes	(16,784)		< <b>7</b> 0 4 4
Excess Costs	(33,999)		65,044
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			
General Obligation Bonds			355,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, and bond premium and the gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued. Amortization of Premium on Bonds Amortization of Refunding Loss	20,257 (3,304)		16,953
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB	1,592,669 43,586		1,636,255
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	(3,060,155) 36,461		(3,023,694)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Accrued Vacation Leave Payable Compensated Absences	5,150 441,308		446,458
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is allocated as an expense over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities.			(40,269)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	1,912,548
Change in the Losition of Obvertimental Activities		φ	1,912,040

#### Indian Valley Local School District

 Tuscarawas County, Ohio

 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in

Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 5,525,000	\$ 5,875,000	\$ 5,878,579	\$ 3,579	
Intergovernmental	11,737,600	12,085,600	12,091,406	5,806	
Investment Income	146,000	146,000	108,658	(37,342)	
Tuition and Fees	2,916,500	3,081,500	3,098,211	16,711	
Rent	3,000	3,000	22,745	19,745	
Contributions and Donations	3,000	20,000	37,892	17,892	
Miscellaneous	18,000	18,000	8,535	(9,465)	
Total Revenues	20,349,100	21,229,100	21,246,026	16,926	
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	9,140,924	9,140,924	8,143,497	997,427	
Special	1,843,569	1,843,569	1,681,063	162,506	
Vocational	178,601	178,601	101,727	76,874	
Other	1,449,050	1,449,050	1,328,065	120,985	
Support Services:	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, .,	,,	- ,	
Pupils	376,320	376,320	243,234	133,086	
Instructional Staff	790,985	790,985	675,602	115,383	
Board of Education	78,700	78,700	71,047	7,653	
Administration	1,660,473	1,660,473	1,545,890	114,583	
Fiscal	626,602	626,602	653,531	(26,929)	
Business	113,200	113,200	109,573	3,627	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,271,707	2,271,707	1,713,944	557,763	
Pupil Transportation	1,771,659	1,771,659	1,067,560	704,099	
Central	57,650	57,650	50,523	7,127	
Extracurricular Activities	590,950	590,950	636,611	(45,661)	
Capital Outlay	213,000	213,000	77,970	135,030	
Total Expenditures	21,163,390	21,163,390	18,099,837	3,063,553	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Expenditures	(814,290)	65,710	3,146,189	3,080,479	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>.</u>				
<b>e</b>	15,000	15 000	6,124	(0.076)	
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures Advances In	,	15,000	0,124	(8,876)	
Advances In Advances Out	2,000 (5,000)	2,000 (5,000)	-	(2,000) 5,000	
			6,124		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	12,000	12,000	0,124	(5,876)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(802,290)	77,710	3,152,313	3,074,603	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	12,411,868	12,411,868	12,411,868	-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	146,308	146,308	146,308		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 11,755,886	\$ 12,635,886	\$ 15,710,489	\$ 3,074,603	

This page intentionally left blank.

#### NOTE 1: NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The Indian Valley Local School District (the "School District") was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District is a school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members, and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the School District.

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

The School District is involved with the Gnadenhutten Public Library, which is defined as a related organization, the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency Information Technology Center Council of Governments (OME-RESA), the Buckeye Career Center and the Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council, which are defined as jointly governed organizations, and the Portage Area School Consortium, which is an insurance purchasing pool. Additional information concerning these organizations is presented in Notes 14, 15 and 16.

Management believes the basic financial statements included in the report represent all of the funds of the School District over which the School District has the ability to exercise direct operating control. There are no component units.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School 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 entity for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School District's significant accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

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

*Government-wide Financial Statements* The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

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

*Fund Financial Statements* During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

#### **B.** Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There is one category of funds: governmental.

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

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

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

#### C. Measurement Focus

*Government-wide Financial Statements* 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 School District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

**Fund Financial Statements** 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.

#### 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. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

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

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, for pension and OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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 until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2021, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2022 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and 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 School District, unavailable revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

*Expenses/Expenditures* On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement 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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2021, investments were limited to Federal Home Loan Mortgage notes, Federal Farm Credit Bank notes, Federal Home Loan Bank notes, commercial paper, money mutual market, STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio) and certificates of deposit.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value.

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

For the fiscal year 2021, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2021 amounted to \$43,917, which includes \$4,304 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

#### F. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District's capitalization threshold is \$2,500 for its general capital assets. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Building Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Improvements Other Than Buildings	20 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	8 Years

#### G. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are reported as "due to/due from other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental columns of the Statement of Net Position.

#### H. Compensated Absences

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 employer 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 it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid.

#### I. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net positon 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.

#### J. Bond Premiums

Bond premiums are recorded as another financing sources on the governmental fund statements. The bond premiums are amortized over the term of the bond using the straight-line method on the government-wide statements since the results are not significantly different from the effective-interest or bonds outstanding methods. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable.

#### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities 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 that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. 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. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. 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 School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes instructional activities, grants and extracurricular activities. At June 30, 2021, none of the School District's net position was restricted by enabling legislation.

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

#### M. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

*Assigned* – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

## N. 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

## **O.** Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal 2021.

## P. Estimates

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

## Q. Budgetary Data

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the alternative tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The alternative 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's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School 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 budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate in effect when the final appropriations were passed.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated revenues. The amounts reported as the 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 in the budgetary statements reflect the final appropriations passed by the Board during the year.

#### **R.** Implementation of New Accounting Policies

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, GASB No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates* and GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.* 

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 School District reviewed its funds for proper classification, and any fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the School District's financial statements (see below).

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 93 addresses accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates (IBORs) with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The implementation of certain provisions (all except for paragraphs 13 and 14, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021), of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 98 establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym *ACFR*. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 98 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

#### Restatement of Net Position/Fund Balances

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2020:

	Go	Governmental		
		Activities		
Net Position, June 30, 2020	\$	18,846,948		
GASB Statement No. 84		76,198		
Restated Net Position, June 30, 2020	\$	18,923,146		

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fund balance as reported June 30, 2020:

		Other	
	Go	Governmental	
		Funds	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020	\$	2,499,764	
GASB Statement No. 84		76,198	
Restated Fund Balance, June 30, 2020	\$	2,575,962	

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fiduciary net position as reported June 30, 2020:

		Fiduciary Funds		
	Priva	te Purpose		
	Trust		Agency	
Net Position, June 30, 2020	\$	11,332	\$	-
GASB Statement No. 84		(11,332)		-
Adjustments:				
Assets		-		(64,866)
Liabilities		-		64,866
Restated Net Position, June 30, 2020	\$	-	\$	

#### **NOTE 3: ACCOUNTABILITY**

Fund balances at June 30, 2021 included the following individual fund deficits:

	Ι	Deficit	
	Fund Balance		
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds:			
Title VI-R	\$	6,668	
Esser		3,209	
Title VI		45,795	
Title I		38,703	
	\$	94,375	

The deficits resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in the nonmajor fund and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

## NOTE 4: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. Revenues and other sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses and other uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund.

GAAP Basis	\$ 3,182,057
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	94,221
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	129,225
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere **	30,796
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (283,986)
Budget Basis	\$ 3,152,313

\*\* As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the public school support fund.

#### NOTE 5: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits 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 monies are those 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.

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 or 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, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4. Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed 180 days and 270 days, respectively, 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.

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 School 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 School District or, if the securities are not represented by certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

## Segregated Funds

A certificate of deposit for scholarships is maintained separately from the School District's deposits. The carrying amount of the deposit is reported as "Investments in Segregated Accounts."

## **Deposits**

At June 30, 2021, the carrying amount of all School District deposits was \$290,985, which includes \$1,579 of cash on hand. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures*, as of June 30, 2021, \$227,472 of the School District's bank balance of \$488,197 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$260,725 was covered by the FDIC.

*Custodial Credit Risk* Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the School District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- 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 required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

#### Investments

The following table includes the investment, maturity and percentage and total of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2021:

S&P						ment Maturities		
Global		Me	asurement		i	n Months		
Rating	Investment		Amount	 0-12		13-36	 Over 36	% Total
	Net Asset Value (NAV):							
AAAm	Government Agency Mutual Fund	\$	14,163	\$ 14,163	\$	-	\$ -	0.08%
AAAm	STAR Ohio		8,423,497	8,423,497		-	-	46.81%
	Fair Value:							
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		4,100,828	1,168,838		2,816,387	115,603	22.79%
A-1	Commercial Paper		3,912,070	3,912,070		-	-	21.74%
AA+	Federal Farm Credit Banks		285,563	-		285,563	-	1.59%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Banks		299,686	-		-	299,686	1.67%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage		956,333	 -		499,420	 456,913	5.32%
	Total	\$	17,992,140	\$ 13,518,568	\$	3,601,370	\$ 872,202	100.00%

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2021. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

*Concentration of Credit Risk* The School District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The percentage of total investments is listed in the table above.

*Credit Risk* The School District has no investment policy that specifically addresses credit risk. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2021, is 54 days.

## NOTE 6: RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2021 consisted of property taxes, intergovernmental, interfund 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.

## NOTE 7: PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2021 represents collections of calendar year 2020 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2021 were levied after April 1, 2020, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2020, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually.

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 revenue received in calendar 2021 represents collections of calendar year 2020 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2021 became a lien December 31, 2019, were levied after April 1, 2020 and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value. The School District receives property taxes from Tuscarawas County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2021, are available to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2021, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the delayed personal property tax and the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

On an accrual basis, 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 2021 taxes were collected are:

	2020 Sec	ond	2021 First			
	Half Collec	tions	Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Real Estate	\$ 181,355,650	78.46%	\$ 182,189,950	73.66%		
Public Utility Personal Property	49,788,300	21.54%	65,153,900	26.34%		
	\$ 231,143,950	100.00%	\$ 247,343,850	100.00%		
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$ 40.20		\$ 39.90			

This space intentionally left blank.

## NOTE 8: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2021
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:		<u>.</u>	•	
Land	\$ 387,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 387,277
Construction in Progress	6,332,390	989,726	(7,322,116)	-
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	6,719,667	989,726	(7,322,116)	387,277
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	51,363,718	7,339,713	-	58,703,431
Improvements Other Than Buildings	1,353,877	228,807	-	1,582,684
Furniture and Equipment	1,949,212	162,224	-	2,111,436
Vehicles	2,415,381	88,331	(218,826)	2,284,886
Library and Textbooks	1,049,460	-	(1,049,460)	
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	58,131,648	7,819,075	(1,268,286)	64,682,437
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	(22,162,838)	(1,340,506)	-	(23,503,344)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(935,404)	(41,933)	-	(977,337)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,296,106)	(115,463)	-	(1,411,569)
Vehicles	(1,702,028)	(166,062)	218,826	(1,649,264)
Library and Textbooks	(1,034,222)	-	1,034,222	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(27,130,598)	(1,663,964)	* 1,253,048	(27,541,514)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	31,001,050	6,155,111	(15,238)	37,140,923
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 37,720,717	\$ 7,144,837	\$ (7,337,354)	\$ 37,528,200

\* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,277,180
Special	506
Vocational	1,805
Support Services:	
Administration	2,665
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	73,261
Pupil Transportation	168,317
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	34,132
Extracurricular Activities	 106,098
Total Depreciation	\$ 1,663,964

#### NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. General Insurance

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The School District has a comprehensive property and casualty policy with a deductible of \$2,500 per incident on property and equipment. The School District's comprehensive property and casualty policy aggregate limit is approximately \$83,800,000. The School District's vehicle insurance policy limit is \$1,000,000 with a \$1,000 collision and comprehensive deductible. All board members, administrators, and employees are covered under a school district liability policy. Additionally, the School District carries an excess (umbrella) liability policy. The limits of this coverage are \$3,000,000 per occurrence and \$3,000,000 in aggregate. Claims did not exceed coverage in the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President and Superintendent have a \$25,000 position bond. The Treasurer is covered under a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000. All other school employees who are responsible for handling funds are covered by a \$10,000 fidelity bond.

#### C. Workers' Compensation

The School District pays the State Workers' Compensation System, a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. The School District is a member of the group experience rating program with the Better Business Bureau of Central Ohio through Sheakley Uniservice, an insurance purchasing pool. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

#### D. Employee Health Insurance

The School District is a member of the Portage Area School Consortium (the Consortium). The Consortium is a regional council of governments established pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code, consisting of various school districts in the Portage County, Ohio area. The Consortium is a stand-alone entity, comprised of two stand-alone Pools; the Portage Area School Consortium Property and Casualty Pool and the Portage Area School Consortium Health and Welfare Insurance Pool. These Pools were established by the Consortium on August 5, 1988 to provide property and casualty risk management services and risk sharing to its members. The Pools were established as local government risk pools under Section 1744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code and are not subject to federal tax filing requirements.

Beginning July 1, 2007, the School District is a member of the Portage Area School Consortium Health and Welfare Insurance Pool (the Consortium), a shared risk pool (See Note 16), through which a cooperative Health Benefit Program was created for the benefit of its members. The Health Benefit Program (the Program) is an employee health benefit plan which covers the participating members' employees. The Consortium acts as a fiscal agent for the cash funds paid into the program by the participating school districts. These funds are pooled together for the purposes of paying health benefit claims of employees and their covered dependents, administrative expenses of the program and premiums for stop-loss insurance coverage. A reserve exists which is to cover any unpaid claims if the School District were to withdraw from the pool. If the reserve would not cover such claims, the School District would be liable for any costs above the reserve.

## NOTE 10: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

#### Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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 this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 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 (assets) 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/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

Plan Description – School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a statewide, 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2021.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$374,106 for fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, \$39,538 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased through 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. Eligibility changes for actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

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

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

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. New members 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. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. 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. The statutory employer rate is 14 percent and the statutory member rate is 14 percent of covered payroll. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The 2021 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,218,563 for fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, \$223,006 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:						
Current Measurement Date		0.07788810%		0.06894707%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.07082980%			0.06822811%		
Change in Proportionate Share		0.00705830%		0.00071896%		
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	5,151,683	\$	16,682,738	\$	21,834,421
Pension Expense	\$	771,716	\$	2,288,439	\$	3,060,155

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

At June 30, 2021 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

## Indian Valley Local School District

Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 10,007	\$ 37,431	\$ 47,438
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	327,025	811,284	1,138,309
Changes of Assumptions	-	895,540	895,540
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	250,766	318,041	568,807
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 374,106	 1,218,563	 1,592,669
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 961,904	\$ 3,280,859	\$ 4,242,763
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ -	\$ 106,676	\$ 106,676
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	 3,614	 -	 3,614
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,614	\$ 106,676	\$ 110,290

\$1,592,669 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. 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:						
2022	\$ 153,752	\$	718,304	\$	872,056	
2023	191,733		325,094		516,827	
2024	136,310		514,593		650,903	
2025	 102,389		397,629		500,018	
	\$ 584,184	\$	1,955,620	\$	2,539,804	

#### **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 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. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2130.

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, 2020, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed)
Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent, net of investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following
	commencement

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

## Indian Valley Local School District

**Tuscarawas County, Ohio** Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	1.85 %
US Stocks	22.50	5.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	6.50
Fixed Income	19.00	2.85
Private Equity	12.00	7.60
Real Assets	17.00	6.60
Multi-Asset Strategies	5.00	6.65
Total	100.00 %	

**Discount Rate** Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 24-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease			Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	7,057,177	\$	5,151,683	\$	3,552,938	

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation, were based on the results of the latest available actuarial experience study, which is for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

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

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

**Discount Rate**. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are 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, 2020. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

## Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Current					
	19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	19	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	23,753,314	\$	16,682,738	\$	10,691,013

## NOTE 11: DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2021, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2021, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$43,586, which is reported as an intergovernmental 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 were discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

## Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS	 STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):				
Current Measurement Date		0.07596400%	0.06894700%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.07057200%	 0.06822800%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00539200%		0.00071900%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	1,650,935	\$ (1,211,740)	
OPEB Expense	\$	28,528	\$ (64,987)	\$ (36,459)

At June 30, 2021, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

č	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 21,683	\$ 77,644	\$ 99,327
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	18,603	42,470	61,073
Changes of Assumptions	281,430	20,002	301,432
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	114,672	44,311	158,983
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 43,586	 -	 43,586
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 479,974	\$ 184,427	\$ 664,401

## Indian Valley Local School District

Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 839,623	\$ 241,363	\$ 1,080,986
Changes of Assumptions	41,582	1,150,952	1,192,534
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	50,671	37,607	88,278
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 931,876	\$ 1,429,922	\$ 2,361,798

\$43,586 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. 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:					
2022	\$ (102,149)	\$	(305,845)	\$	(407,994)
2023	(100,803)		(277,099)		(377,902)
2024	(101,021)		(267,013)		(368,034)
2025	(100,710)		(274,529)		(375,239)
2026	(70,524)		(62,623)		(133,147)
Thereafter	 (20,281)		(58,386)		(78,667)
	\$ (495,488)	\$	(1,245,495)	\$	(1,740,983)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020, are presented below:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	2.45 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.13 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	2.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent - 4.75 percent
Medicare	5.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

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

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 (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer time frame. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

## Indian Valley Local School District

Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	1.85 %
US Stocks	22.50	5.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	6.50
Fixed Income	19.00	2.85
Private Equity	12.00	7.60
Real Assets	17.00	6.60
Multi-Asset Strategies	5.00	6.65
Total	100.00 %	

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 was 2.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2020 was 3.22 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2034. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 2.45 percent, as of June 30, 2020 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.63 percent) and higher (3.63 percent) than the current discount rate (2.63 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,020,717	\$	1,650,935	\$	1,356,979
	1%	Decrease	Т	Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,299,995	\$	1,650,935	\$	2,120,259

#### **Actuarial Assumptions – STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation Projected Salary Increases Payroll Increases	<ul> <li>2.50 percent</li> <li>12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65</li> <li>3.00 percent</li> </ul>						
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation						
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent						
Health Care Cost Trend Rates							
Medical	Initial	Ultimate					
Pre-Medicare	5.00 percent	4.00 percent					
Medicare	-6.69 percent	4.00 percent					
Prescription Drug							
Pre-Medicare	6.50 percent	4.00 percent					
Medicare	11.87 percent	4.00 percent					

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

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

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

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

				Current		
	1%	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	10	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(1,054,295)	\$	(1,211,740)	\$	(1,345,331)
	1%	6 Decrease	Т	Current Frend Rate	10	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(1,337,039)	\$	(1,211,740)	\$	(1,059,113)

This space intentionally left blank.

## NOTE 12: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year consist of the following:

	(	Balance 06/30/2020	ŀ	Additions	R	eductions		Balance 6/30/2021		Due in Dne Year
Governmental Activities:										
General Obligation Bonds:										
2014 Classroom Facilities and										
School Improvement Bonds										
Serial Bonds	\$	5,435,000	\$	-	\$	(350,000)	\$	5,085,000	\$	-
Capital Appreciation Bonds		140,931		-		-		140,931		140,931
Accretion on Bonds		155,549		40,269		-		195,818		195,818
Unamortized Premium		268,362		-		(20,257)		248,105		-
2019 Classroom Facilities and										
School Improvement Bonds										
Serial Bonds		1,745,000		-		(5,000)		1,740,000		170,000
Term Bonds		5,220,000					5,220,000			-
Total General Obligation										
Bonds		12,964,842		40,269		(375,257)		12,629,854		506,749
Net Pension/ OPEB Liability:										
Pension		19,326,108		2,508,313		-		21,834,421		-
OPEB		1,774,745		-		(123,810)		1,650,935		-
Total Net Pension/ OPEB Liability:		21,100,853		2,508,313		(123,810)		23,485,356		-
Other Long-Term Obligations:										
Compensated Absences		1,483,030		-		(441,308)		1,041,722		46,482
Total General Long-Term		, , -						, ,		,
Obligations	\$	35,548,725	\$	2,548,582	\$	(940,375)	\$	37,156,932	\$	553,231

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

#### 2014 Classroom Facilities and School Improvement Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On October 9, 2014 the School District issued \$6,084,997 of general obligation bonds, which included serial term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$5,515,000, \$105,000 and \$464,997, respectively. The bonds refunded \$6,085,000 of outstanding 2005 School Improvement General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty-eight year period with final maturity at December 1, 2033. At the date of refunding, \$6,339,269 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. The refunded bonds were called on June 30, 2015.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$384,816, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of the premium for fiscal year 2021 was \$20,257. The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$62,781. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources - deferred charges on refunding, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of this difference for fiscal year 2021 was \$3,304.

The \$6,084,997 bond issue consists of serial, term and capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds were issued with a varying interest rate of 1.00 - 4.00 percent.

The bonds maturing after December 1, 2022 are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part, on any date in order of maturity as determined by the School District and by lot within a maturity, at the option of the Board of Education on or after December 1, 2021.

The capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2015 through December 1, 2016 and December 1, 2021 with a compounded interest rate of 13.358 percent. These bonds were purchased at a substantial discount at the time of issuance. At maturity, all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder receives the face value of the bond. As the value of the bond increases, the accretion is reflected as principal liability. The maturity amount of the bonds is \$735,000. For fiscal year 2021 the accretion amount was \$40,269.

## 2019 School District Facilities Improvement Bonds

On December 1, 2019, the School District issued \$6,965,000 in voted general obligation bonds, which included serial and term bonds in the amount of \$1,745,000 and \$5,220,000, respectively. The general obligation bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding bond anticipation notes and finance certain permanent improvements. The bonds were issued for a twenty-eight year period with final maturity at December 1, 2047.

The \$6,965,000 bond issue consists of serial and term bonds. The serial bonds were issued with a varying interest rate of 2.00 - 3.00 percent. The term bonds that are maturing December 1, 2034, December 1, 2039, December 1, 2043 and December 1, 2047 together with 2034 term bonds and 2039 term bonds with an interest rate of 3.00 percent are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

This space intentionally left blank.

#### Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

_	2034 Term bonds
Fiscal Year	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2031	\$ 225,000
2032	230,000
2033	235,000
2034	245,000
2035	250,000 (a)
	2039 Term bonds
Fiscal Year	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2036	\$ 260,000
2037	265,000
2038	275,000
2039	280,000
2040	290,000 (a)
	2043 Term bonds
Fiscal Year	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2041	\$ 300,000
2042	310,000
2043	320,000
2044	325,000 (a)
	2047 Term bonds
Fiscal Year	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2045	\$ 335,000
2046	345,000
2047	360,000
2048	370,000 (a)

(a) Remaining principal balance scheduled to be paid at stated maturity of corresponding term bonds.

Term bonds redeemed by other than mandatory redemption, or purchased for cancellation, may be credited against the applicable mandatory redemption requirement for the corresponding term bond.

The bonds maturing after December 1, 2027 are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part, on any date in order of maturity as determined by the School District and by lot within a maturity, at the option of the Board of Education on or after December 1, 2026.

The classroom facilities bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

## Other Long-Term Debt

The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and the food service fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds and capital appreciation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	 General Oblig	gatior	ation Bonds Capital Appre			ciation Bonds			Totals																				
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest	Р	rincipal	Α	ccretion		Principal	Interest/Accretion																			
2022	\$ 170,000	\$	382,138	\$	\$ 140,931		214,069	\$	310,931	\$	596,207																		
2023	535,000		372,450		-		-		-		-		-	535,000			372,450												
2024	550,000		358,443						550,000		358,443																		
2025	555,000		343,249		-		- 4				343,249																		
2026	580,000		326,225		-				580,000		326,225																		
2027-2031	3,180,000		1,333,690		-		-	3,180,000			1,333,690																		
2032-2036	2,700,000		750,400	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			-		2,700,000		750,400
2037-2041	1,410,000		463,050	-		-			-		1,410,000		463,050																
2042-2046	1,635,000		234,675		-		-				-	1,635,000			234,675														
2047-2048	 730,000		22,050		-		-		-	730,000			22,050																
Total	\$ 12,045,000	\$	4,586,370	\$	140,931	\$	214,069	\$	12,185,931	\$	4,800,439																		

## NOTE 13: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The general fund has interfund receivable in the amount of \$19,867 and the ESSER fund has a corresponding interfund payable of the same amount. The primary purpose of the interfund loan was to cover costs where revenue was not received by June 30. The interfund loan will be repaid once the anticipated revenue is received. The interfund loan is expected to be repaid within one year.

## NOTE 14: RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Gnadenhutten Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the School District for operational subsidies. Although the School District does serve as a taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax levy, the rate and purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Gnadenhutten Public Library, Clerk/Treasurer, Gnadenhutten, Ohio.

## NOTE 15: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

# A. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency Information Technology Center Council of Governments (OME-RESA)

The School District participates in the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency Information Technology Center Council of Governments (OME-RESA). OME-RESA was created as a separate regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board comprised of a representative from each participating school district. The Board exercised total control over the operations of OME-RESA including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the Board. OME-RESA provides information technology and internet access to member districts, as well as cooperative purchasing programs. During fiscal year 2021, the total amount paid to OME-RESA from the School District was \$90,477 for basic service charges. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent. To obtain financial information write to Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency, Treasurer, at 2023 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

## **B.** Buckeye Career Center

The Buckeye Career Center (the Career Center), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of State of Ohio. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

#### C. Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council

The Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council (TCTIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. TCTIRC has 56 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, 22 members appointed by municipal corporations, 12 members appointed by township trustees, two members from the County Auditor's office, one Economic Development and Finance Alliance member, and 16 members appointed by Boards of Education located within the County. TCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the Council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority which approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council. The continued existence of the TCTIRC is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

#### NOTE 16: INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

The Portage Area School Consortium (the Consortium) is a regional council of governments established pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code, consisting of various school districts in the Portage County, Ohio area. The Consortium is a stand-alone entity, comprised of two stand-alone Pools; the Portage Area School Consortium Property and Casualty Pool and the Portage Area School Consortium Health and Welfare Insurance Pool. These Pools were established by the Consortium on August 5, 1988 to provide property and casualty risk management services and risk sharing to its members. The Pools were established as local government risk pools under Section 1744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code and are not subject to federal tax filing requirements.

The Ohio Revised Code Section 167.04 requires the Consortium to adopt bylaws designating the officers of the Consortium and their method of selection, creating a governing body to act for the Consortium, appointing a fiscal officer, and providing for the conduct of the Consortium's business. The Assembly is the legislative and managerial body of the Consortium. The Assembly is composed of representation of the member schools. The member school's governing body appoints one representative to the Consortium (usually the superintendent or designee). In the case of a member that is a school district, that representative shall be an executive appointed by the board of education. The Assembly serves without compensation.

## NOTE 17: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

## A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2021, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

## B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

## NOTE 18: COMMITMENTS

Outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds include \$189,973 in the general fund and \$57,309 in the nonmajor governmental funds.

#### NOTE 19: SET-ASIDES

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

## Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

		Capital
	Ac	equisition
Set-aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2020	\$	-
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		335,428
Current Year Qualifying Disbursements		(514,671)
Current Year Offsets		(146,465)
Totals	\$	(325,708)
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to		
Future Fiscal Years	\$	
Set-Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2021	\$	-

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

#### NOTE 20: COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During fiscal year 2021, the School District received Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding. Additional funding has been made available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, passed by Congress on December 21, 2020 and/or the American Rescue Plan Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 2021.

## NOTE 21: FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

#### Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:				
Prepaids	\$ 60,672	\$	8,654	\$ 69,326
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	-		1,001,832	1,001,832
Capital Outlay	-		-	-
Facilities Maintenance	-		513,301	513,301
Student Activities	-		107,489	107,489
Food Services	-		401,246	401,246
Other Purposes	 		105,076	105,076
Total Restricted	 		2,128,944	 2,128,944
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances:				
Instruction	29,387		-	29,387
Support Services	153,753		-	153,753
Extracurricular Activities	6,833		-	6,833
Capital Outlay	-		-	-
Subsequent Year Appropriations	 -		-	 -
Total Assigned	 189,973			 189,973
Unassigned	 13,912,709		(94,375)	13,818,334
Total Fund Balance	\$ 14,163,354	\$ 2	2,043,223	\$ 16,206,577

#### NOTE 22: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For fiscal year 2022, school district foundation funding received from the State of Ohio will be funded using a direct funding model. Under this new model, community school, STEM school, scholarship, and open enrollment funding will be directly funded by the State of Ohio to the respective educating schools. For fiscal year 2021 and prior, the amounts related to students who were residents of the School District were funded to the School District who, in turn, made the payment to the educating school. For fiscal year 2021, the School District reported \$979,455 in revenues and expenditures/expenses related to these programs. Also during fiscal year 2021, the school district reported \$2,779,318 in tuition and fees from the resident school districts which will be direct funded to the School District as the educating entity in fiscal year 2022. This new funding system calculates a unique base cost and a unique "per-pupil local capacity amount" for each school district. The School District's state core foundation funding is then calculated. Any change in funding will be subject to a phase in percentage of 16.67 percent for fiscal year 2022 and 33.33 percent for fiscal year 2023.

On September 2, 2021, the School District issued \$4,905,000 of classroom facilities and school improvement refunding bonds, series 2021 for the purpose of refunding classroom facilities and improvement refunded bonds, series 2014, dated October 9, 2014, scheduled to mature on December 1 in the years 2022 through 2033. The bonds will have an interest rate of two percent and mature on December 1, 2033.

#### Indian Valley Local School District

#### Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

#### Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2021	2020	2019	2018
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07788810%	0.07082980%	0.07144980%	0.07142660%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,151,683	\$ 4,237,871	\$ 4,092,062	\$ 4,267,582
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,675,679	\$ 2,553,756	\$ 2,396,007	\$ 2,391,514
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	192.54%	165.95%	170.79%	178.45%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06894707%	0.06822811%	0.06745468%	0.06736697%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 16,682,738	\$ 15,088,237	\$ 14,831,770	\$ 16,003,168
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,396,150	\$ 7,967,671	\$ 7,871,736	\$ 7,519,736
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	198.70%	189.37%	188.42%	212.82%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.50%	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

2017	2016	2015	2014
0.06961050%	0.06859390%	0.06895400%	0.06895400%
\$ 5,094,846	\$ 3,914,034	\$ 3,489,723	\$ 4,100,473
\$ 2,191,086	\$ 2,061,009	\$ 2,073,586	\$ 1,968,743
232.53% 62.98%	189.91% 69.16%	168.29% 71.70%	208.28% 65.52%
0.06556842%	0.06491489%	0.06446682%	0.06446682%
\$ 21,947,727	\$ 17,940,577	\$ 15,680,562	\$ 18,678,582
\$ 6,986,800	\$ 6,871,486	\$ 6,727,885	\$ 6,605,769
314.13%	261.09%	233.07%	282.76%
66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

#### Indian Valley Local School District

Tuscarawas County, Ohio

## Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 374,106	\$ 374,595	\$ 344,757	\$ 323,461
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (374,106)	 (374,595)	 (344,757)	 (323,461)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,672,186	\$ 2,675,679	\$ 2,553,756	\$ 2,396,007
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,218,563	\$ 1,175,461	\$ 1,115,474	\$ 1,102,043
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,218,563)	 (1,175,461)	 (1,115,474)	 (1,102,043)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,704,021	\$ 8,396,150	\$ 7,967,671	\$ 7,871,736
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012
\$ 334,812	\$ 306,752	\$ 271,641	\$ 287,399	\$ 272,474	\$ 267,793
 (334,812)	 (306,752)	 (271,641)	 (287,399)	 (272,474)	 (267,793)
\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ _	\$ -
\$ 2,391,514	\$ 2,191,086	\$ 2,061,009	\$ 2,073,586	\$ 1,968,743	\$ 1,991,026
14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%
\$ 1,052,763	\$ 978,152	\$ 962,008	\$ 874,625	\$ 858,750	\$ 861,766
 (1,052,763)	 (978,152)	 (962,008)	 (874,625)	 (858,750)	 (861,766)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 
\$ 7,519,736	\$ 6,986,800	\$ 6,871,486	\$ 6,727,885	\$ 6,605,769	\$ 6,628,969
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

This page intentionally left blank.

#### Indian Valley Local School District

# Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2021	 2020	 2019	2018	 2017
School Employees Retrement System (SERS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.075964%	0.07057230%	0.07264660%	0.07229640%	0.07046548%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,650,935	\$ 1,774,745	\$ 2,015,413	\$ 1,940,245	\$ 2,008,527
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,675,679	\$ 2,553,756	\$ 2,396,007	\$ 2,391,514	\$ 2,191,086
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	61.70%	69.50%	84.12%	81.13%	91.67%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.068947%	0.06822800%	0.06745468%	0.06736697%	0.06556842%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,211,740)	\$ (1,130,019)	\$ (1,083,928)	\$ 2,628,411	\$ 3,506,616
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,396,150	\$ 7,967,671	\$ 7,871,736	\$ 7,519,736	\$ 6,986,800
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.43%	-14.18%	-13.77%	34.95%	50.19%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	182.10%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

#### Indian Valley Local School District

Tuscarawas County, Ohio

# Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB

Last	Ton	Fiscal	Voars
Lusi	1611	riscui	rears

	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 43,586	\$ 25,810	\$ 46,404	\$ 51,941
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (43,586)	 (25,810)	 (46,404)	 (51,941)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,672,186	\$ 2,675,679	\$ 2,553,756	\$ 2,396,007
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.63%	0.96%	1.82%	2.17%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 	 	 	 
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,704,021	\$ 8,396,150	\$ 7,967,671	\$ 7,871,736
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012
\$ 38,547	\$ 35,325	\$ 52,964	\$ 35,947	\$ 36,194	\$ 44,116
 (38,547)	 (35,325)	 (52,964)	 (35,947)	 (36,194)	 (44,116)
\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 2,391,514	\$ 2,191,086	\$ 2,061,009	\$ 2,073,586	\$ 1,968,743	\$ 1,991,026
1.61%	1.61%	2.57%	1.73%	1.84%	2.22%
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,279	\$ 66,058	\$ 66,290
 -	 	 	 (67,279)	 (66,058)	 (66,290)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 7,519,736	\$ 6,986,800	\$ 6,871,486	\$ 6,727,885	\$ 6,605,769	\$ 6,628,969
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

# NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

# Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

# Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

With the authority granted to the Board under SB 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

### **Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS**

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

# NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

#### Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

2.63 percent
3.22 percent
3.70 percent
3.63 percent
2.98 percent

### Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

### Medicare

Fiscal year 2021	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

### **Changes in Assumptions – STRS**

For fiscal year 2021, valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent initially for fiscal year 2020 and changed for fiscal year 2021 to a range of -6.69 percent to 11.87 percent, initially.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. 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. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

# **Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS**

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

### Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2021, there were no changes to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2020, 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 percent to 1.984 percent 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 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent 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. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

#### INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2021

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster: Nen Cash Assistance (Fact Distribution):			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program Non-Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.555	FY21	<u>\$92,150</u> 92,150
Cash Assistance: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.553 10.555	FY21 FY21	188,199 529,616 717,815
Cash Assistance COVID-19: COVID-19 School Breakfast Program COVID-19 National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance COVID-19 Subtotal	10.553 10.555	FY21 FY21	77,553 150,156 227,709
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,037,674
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,037,674
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Passed Through Ohio Department of Education CRF - BroadbandOhio Connectivity - COVID-19 CRF - Rural and Small Town SD - COVID-19 Total Coronavirus Relief Funds	21.019 21.019	N/A N/A	20,000 80,260 100,260
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			100,260
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2020	61,995
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	2021	<u>281,400</u> 343,395
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027 84.027A	2020 2021	68,352 324,957
Total Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)			393,309
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367 84.367A	2020 2021	12,323 53,437
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			65,760
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	2021	11,278
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D 84.425D	2021 2022	333,302 822,224
Total Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund			1,155,526
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,969,268
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$3,107,202

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

#### INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

#### NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

### NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Indian Valley Local School District (the School District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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 School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position and changes in net position of the School 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 School 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 School District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the School District assumes it expends federal monies first.

### NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The School District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value. The School District allocated donated food commodities to the respective programs 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 School District transferred the following amounts from 2021 to 2022 programs:

	<u>CFDA</u>	<u>Amt.</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	<b>Transferred</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 80,839
Expanding Opportunities for Each Child	84.010A	8,306
Non-Competitive Grant		
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	1,071
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	22,340



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

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

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County 100 N. Walnut Street P.O. Box 171 Gnadenhutten, Ohio 44269

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Indian Valley Local School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 3, 2022, wherein we noted the School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the School District.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas 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 School 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 School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 3, 2022



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

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

Indian Valley Local School District Tuscarawas County 100 N. Walnut Street P.O. Box 171 Gnadenhutten, Ohio 44269

To the Board of Education:

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Indian Valley Local School District's, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the School District), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect Indian Valley Local School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the School District's major federal programs.

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the School District's compliance for the School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School 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 School District's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance.

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

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, Indian Valley Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

The School 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 School 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 School 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 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 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.

thetaber

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 3, 2022

#### INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2021

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

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster (IDEA, Part B) – CFDA #84.027
		Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund – CFDA #84.425D
(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 FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.



# INDIAN VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

# **TUSCARAWAS COUNTY**

# AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 6/21/2022

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