TEAYS VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020





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Board of Education Teays Valley Local School District 385 Circleville Avenue Ashville, Ohio 43103

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 11, 2021



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Independent Auditor's Report

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Teays Valley Local 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 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matters

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, in 2020, the Teays Valley Local School District adopted new accounting guidance, GASBS No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As described in Note 21 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Teays Valley Local School District. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Teays Valley Local School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Teays Valley Local School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 20, 2020, on our consideration of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's 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 Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. November 20, 2020

Julian & Sube, Elne.

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$3,466,383 which represents a 8.72% decrease from June 30, 2019's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$46,336,258 in revenue or 86.76% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$7,072,925 or 13.24% for total revenues of \$53,409,183.
- The District had \$56,875,566 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$7,072,925 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$46,336,258 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District has three major funds which including the general fund, debt service fund, and the permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$44,517,205 in revenues and \$45,581,112 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$1,063,907 from \$26,279,779 to \$25,224,126.
- The debt service fund had \$3,075,079 in revenues and \$2,887,794 in expenditures. The debt service fund's fund balance increased \$187,285 from \$3,753,359 to \$3,940,644.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$4,893,936 in revenues and other financing sources and \$4,117,961 in expenditures. The permanent improvement fund's fund balance increased \$775,975 from \$1,623,147 to \$2,399,122.
- The District has \$73,842,692 in capital assets at June 30, 2020. This amount is net of accumulated depreciation in the amount of \$68,152,690. Fiscal year 2020 depreciation expense was \$4,989,985. Net investment in capital assets was \$46,640,059 at June 30, 2020.
- The District has \$80,918,242 in long-term liabilities outstanding at June 30, 2020. Of this total, \$2,323,990 is due within one year and \$78,594,252, is due in greater than one year.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 21-22 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-27 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in a custodial fund. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of changes in fiduciary net position on page 28. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-72 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 74-89 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

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

Net Position

Accoto	Governmental Activities 2020	Restated Governmental Activities 2019	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 57,415,843	\$ 54,222,412	5.89 %
Net OPEB asset	2,764,386	2,620,696	5.48 %
Capital assets, net	73,842,692	75,317,756	(1.96) %
Total assets	134,022,921	132,160,864	1.41 %
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	691,489	747,849	(7.54) %
Pension	10,638,269	13,941,512	(23.69) %
OPEB	1,276,180	1,036,789	23.09 %
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,605,938	15,726,150	(19.84) %
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	5,996,328	5,016,979	19.52 %
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	2,323,990	2,300,083	1.04 %
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	46,635,882	45,205,692	3.16 %
Net OPEB liability	4,183,322	4,565,458	(8.37) %
Other amounts	27,775,048	29,712,631	(6.52) %
Total liabilities	86,914,570	86,800,843	0.13 %
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	16,358,731	14,031,787	16.58 %
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	475,670	211,476	124.93 %
Pension	2,112,536	2,667,639	(20.81) %
OPEB	4,498,617	4,440,151	1.32 %
Total deferred inflows of resources	23,445,554	21,351,053	9.81 %
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	46,640,059	46,952,165	(0.66) %
Restricted	4,871,579	4,682,904	4.03 %
Unrestricted	(15,242,903)	(11,899,951)	28.09 %
Total net position (restated)	\$ 36,268,735	\$ 39,735,118	(8.72) %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$36,268,735 and \$39,735,118, respectively. Net position decreased \$3,466,383 from June 30, 2019.

Assets of the District increased \$1,862,057 or 1.41%. Current and other assets increased \$3,193,431 or 5.89%. This increase is due mainly to an increase in equity in pooled cash and investments and property taxes receivable. Equity in pooled cash and investments increased primarily due to increases in general fund revenues. Property taxes receivable increased due an increase in assessed values throughout the District. Capital assets decreased \$1,475,064 or 1.96% which is primarily a result of current year depreciation of \$4,989,895.

At year-end, capital assets represented 55.10% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, were \$46,640,059 and \$46,952,165, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 14 for more detail.

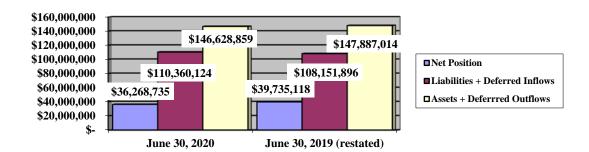
Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 14 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

Total liabilities increased \$113,727 or 0.13%. Current liabilities of the District increased \$979,349 or 19.52%. This increase is due to increases in accrued wages and benefits and intergovernmental payable. The decrease of \$865,622 in long-term obligations is the result of a decrease in net pension liability and net OPEB liability due at fiscal year-end. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$4,871,579 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. Of the restricted net position, \$3,923,529 is restricted for debt service. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is (\$15,242,903).

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

Governmental Activities



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

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. Due to practicality, 2019 revenues and expenses in the table below have not been adjusted to reflect the implementation of GASB No. 84 (see Note 3B). Rather, the cumulative impact of applying GASB No. 84 is reflected in the beginning net position for 2019.

Change in Net Position

		Restated	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Percentage
	2020	2019	Change
Revenues			•
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,008,572	\$ 2,060,597	(2.52) %
Operating grants and contributions	4,641,034	4,719,234	(1.66) %
Capital grants and contributions	423,319	925,085	- %
General revenues:			
Property taxes	15,584,495	17,206,676	(9.43) %
Income taxes	8,232,185	7,955,985	3.47 %
Payment in lieu of taxes	339,319	154,028	120.30 %
Grants and entitlements not restricted	20,905,641	21,450,872	(2.54) %
Investment earnings	572,913	763,114	(24.92) %
Other	701,705	61,716	1,036.99 %
Total revenues	53,409,183	55,297,307	(3.41) %
		(Continued)	

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

		Restated	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Percentage
	2020	2019	Change
<u>Expenses</u>			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	25,663,801	20,798,569	23.39 %
Special	6,898,585	5,253,067	31.32 %
Vocational	315,741	295,197	6.96 %
Other	3,076,454	2,358,311	30.45 %
Support services:			
Pupil	2,144,336	1,576,501	36.02 %
Instructional staff	721,666	529,543	36.28 %
Board of education	93,233	150,893	(38.21) %
Administration	3,699,617	2,769,735	33.57 %
Fiscal	1,120,045	1,114,100	0.53 %
Business	394,886	535,695	(26.29) %
Operations and maintenance	5,340,515	4,868,309	9.70 %
Pupil transportation	2,945,612	2,485,657	18.50 %
Central	492,009	551,349	(10.76) %
Operations of non-instructional services			
Other non-instructional services	55,920	39,516	41.51 %
Food service operations	1,843,269	1,509,898	22.08 %
Extracurricular activities	1,258,608	1,027,830	22.45 %
Interest and fiscal charges	811,269	858,666	(5.52) %
Total expenses	56,875,566	46,722,836	21.73 %
Change in net position	(3,466,383)	8,574,471	(140.43) %
Net position, beginning of year (restated)	39,735,118	31,160,647	27.52 %
Net position, end of year	\$ 36,268,735	\$ 39,735,118	(8.72) %
Governmental Activities			

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$3,466,383 in fiscal year 2020 and increased \$8,574,471 in fiscal year 2019. The overall decrease in net position in fiscal year 2020 can be attributed mainly to increases in expenses. Total governmental expenses of \$56,875,566 were offset by program revenues of \$7,072,925 and general revenues of \$46,336,258 during fiscal year 2020. Program revenues supported 12.44% of the total governmental expenses during fiscal year 2020.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources account for 84.37% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. The latest reappraisal by Pickaway County was in 2011. Property tax and income tax revenue decreased \$1,345,981 or 5.35% during fiscal year 2020. The decrease in property tax revenues can be attributed to a difference in amounts available for advance from the County Auditor at year-end. Grants and entitlements decreased due to a decrease in funds received through the State's foundation program.

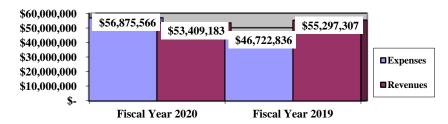
Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$10,152,730 or 21.73%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension and OPEB expense.

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

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$7,970,750 and \$5,205,469 in pension expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$608,837) and (\$5,363,390) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020 was \$7,519,834. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

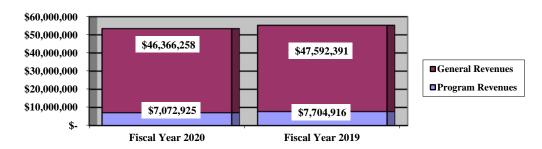
	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 25,663,801	\$ 24,579,216	\$ 20,798,569	\$ 19,674,522
Special	6,898,585	4,271,110	5,253,067	2,289,864
Vocational	315,741	51,424	295,197	70,878
Other	3,076,454	3,048,679	2,358,311	2,329,529
Support services:				
Pupil	2,144,336	1,908,259	1,576,501	1,505,073
Instructional staff	721,666	644,071	529,543	427,577
Board of education	93,233	93,233	150,893	150,893
Administration	3,699,617	3,485,204	2,769,735	2,563,998
Fiscal	1,120,045	1,117,266	1,114,100	1,105,394
Business	394,886	394,886	535,695	535,695
Operations and maintenance	5,340,515	5,235,587	4,868,309	4,735,052
Pupil transportation	2,945,612	2,905,935	2,485,657	2,436,494
Central	492,009	479,409	551,349	538,749
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	55,920	55,920	39,516	33,101
Food service operations	1,843,269	340,756	1,509,898	(20,121)
Extracurricular activities	1,258,608	380,417	1,027,830	(217,444)
Interest and fiscal charges	811,269	811,269	858,666	858,666
Total	\$ 56,875,566	\$ 49,802,641	\$ 46,722,836	\$ 39,017,920

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 88.86% of instruction activities were supported through taxes and other general revenues during fiscal year 2020. For all governmental activities, general revenue support was 87.56% in fiscal year 2020. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for District students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 23) reported a combined fund balance of \$32,555,750, which is higher than last year's total of \$32,648,514. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019. The fund balances at June 30, 2019 have been restated as described in Note 3.B.

	Restated Fund Balance Fund Balance June 30,2020 June 30,2019 Change			Percentage Change	
General	\$ 25,224,126	\$ 26,279,779	\$ (1,055,653)	(4.02) %	
Debt Service	3,940,644	3,753,359	187,285	4.99 %	
Permanent Improvement	2,399,122	1,623,147	775,975	47.81 %	
Other Governmental	988,814	992,229	(3,415)	(0.34) %	
Total	\$ 32,552,706	\$ 32,648,514	\$ (95,808)	(0.29) %	

General Fund

During fiscal year 2020, the District's general fund balance decreased by \$1,055,653. The District has maintained a judicious approach to spending which has helped the District achieve modest reserves. These reserves become critical as continued growth within the District is expected. Tax revenues decreased by \$820,751. The decrease in property tax revenues can be attributed to the difference in amounts available for advance from the County Auditor at year-end. Intergovernmental revenues decreased \$780,641 or 3.36% due to lower state foundation revenue in the general fund.

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$2,181,948. The most significant increase was in the area of instruction. This increase was the result of increase in salaries and benefits paid to employees.

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

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2020	2019		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 19,488,548	\$ 20,309,299	\$ (820,751)	(4.04) %
Tuition	719,853	686,144	33,709	4.91 %
Earnings on investments	576,333	756,338	(180,005)	(23.80) %
Intergovernmental	22,430,248	23,210,889	(780,641)	(3.36) %
Other revenues	1,302,223	513,255	788,968	153.72 %
Total	\$ 44,517,205	\$ 45,475,925	<u>\$ (958,720)</u>	(2.11) %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 28,152,725	\$ 25,929,876	\$ 2,222,849	8.57 %
Support services	13,338,721	13,338,090	631	0.00 %
Operation of				
non-instructional services	21,833	44,614	(22,781)	(51.06) %
Extracurricular activities	653,702	669,753	(16,051)	(2.40) %
Facilities acquistion				
and construction	-	2,700	(2,700)	(100.00) %
Debt service	82,898	82,898	_	- %
Total	\$ 42,249,879	\$ 40,067,931	\$ 2,181,948	5.45 %

Debt Service Fund

During fiscal year 2020, the debt service fund had revenues of \$3,075,079 and expenditures of \$2,887,794. During fiscal year 2020, the debt service fund balance increased \$187,285. The increase in fund balance is the result of revenues exceeding scheduled principal and interest payments on general obligation bonds.

Permanent Improvement Fund

During fiscal year 2020, the permanent improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$4,893,936 and expenditures of \$4,117,961. During fiscal year 2020, the permanent improvement fund balance increased \$775,975. The increase in fund balance is primarily the result of a transfer in from the general fund during the fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$45,324,051 were \$2,232,602 higher than the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources estimate of \$43,091,449. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$45,324,051.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$66,395,327. Final appropriations and other financing uses were \$46,485,420 which was \$19,909,907 lower than original appropriations. Actual expenditures and other financing uses was \$46,485,420.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$73,842,692 invested in land, land improvements, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2020 balances compared to June 30, 2019.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			
	2020	2019		
Land	\$ 3,121,906	\$ 3,020,415		
Construction in progress	1,448,307	236,831		
Land improvements	5,616,746	5,859,689		
Buildings and improvements	58,482,358	61,369,398		
Furniture and equipment	3,512,864	3,291,089		
Vehicles	1,460,642	1,325,351		
Infrastructure	199,869	214,983		
Total	\$ 73,842,692	\$ 75,317,756		

The capital assets decreased \$1,475,064. This is due to depreciation expense of \$4,989,985 and disposals (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$689,581 exceeding current year additions of \$4,204,502.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$24,871,219 in general obligation bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding. The general obligation bond issues are comprised of current issue bonds. Of this total, \$1,941,219 is due within one year and \$22,930,000 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
	2020	2019
Series 2015 refunding bonds	\$ 11,105,000	\$ 12,285,000
Series 2016A refunding bonds	7,375,000	7,765,000
Series 2016B refunding bonds	6,390,000	6,715,000
Capital lease obligations	1,219	82,100
Total	\$ 24,871,219	\$ 26,847,100

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

During fiscal year 2006, the District refunded a portion of the 2000 series general obligation bonds on July 28, 2006. The annual interest rate ranges from 3.00% to 5.00% and the bonds are scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2028. On March 22, 2007 and April 24, 2007, the District issued Series 2007 A and Series 2007 B general obligation bonds for a classroom facilities project. The annual interest rates range from 4.00% to 4.30% and the bonds are scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2035.

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued Series 2015, 2016A and 2016B to refund the District's previous general obligation bond debt. The new refunding bonds carry interest rates ranging from 2.00-4.00% and mature in fiscal year 2035.

The District's most recent bond issue maintained a Moody's Investors Service rating of Aa2.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The worldwide COVID-19 viral outbreak brought about significant change and of course impacted District operations in FY2020. In March 2020, the State of Ohio ordered school building closures in response to the pandemic. Quickly thereafter the District began providing virtual educational opportunities to close-out the academic year. Economic conditions nationwide deteriorated rapidly due to wide-spread closures which created funding shortfalls and ultimately resulted in state funding cuts and reductions to local income tax collections. Despite the unexpected shortfalls, the District still maintained healthy operational reserves to end FY2020.

Because of the healthy reserves, the District was not forced to make reactionary adjustments to its long-term planning and instead opted to delay drastic measures until there was better clarity regarding the severity of the economic fallout of the pandemic. The District began the new school year (FY21) on a hybrid educational model and offered mixed learning opportunities to school aged children (both in-person and virtual).

While the District's current financial outlook is stable, the Board and District leadership team understand finances must be continually monitored. Maintaining financial sustainability is a continual process with the goal of providing the best possible education for the District's children.

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

Some of the primary factors currently influencing the financial outlook of the District are recapped below:

Enrollment:

District enrollment continued its strong growth averaging over 50 additional students per year since 2015. Birth rate data combined with grade-level retention trends indicate the District can expect enrollment to continue to grow at a moderate pace through fiscal year 2026. Enrollment growth impacts both sides of the District's finances (revenue and expenditures).

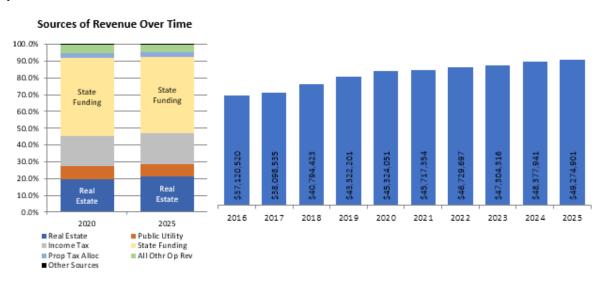


Teays Valley K-12 Enrollment

Overall Revenue:

The District receives revenue from a healthy mix of state and local funding sources. While state funding is responsible for a little more than half of the District's overall revenue, local funding sources like real estate, tangible taxes and school income taxes supply most of the remainder. A mixture of revenue sources is a positive for the District in the event any one component becomes stagnate.

The graphic below recaps the District's revenue sources for fiscal year 2020 and what it is expected to be in fiscal year 2025.

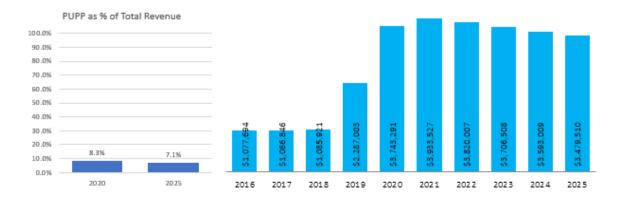


MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Overall, the District's revenue is expected to continue to grow however at more subdued rates than was previously expected due to the pandemic. A large portion of the anticipated growth is expected to be fueled by gains in local real estate and public utility property taxes. A pause in income tax growth and state funding is expected which is directly related to the economic fallout associated with the pandemic. Moving forward these sources are expected to eventually swing back to growth by 2022. The District's operational revenue is expected to increase 1.69% on average for the period fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2025.

Public Utility Personal Tangible Taxes:

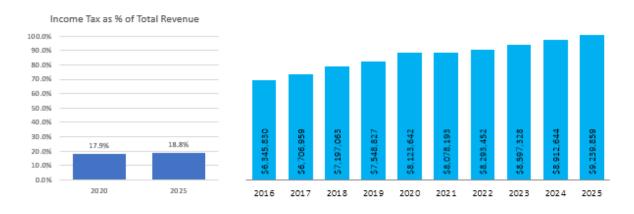
Public Utility (PUPP) tax revenue grew significantly in 2019 and 2020 due to a new compressor station added to the REX pipeline in 2018. The new station added over \$100 million in PUPP taxable value. While the District's local General Fund PUPP tax collections have improved dramatically, state funding is expected to suffer. Beginning in 2022, the forecast assumes PUPP values will gradually decline due to depreciation, which explains the decline in associated revenue.



Income Tax Revenue:

The Board passed a 1.5% replacement income tax issue in March 2012. The issue replaced a continuing 0.75% traditional income tax levy. The replacement issue supplies significant additional revenue to support educational programming within the District. Despite, recent legislation that eliminated a small business tax deduction loophole for earned income tax districts. This legislative change will impacts FY2020 and beyond.

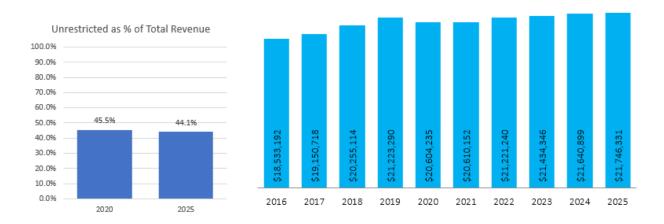
In the Spring a filing extension was granted for the July Non-Withholding tax payments. It is estimated that nearly all of the deferred Spring tax revenue payments will be collected in October along with more normal collections. Year-over-year Withholding estimates are expected to be down .06% in FY2021 but will rebound to 4% in the latter years of the forecast.



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

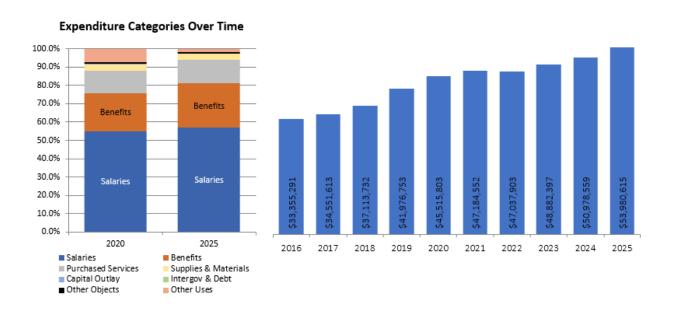
State Budget:

The FY2019 state foundation revenue total is the base aid amount used in FY2020 and FY2021 according to the new state budget. However, in response to the economic slowdown related to the global pandemic, the State cut the District's funding approximately 3% or over \$700,000. That same level of reduction is expected to be maintained in FY2021. Moving forward, Since a district's local property tax wealth has played a large role in allocating state resources in the past, the additional Public Utility tax value will have downward pressure on Teays Valley's calculated aid. Simply stated, the higher the district's tax values (local capacity), the lower the state aid. Therefore, the District expects future state funding levels to remain flat due to its recent local property valuation growth.



Overall Expenses:

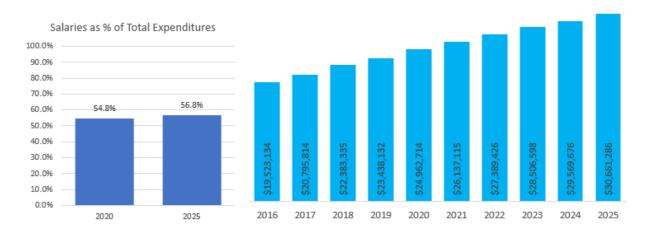
Spending is expected to be maintained within sustainable levels. The graphic below recaps where the District expects allocates its spending for fiscal year 2020.



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

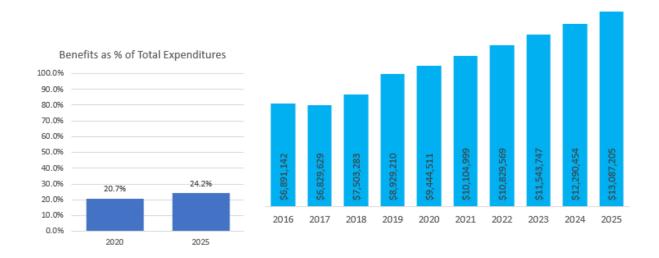
Staffing & Collective Bargaining:

During the spring of 2019, the District and staff reached agreement on a contract to cover FY2020 – FY2022. Elements of the agreement included a continuation of the District's current health insurance program which enabled affordable base wage increases for employees (3%, 2.5% and 2% respectively for each year covered by the new agreement). Since FY2014, the District has strategically added additional teaching staff and support personnel to accommodate growing enrollment, to replace positions lost during the economic crisis (2009 – 2013), and to simply improve the instruction and overall educational program offered students.



Health Insurance:

Since switching to a high deductible health insurance plan in 2014, the District has enjoyed stable insurance premiums and maintained healthy reserves. Beginning in FY2018 though, premiums returned to more typical industry-trend levels and FY2019 spending was impacted as a result of HSA Board contributions returned to the General Fund after two years of being funded from accumulated insurance reserves. The forecast assumes future premiums will continue to increase at industry-wide trends, but the District's insurance consortium continues to look for new opportunities to promote health and wellness and provide incentives to help mitigate those trend increases.



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

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Stacy Overly, Treasurer, Teays Valley Local School District, 385 Viking Way, Ashville, OH 43103-9417.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 34,616,508
Receivables:	
Property taxes	17,967,966
Income taxes	2,831,958
Payment in lieu of taxes	475,670
Accrued interest	107,701
Intergovernmental	651,612
Pledged donations	579,168
Prepayments	71,389
Materials and supplies inventory	66,671
Inventory held for resale	47,200
Net OPEB asset	2,764,386
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	4,570,213
Depreciable capital assets, net	69,272,479
Capital assets, net	73,842,692
Total assets	134,022,921
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	691,489
Pension	10,638,269
OPEB	1,276,180
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,605,938
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	190,979
Contracts payable	1,020,178
Accrued wages and benefits payable	3,885,457
Intergovernmental payable	167,094
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .	659,954
Accrued interest payable	72,666
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	2,323,990
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	46,635,882
Net OPEB liability	4,183,322
Other amounts due in more than one year .	27,775,048
Total liabilities	86,914,570
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	16,358,731
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	475,670
Pension	2,112,536
OPEB	4,498,617
Total deferred inflows of resources	23,445,554
N-4	
Net position:	46,640,059
Net investment in capital assets	40,040,039
	251 175
Classroom facilities maintenance	251,175
Debt service.	3,923,529
Locally funded programs	31,784
State funded programs	2,582 335,150
Student activities	335,150
Other purposes	327,359
Unrestricted (deficit)	(15,242,903)
Total net position	\$ 36,268,735

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

Net (Expense)

			Duoguam Davanua		Revenue and Changes in
		Charges for	Program Revenues Operating Grants		Net Position Governmental
	Expenses	Services and Sales		•	Activities
Governmental activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	25,663,801	\$ 918,464	\$ 166,121	\$ -	\$ (24,579,216)
Special	6,898,585	30,063	2,597,412	-	(4,271,110)
Vocational	315,741	-	264,317	-	(51,424)
Other	3,076,454	-	27,775	-	(3,048,679)
Support services:		40.00			(4 000 5 5 0)
Pupil	2,144,336	12,393	223,684	-	(1,908,259)
Instructional staff	721,666	27,128	50,467	-	(644,071)
Board of education	93,233	-	214 412	-	(93,233)
Administration	3,699,617	-	214,413 2,779	-	(3,485,204) (1,117,266)
Business	1,120,045 394,886	-	2,119	-	(394,886)
Operations and maintenance	5,340,515	10,475	94,453	-	(5,235,587)
Pupil transportation	2,945,612	10,475	39,677		(2,905,935)
Central	492,009		12,600		(479,409)
Operation of non-instructional	472,007		12,000		(47),40))
services:					
Other non-instructional services	55,920	-	-	-	(55,920)
Food service operations	1,843,269	628,666	873,847	-	(340,756)
Extracurricular activities	1,258,608	381,383	73,489	423,319	(380,417)
Interest and fiscal charges	811,269		·		(811,269)
Total governmental activities	\$ 56,875,566	\$ 2,008,572	\$ 4,641,034	\$ 423,319	(49,802,641)
		General revenues:	:		
		Property taxes lev	s		11,540,631
					2,767,497
					1,276,367
			of taxes		339,319
		Income taxes levie			,
		General purposes	3		8,063,830
			ies maintenance		168,355
		Grants and entitle	ments not restricted		
		to specific progra	ams		20,905,641
		Investment earnin	gs		572,913
		Miscellaneous			701,705
		Total general revenu	ies		46,336,258
		Change in net positi	on		(3,466,383)
		Net position at beg	inning of year (restat	ted)	39,735,118
		Net position at end	of year	• •	\$ 36,268,735

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	General		Debt General Service		Permanent Improvement		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:										
Equity in pooled cash	Φ.	26 502 250	Φ.	2 50 < 000	•	2 251 501	Φ.	1.055.460	•	24 <1 < 500
and investments.	\$	26,503,359	\$	3,706,099	\$	3,351,581	\$	1,055,469	\$	34,616,508
Receivables: Property taxes		13,409,093		3,122,516		1,436,357				17,967,966
Income taxes		2,831,958		3,122,310		1,430,337		-		2,831,958
Payment in lieu of taxes		475,670		_		_		_		475,670
Accrued interest		107,490		_		_		211		107,701
Intergovernmental		651,612		-		-		_		651,612
Pledged donations		-		-		579,168		_		579,168
Prepayments		71,389		-		-		-		71,389
Materials and supplies inventory		60,795		-		-		5,876		66,671
Inventory held for resale								47,200		47,200
Total assets	\$	44,111,366	\$	6,828,615		5,367,106	\$	1,108,756	\$	57,415,843
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	149,551	\$	-	\$	40,172	\$	1,256	\$	190,979
Contracts payable		-		-		1,020,178		-		1,020,178
Accrued wages and benefits payable		3,795,704		-		-		89,753		3,885,457
Compensated absences payable		6,858		-		-		8,701		15,559
Intergovernmental payable		166,206		-		-		888		167,094
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		640,821		-		-		19,133		659,954
Total liabilities		4,759,140		-		1,060,350		119,731		5,939,221
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		12,223,398		2,832,420		1,302,913		-		16,358,731
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		475,670		-		-		-		475,670
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		238,556		55,551		25,553		-		319,660
Income tax revenue not available		722,814		-		-		-		722,814
Accrued interest not available		31,230		-		-		211		31,441
Miscellaneous revenue not available		436,432		-		579,168		-		1,015,600
Total deferred inflows of resources		14,128,100		2,887,971		1,907,634		211		18,923,916
Fund balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Materials and supplies inventory		60,795		-		-		5,876		66,671
Prepayments		71,389		-		-		-		71,389
Unclaimed monies		10,757		-		-		-		10,757
Scholarships		-		-		-		15,000		15,000
Restricted:										
Debt service		-		3,940,644		-		-		3,940,644
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		-		251,175		251,175
Food service operations		-		-		-		195,572		195,572
Scholarships		-		-		-		745		745
Other purposes		-		-		-		185,296		185,296
Extracurricular activities		-		-		-		335,150		335,150
Committed:										
Capital improvements		-		-		2,399,122		-		2,399,122
Underground storage tank		11,000		-		-		-		11,000
Assigned:										
Student instruction		67,317		-		-		-		67,317
Student and staff support		867,574		-		-		-		867,574
Extracurricular activities		5,577		-		-		-		5,577
Subsequent year's appropriations		22,142,509		-		-		-		22,142,509
Unassigned		1,987,208								1,987,208
Total fund balances		25,224,126		3,940,644		2,399,122		988,814		32,552,706
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	44,111,366	\$	6,828,615	\$	5,367,106	\$	1,108,756	\$	57,415,843

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2020

Total governmental fund balances		\$	32,552,706
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			73,842,692
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Property taxes receivable	\$ 319,660		
Income taxes receivable	722,814		
Accrued interest receivable	31,441		
Intergovernmental receivable	436,432		
Pledged donations	579,168		
Total			2,089,515
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not			
recognized in the funds.			(2,002,725)
			, , ,
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in			
the funds.			691,489
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(72,666)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	10,638,269		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(2,112,536)		
Net pension liability	(46,635,882)		
Total			(38,110,149)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	1,276,180		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(4,498,617)		
Net OPEB asset	2,764,386		
Net OPEB liability	(4,183,322)		
Total	(1,100,022)		(4,641,373)
Lang tama liabilities in abading has do control language			
Long-term liabilities, including bonds, capital lease, and			
compensated absences, are not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(24 970 000)		
General obligation bonds	(24,870,000)		
Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	(1,219)		
Total	(3,209,535)		(28,080,754)
10tal		-	(20,000,734)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	36,268,735

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

	General		Debt Service		ermanent	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:	General		1100		ргочешене		Turus		1 unus
From local sources:									
Property taxes	\$ 11,588,354	\$ 2,	779,907	\$	1,278,758	\$	-	\$	15,647,019
Income taxes	7,900,194		· -		-		168,355		8,068,549
Payment in lieu of taxes	339,319		_		_		-		339,319
Tuition	719,853		_		_		-		719,853
Earnings on investments	576,333		_		_		5,793		582,126
Charges for services	-		_		_		644,581		644,581
Extracurricular	91,676		_		_		382,939		474,615
Classroom materials and fees	166,373		_		_		_		166,373
Rental income	3,150		_		_		_		3,150
Contributions and donations	30,795		_		248,166		138,348		417,309
Other local revenues	670,910		_		,		10,302		681,212
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-		241		111		71,636		71,988
Intergovernmental - state	22,147,638		294,931		135,668		396,285		22,974,522
Intergovernmental - federal	282,610	•			-		2,331,351		2,613,961
Total revenues	44,517,205	3,	075,079		1,662,703		4,149,590		53,404,577
Expenditures: Current:									
Instruction:	10.564.912				227.046		150 525		20.052.202
Regular	19,564,812		-		337,046		150,535		20,052,393
Special	5,364,090		-		7,197		940,221		6,311,508
Vocational	280,715		-		-		3,636		284,351
Other	2,943,108		-		-		27,775		2,970,883
Support services:	1 402 005				10.222		210 <22		1 010 770
Pupil	1,682,907		-		18,233		218,632		1,919,772
Instructional staff	625,586		-		15,329		42,364		683,279
Board of education	90,616		-		-		<u>-</u>		90,616
Administration	3,114,798		-		6,989		214,413		3,336,200
Fiscal	964,311		55,856		25,694		1,750		1,047,611
Business	158,588		-		-		-		158,588
Operations and maintenance	3,703,122		-		1,065,801		275,373		5,044,296
Pupil transportation	2,565,379		-		398,451		1,991		2,965,821
Central	433,414		-		107,513		12,600		553,527
Operation of non-instructional services:									
Other non-instructional services	21,833		-		-		-		21,833
Food service operations	-		-		-		1,717,275		1,717,275
Extracurricular activities	653,702		-		71,210		387,948		1,112,860
Facilities acquisition and construction	-		-		2,064,498		268,319		2,332,817
Debt service:									
Principal retirement	80,881	1,	895,000		-		-		1,975,881
Interest and fiscal charges	2,017	9	936,938		-		-		938,955
Total expenditures	42,249,879	2,	887,794		4,117,961		4,262,832		53,518,466
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	2 267 226		107 205		(2.455.259)		(112.242)		(112.000)
expenditures	2,267,326		187,285		(2,455,258)		(113,242)		(113,889)
Other financing sources (uses):									
Transfers in	-		-		3,231,233		100,000		3,331,233
Transfers (out)	(3,331,233)		_		-		-		(3,331,233)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,331,233)	-	-		3,231,233		100,000		-
Net change in fund balances	(1,063,907)		187,285		775,975		(13,242)		(113,889)
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated)	26,279,779	3 '	753,359		1,623,147		992,229		32,648,514
Change in reserve for inventory	8,254	3,			1,023,177		9,827		18,081
		\$ 21	040 644	\$	2,399,122	\$		•	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 25,224,126	\$ 3,	940,644	Þ	2,377,122	D	988,814	\$	32,552,706

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities or eliferent because separations. Governmental funds report capital cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depeciation expense. Capital asset of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas is allocated output but search and activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, in interest expenditures in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported as expenditures in governmental funds, is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, however, the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities, they are reported as revenues in the funds. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current functional resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current functional resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Contributions and donation 92,166 laborated in the funds of the funds. Contributions and donation 92,166 laborated in the funds of	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(113,889)
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depeciation expense. Capital assets additions Current year depreciation Total Total Total Total Total Total The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., salee, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income			
Current year depreciation (4.989.985) Total (1.474,616) The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. (448) Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. (8.081) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (62.524) Income taxes (16.3,636) Earnings on investments (3.340) Contributions and donation (93.166) Insurance proceeds (25.654) Miscellaneous (25.654) Miscellaneous (25.654) Miscellaneous (26.557) Total (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Capital leases (80,881) In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable (80,360) Amortization of bond premiums (80,866) Amortization of deferred charges (80,867) Total (80,866) Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, bowever, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension (97,970,750) OPEB (97,974) Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as expenditures in gov	However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. (448) Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. 18,081 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes 163,636 Earnings on investments (3,340) Contributions and donation 93,166 Insurance proceeds (25,654) Miscellaneous (25,654) Miscellaneous (25,654) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 1,895,000 Capital leases 8,0881 Total 1,975,881 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable 3,960 Amortization of bond premiums 180,086 Amortization of bond premiums 190,086 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, bnowever, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 3,792,420 OPEB 3,792,420 OPEB 6,837 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensate dashences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	\$	(1,474,616)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (62,524) Income taxes (33,40) Contributions and donation (93,166) Insurance proceeds (25,554) Miscellaneous (262,557) Total (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds (3,340) Contribution of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred charges (56,360) Total 180,086 Amortization of deferred charges (56,360) Total 180,086 Amortization of deferred contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension (7,970,750) OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities. Such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		,,,,,
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (62,524) Income taxes 163,636 Earnings on investments (3,340) Contributions and donation (93,166) Insurance proceeds (25,654) Miscellaneous (262,557) Total (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases (80,881) In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable 3,960 Amortization of deferred charges (56,360) Total (27,686) Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB (60,837) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds are proported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when		(448)
the funds. Property taxes (62,524) Income taxes 163,636 Earnings on investments (3,340) Contributions and donation (93,166) Insurance proceeds (25,654) Miscellaneous (262,557) Total (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds (25,654) In the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds (25,656) In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable (3,960) Amortization of bond premiums (36,360) Total (27,686) Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension (9PB) (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB (68,387) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	•		18,081
Property taxes (62,524) Income taxes 163,636 Earnings on investments (3,340) Contributions and donation (93,166) Insurance proceeds (25,654) Miscellaneous (262,557) Total (283,605) Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 1,895,000 Capital leases 8,881 Total 1,975,881 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable 3,960 Amortization of bond premiums 180,086 Amortization of deferred charges (56,360) Total 127,686 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 3,792,420 OPEB 2,791,14 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (7,970,750) OPEB (7,970,750)	current financial resources are not reported as revenues in		
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds	Property taxes Income taxes Earnings on investments Contributions and donation Insurance proceeds	163,636 (3,340) (93,166) (25,654)	
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds	Total		(283,605)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due: Change in accrued interest payable 3,960 Amortization of bond premiums 180,086 Amortization of deferred charges (56,360) Total 127,686 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 3,792,420 OPEB 97,914 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension (7,970,750) OPEB 608,837 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases		1 075 991
Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due:	3 060	1,973,001
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 3,792,420 OPEB 97,914 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension (7,970,750) OPEB 608,837 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	 180,086	127,686
Pension OPEB 3,792,420 97,914 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB (7,970,750) OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities. Pension (7,970,750) OPEB 608,837 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	Pension		
OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (243,894)	in the net pension liability/net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense/OPEB expnese in the statement of activities.		(7 970 750)
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
in governmental funds. (243,894)	such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current		
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ (3,466,383)			(243,894)
	Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(3,466,383)

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

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget		
		Original	Final		Actual	Positive	
Revenues:					 		
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	11,850,148	\$	12,626,957	\$ 12,626,957	\$	_
Income taxes		7,408,744		8,123,642	8,123,642		_
Payment in lieu of taxes		230,747		339,319	339,319		-
Tuition		713,948		719,853	719,853		_
Earnings on investments		638,136		753,146	753,146		_
Classroom materials and fees		181,627		165,058	165,058		_
Rental income		1,062		3,150	3,150		_
Other local revenues		25,115		67,983	67,983		_
Intergovernmental - state		21,698,196		22,156,747	22,156,747		_
Intergovernmental - federal		251,575		290,179	290,179		_
Total revenues		42,999,298		45,246,034	 45,246,034		
Total revenues		72,777,270	-	+3,2+0,03+	 +3,2+0,03+		
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		29,643,116		19,584,394	19,584,394		_
Special		7,624,894		5,333,323	5,333,323		_
Vocational		446,932		290,568	290,568		_
Other.		3,929,382		2,934,820	2,934,820		_
Support services:		2,,22,,002		2,55 .,626	2,55 .,626		
Pupil		2,735,833		1,665,671	1,665,671		_
Instructional staff		657,463		599,725	599,725		_
Board of education		369,745		178,710	178,710		_
Administration		4,777,421		3,136,563	3,136,563		_
Fiscal		1,657,058		1,130,841	1,130,841		_
Business		254,203		167,811	167,811		_
Operations and maintenance		6,152,592		4,296,081	4,296,081		_
Pupil transportation		3,758,555		2,535,047	2,535,047		_
Central		994,526		611,327	611,327		-
		38,352		21,493	21,493		-
Other operation of non-instructional services .							-
Extracurricular activities		1,030,703		667,021	 667,021		
Total expenditures		04,070,773		43,153,395	 43,153,395		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures		(21,071,477)		2,092,639	2,092,639		_
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		92,151		78,017	78,017		-
Transfers (out)		(2,324,552)		(3,332,025)	 (3,332,025)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(2,232,401)		(3,254,008)	 (3,254,008)		
Net change in fund balance		(23,303,878)		(1,161,369)	(1,161,369)		-
Fund balance at beginning of year		22,520,722		22,520,722	22,520,722		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		783,156		783,156	 783,156		
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$	22,142,509	\$ 22,142,509	\$	-

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

	Cu	stodial
Additions:		
Extracurricular distributions for OHSAA	\$	8,453
Total additions		8,453
Deductions:		
Extracurricular distributions to OHSAA		8,453
Total deductions		8,453
Change in net position		-
Net position at beginning of year (restated)		-
Net position at end of year	\$	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District employed 284 certified employees and 116 non-certified employees who provided services to 4,138 students in the grades K-12. The District is supported by the Pickaway County Educational Service Center, a separate entity.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium that resulted from the mergers between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA), Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC), Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA), Southeastern Ohio Valley Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC), and South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA). META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. During fiscal year 2020, the District paid META Solutions \$125,431 for services. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, who serves as Interim Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center

The Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (COSERRC) is a jointly governed organization operated by a Governing Board that is composed of superintendents of member school districts in central Ohio which comprise sixty percent of the Board, two parents of children with disabilities, one representative of a chartered nonpublic school, one representative of a county board of Development Disabilities, representatives of universities and students and persons with disabilities representations. COSERRC assists the District in complying with mandates of Public Law 99-456 for educating children with disabilities. There is no financial commitment made by the districts involved in COSERRC. COSERRC is not dependent upon the continued participation of the District and the District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Council.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Pickaway County Public Employer Benefits Program (PCPEBP)

During fiscal year 2010, the District joined together with Circleville City School District, Logan Elm Local School District and Westfall Local School District to form the PCPEBP, a new insurance consortium. The PCPEBP is a public entity shared risk pool organized to provide health care and dental insurance benefits to its member organizations. The Board of Directors exercises control over the operation of the PCPEBP. Each member school district is represented on the Board of Directors by its superintendent or superintendent designee.

Teays Valley Local School District serves as fiscal agent for the PCPEBP which is accounted for separately. To obtain financial information, write Stacy Overly, Treasurer, Teays Valley Local School District, 385 Viking Way, Ashville, Ohio 43103.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types. The District has no proprietary funds.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources that are restricted for payment of general obligation bond principal, interest, and related costs.

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - The permanent improvement fund is used to account for restricted receipts and disbursements related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements as are authorized by Chapter 5705, Ohio Rev. Code.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current 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.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial 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. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the underlying exchange transaction occurred (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds (except custodial funds). The specific timetable for fiscal year 2020 is as follows.

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

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Pickaway County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted revenues in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2020.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year). Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures.
 - Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed appropriations totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation at the legal level of control must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education throughout the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The original and final budget figures, which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons, represent the permanent appropriation (original budget) amounts plus all supplemental appropriations legally enacted during the year (final budget amounts).
- 8. At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2020, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper, Farm Federal Credit Bank (FFCB) Securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) Securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) Securities and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at amortized cost.

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenues credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$576,333 which includes \$171,058 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is nonspendable on the fund financial statements by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

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

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

H. Inventory

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net position.

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

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Infrastructure	20 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "advance from/advance to other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position. At June 30, 2020, there were no interfund balances outstanding.

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

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2020, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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

L. Issuance Costs/Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Unamortized Accounting Gain or Loss

On government-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed in the year they occur.

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For bond refunds resulting in the defeasance of the debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred inflow or outflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.A.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and 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 year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Net Position

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

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

Q. 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.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

S. Fair Value

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The District reviewed its agency funds and certain funds will be reported in the new fiduciary classification of custodial funds, while other funds have been reclassified as government funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the District's financial statements.

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

B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$26,279,779	\$ 3,753,359	\$ 1,623,147	\$ 800,401	\$32,456,686
GASB Statement No. 84		<u> </u>		191,828	191,828
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$26,279,779	\$ 3,753,359	\$ 1,623,147	\$ 992,229	\$32,648,514

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 39,543,290
GASB Statement No. 84	191,828
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$ 39,735,118

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of \$0. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$198,559. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting private purpose trust funds. At June 30, 2019, private purpose funds reported a net position of \$16,041.

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

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

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

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

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits, including nonnegotiable certificates of deposit of \$15,906, was \$4,137,172 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$4,515,437. Of the bank balance, \$1,519,772 was covered by the FDIC and \$2,995,665 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

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

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

OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a reduced rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2020, certain District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS while others were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities								
	M	easurement		6 months		7 to 12		13 to 18	19 to 24	C	reater than
Measurment/Investment Type	_	Value		or less	_	months	_	months	months		24 months
Fair value:											
Commercial paper	\$	1,364,367	\$	1,364,367	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
FFCB		3,931,815		-		-		-	1,013,340		2,918,475
FHLB		301,308		301,308		-		-	-		-
FHLMC		300,048		-		-		-	-		300,048
FNMA		1,687,438		-		-		-	-		1,687,438
Negotiable CDs		11,843,714		1,699,417		1,250,738		252,725	2,273,739		6,367,095
Amortized cost:											
STAR Ohio		11,050,646	_	11,050,646	_		_			_	
Total	\$	30,479,336	\$	14,415,738	\$	1,250,738	\$	252,725	\$ 3,287,079	\$	11,273,056

The weighted average of maturity of investments is 1.53 years.

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

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in commercial paper were rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized rating agency. The District's investments in negotiable CD's are not rated. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

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

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

	M	leasurement	
Measurement/Investment type		Value	% of Total
Fair Value:			
Commercial paper	\$	1,364,367	4.48
FFCB		3,931,815	12.90
FHLB		301,308	0.99
FHLMC		300,048	0.98
FNMA		1,687,438	5.54
Negotiable CDs		11,843,714	38.85
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		11,050,646	36.26
Total	\$	30,479,336	100.00

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

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

<u>Cash and investments per note</u>	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 4,137,172
Investments	 30,479,336
Total	\$ 34,616,508
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 34,616,508
Total	\$ 34,616,508

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

	Amount
<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	
Permanent Improvement Fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 3,231,233 100,000
Total	\$3,331,233

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Pickaway, Franklin and Fairfield Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$947,139 in the general fund, \$234,545 in the debt service fund and \$107,891 in the permanent improvement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,985,742 in the general fund, \$493,898 in the debt service fund and \$227,193 in the permanent improvement fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2019 Seco	ond	2020 First			
	Half Collect	tions	Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 487,421,710	75.99	\$ 496,753,830	73.88		
Public utility personal	154,026,370	24.01	175,670,500	26.12		
Total	\$ 641,448,080	100.00	\$ 672,424,330	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
General	\$22.70		\$22.70			
Bond	5.00		5.00			
Permanent improvement	2.30		2.30			

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 17,967,966
Income taxes	2,831,958
PILOTs receivable	475,670
Accrued interest	107,701
Intergovernmental	651,612
Pledged donations	 579,168
Total	\$ 22,614,075

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year with the exception of the pledged donations which are expected to be collected over the course of the pledge term which may exceed out to fiscal year 2028.

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax of .75 percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 1992 and is a continuing tax. In March 2012, the District voters passed a 1.50 percent earned income tax levy that replaced the previous traditional income tax levy. Collections were gradually ramped up in calendar year 2013 while full collection occurred by the end of calendar year 2014. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund and the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Total income tax revenue on a modified accrual basis during fiscal year 2020 was \$8,068,549.

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2019	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	June 30, 2020
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,020,415	\$ 101,491	\$ -	\$ 3,121,906
Construction in progress	236,831	1,900,609	(689,133)	1,448,307
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,257,246	2,002,100	(689,133)	4,570,213
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	13,426,107	385,190	-	13,811,297
Buildings and improvements	107,658,190	449,392	-	108,107,582
Furniture and equipment	10,798,397	942,638	(390,707)	11,350,328
Vehicles	3,814,350	425,182	(359,245)	3,880,287
Infrastructure	275,675			275,675
Total capital assets, being depreciated	135,972,719	2,202,402	(749,952)	137,425,169
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(7,566,418)	(628,133)	-	(8,194,551)
Buildings and improvements	(46,288,792)	(3,336,432)	-	(49,625,224)
Furniture and equipment	(7,507,308)	(720,415)	390,259	(7,837,464)
Vehicles	(2,488,999)	(289,891)	359,245	(2,419,645)
Infrastructure	(60,692)	(15,114)		(75,806)
Total accumulated depreciation	(63,912,209)	(4,989,985)	749,504	(68,152,690)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 75,317,756	\$ (785,483)	\$ (689,581)	\$ 73,842,692

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 4,014,511
Special	3,964
Vocational	65,257
Other	1,135
Support services:	
Pupil	12,111
Instructional staff	29,012
Board of education	1,462
Administration	15,303
Fiscal	3,451
Business	236,251
Operations and maintenance	111,254
Pupil transportation	279,643
Central	13,252
Extracurricular activities	148,680
Food service operations	 54,699
Total depreciation expense	\$ 4,989,985

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior fiscal years, the District entered into capitalized leases for copier equipment and a postage meter. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statement.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$371,144 on the statement of net position. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020 was \$334,026 leaving a current book value of \$37,118. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2020 totaled \$80,811 paid by the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount		
2021	\$	1,250	
Total minimum lease payments		1,250	
Less: amount representing interest		(31)	
Total	\$	1,219	

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance June 30, 2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance June 30, 2020	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 26,765,000	\$ -	\$ (1,895,000)	\$ 24,870,000	\$ 1,940,000
Capital lease obligation	82,100	-	(80,881)	1,219	1,219
Net pension liability	45,205,692	1,430,190	-	46,635,882	-
Net OPEB liability	4,565,458	-	(382,136)	4,183,322	-
Compensated absences	2,982,803	591,253	(348,962)	3,225,094	382,771
Total	\$ 79,601,053	\$ 2,021,443	\$ (2,706,979)	78,915,517	\$ 2,323,990
Add: Unamortized premiur	n			2,002,725	
Total on statement of net po	osition			\$ 80,918,242	

General Obligation Bonds: See Note 11.B. through Note 11.D. for details.

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u>: The capital lease obligation will be paid from the general fund. See Note 10 for details.

<u>Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability</u>: See Notes 14 and 15 for details. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their services.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is the general fund, food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the Title VI-B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the Title I fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

B. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2015 Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$14,215,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$14,705,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2006 Refunding Bonds. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$11,105,000.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$14,215,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$211,803. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2027. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$1,774,677 and resulted in an economic gain of \$1,725,901.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of activity for the series 2015 refunding bonds:

					Amount
	Balance			Balance	Due in
	June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2020	One Year
Current interest bonds -					
Series 2015 Refunding	\$ 12,285,000	\$ -	\$ (1,180,000)	\$ 11,105,000	\$ 1,215,000

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2015 refunding bonds:

		2015 Refunding Bonds						
Fiscal Year Ending	Current Interest Bonds							
<u>June 30,</u>	_	Principal	-	Interest	_	Total		
2021	\$	1,215,000	\$	397,975	\$	1,612,975		
2022		1,250,000		354,750		1,604,750		
2023		1,300,000		303,750		1,603,750		
2024		1,355,000		250,650		1,605,650		
2025		1,410,000		195,350		1,605,350		
2026 - 2028		4,575,000		239,675		4,814,675		
Total	\$	11,105,000	\$	1,742,150	\$	12,847,150		

C. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016A Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$8,675,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$9,015,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2007A. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$7,375,000.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$8,675,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$391,623. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2034. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$1,174,994 and resulted in an economic gain of \$974,791.

The following is a schedule of activity for the series 2016A refunding bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>June 30, 2020</u>	Amount Due in One Year
Current interest bonds - Series 2016A Refunding	\$ 7,765,000	<u>\$</u> _	\$ (390,000)	\$ 7,375,000	\$ 395,000

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2016A refunding bonds:

	2016A Refunding Bonds						
Fiscal Year Ending	Current Interest Bonds						
<u>June 30,</u>	_ <u>I</u>	Principal_	Interest		_	Total	
2021	\$	395,000	\$	253,825	\$	648,825	
2022		400,000		245,875		645,875	
2023		415,000		237,725		652,725	
2024		420,000		229,375		649,375	
2025		425,000		216,675		641,675	
2026 - 2030		2,410,000		808,575		3,218,575	
2031 - 2035		2,910,000		298,788		3,208,788	
Total	\$	7,375,000	\$	2,290,838	\$	9,665,838	

D. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016B Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$7,505,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$7,780,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2007B. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$6,390,000. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$7,505,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$339,306. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2034. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$990,563 and resulted in an economic gain of \$807,828.

The following is a schedule of activity for the series 2016B refunding bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>June 30, 2020</u>	Amount Due in One Year
Current interest bonds - Series 2016B Refunding	\$ 6,715,000	\$ -	\$ (325,000)	\$ 6,390,000	\$ 330,000

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2016B refunding bonds:

	2016B Refunding Bonds						
Fiscal Year Ending		(Curre	nt Interest Bo	onds		
<u>June 30,</u>	_	Principal_	-	Interest	_	Total	
2021	\$	330,000	\$	234,812	\$	564,812	
2022		340,000		226,412		566,412	
2023		345,000		216,137		561,137	
2024		355,000		203,862		558,862	
2025		370,000		189,362		559,362	
2026 - 2030		2,105,000		706,848		2,811,848	
2031 - 2035	_	2,545,000		261,619		2,806,619	
Total	\$	6,390,000	\$	2,039,052	\$	8,429,052	

E. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2020, are a voted debt margin of \$39,588,834 (including available funds of \$3,940,644) and an unvoted debt margin of \$672,424.

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Only administrative and support personnel who are under a full year contract (11 and 12 month) are eligible for vacation time. The administrators are generally granted twenty days of vacation per year.

Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Upon termination, employees are limited to payment of 2 years plus current year accumulation based on the Ohio Revised Code. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment.

The classified personnel accumulate vacation based on the following schedule:

Years Service	<u>Vacation Days</u>
0 - 9	10
10 - 19	15
20 - beyond	20

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

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES - (Continued)

Each employee earns sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave shall accumulate during active employment on a continuous year-to-year basis. Maximum sick leave accumulation for all employees, except 260 day administrators and classified employees is 240 days; 260 day administrators and classified employees may accumulate 295 days of sick leave. 205 day administrators may accumulate 271 days per year, based on 113 percent of teacher's accumulation of 240 days of sick leave for 185 days of service.

For all employees, retirement severance is paid to each employee retiring from the District at a per diem rate of the annual salary at the time of retirement. Any certified employee receiving retirement severance pay shall be entitled to a dollar amount equivalent to one-fourth of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to a maximum of 60 days. Administrators receiving retirement severance pay shall be entitled to a dollar amount equivalent to 30% of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to a maximum of 88.5 days. The superintendent is entitled to one half of all accumulated sick leave.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Risk

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District has addressed these various types of risk by purchasing a comprehensive insurance policy through commercial carriers.

General liability insurance is maintained in the amount of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and \$2,000,000 in the aggregate, plus \$4,000,000 umbrella.

The District maintains fleet insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 for any one accident or loss, plus \$4,000,000 umbrella.

The District maintains replacement cost insurance on buildings and contents in the amount of \$148,039,306. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions of coverage from the prior years with the exception of replacement cost insurance on buildings and contents.

B. Workers' Compensation

For calendar year 2019, Teays Valley Local Schools participated in the Ohio SchoolComp Worker's Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Plan, a voluntary performance-based incentive program offered jointly by OSBA and OASBO. The intent of the program is to reward participants that are able to keep their claims cost low. Districts continue to pay their premium directly to the BWC. Districts will then have future premium adjustments (refunds or assessments) at the end of each of the three evaluation periods. For the 2019 program, the evaluation periods will be 12/31/20, 12/31/21, and 12/31/22. Refunds or assessments will be calculated by the Ohio BWC, based on the pro-rata share of the districts individual premium compared to the overall program premium. Participation in the Group Retrospective Rating Plan is limited to the school districts that can meet the programs criteria. The firm of CompManagement, LLC provides administrative, cost control and actual services to the program.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Health Care and Dental Insurance Benefits

Effective July 1, 2009, the District began offering health care benefits to employees through the PCPEBP, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 4 member school districts. Effective July 1, 2011, the District began offering dental benefits to employees through the PCPEBP. The PCPEBP was organized to provide health care benefits and dental insurance benefits to its members.

Effective Jan 1, 2014, the District moved all employees to the high deductible health plan which includes an HSA. Specifics on the plan can be found below:

	 Rate	 Board Share	_	oard HSA ntribution	Total t-of-pocket Expense
Medical:					
Single	\$ 779.00	\$ 779.00	\$	2,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Family	1,783.00	1,604.70		2,000.00	6,000.00
Dental:					
Single	41.00	41.00		n/a	n/a
Family	94.00	94.00		n/a	n/a

The health care coverage is administered by United Healthcare, a third party administrator. The dental coverage is administered by Delta Dental of Ohio.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - District Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$852,073 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$60,360 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$2,940,347 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$501,680 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.16318280%	0.16309037%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.16254440%	0.16690739%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00063840</u> %	0.00381702%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 9,725,316	\$ 36,910,566	\$ 46,635,882
Pension expense	\$ 1,707,893	\$ 6,262,857	\$ 7,970,750

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

	SERS	STRS	Total	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 246,613	\$ 300,514	\$ 547,127	
Changes of assumptions	-	4,335,860	4,335,860	
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	106,136	1,856,726	1,962,862	
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	852,073	2,940,347	3,792,420	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$1,204,822	\$9,433,447	\$10,638,269	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 159,779	\$ 159,779
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	124,836	1,803,988	1,928,824
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	23,933		23,933
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 148,769	\$1,963,767	\$2,112,536

\$3,792,420 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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

	SERS	 STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		 	
2021	\$ 364,742	\$ 3,086,206	\$ 3,450,948
2022	(223,252)	994,922	771,670
2023	(8,307)	96,430	88,123
2024	70,797	351,775	 422,572
Total	\$ 203,980	\$ 4,529,333	\$ 4,733,313

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation 3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		Current		
	1% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$13,628,645	\$	9,725,316	\$ 6,451,887

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	D	iscount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$53,940,680	\$	36,910,566	\$22,493,702

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$97,914.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$97,914 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$97,914 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB			
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.16456430%	0.16309037%	
Proportion of the net OPEB			
liability/asset current measurement date	0.16634880%	0.16690739%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00178450%	0.00381702%	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability	\$ 4,183,322	\$ -	\$ 4,183,322
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB asset	\$ -	\$ (2,764,386)	\$ (2,764,386)
OPEB expense	\$ 174,438	\$ (783,275)	\$ (608,837)

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

related to of EB from the following sources.	SERS	STRS	Total	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 61,407	\$ 250,614	\$ 312,021	
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	10,040	=	10,040	
Changes of assumptions	305,544	58,107	363,651	
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	181,999	310,555	492,554	
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	97,914		97,914	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 656,904	\$ 619,276	\$1,276,180	
	SERS	STRS	Total	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 919,048	\$ 140,642	\$ 1,059,690	
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	173,619	173,619	
Changes of assumptions	234,420	3,030,828	3,265,248	
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	60		60	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$1,153,528	\$ 3,345,089	\$4,498,617	

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$97,914 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ (200,712)	\$ (596,808)	\$	(797,520)	
2022	(83,997)	(596,806)		(680,803)	
2023	(81,054)	(527,220)		(608,274)	
2024	(81,530)	(502,808)		(584,338)	
2025	(96,853)	(513,786)		(610,639)	
Thereafter	 (50,392)	 11,603		(38,789)	
Total	\$ (594,538)	\$ (2,725,825)	\$	(3,320,363)	

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.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	1%	Decrease	Di	Current scount Rate	10	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,077,760	\$	4,183,322	\$	3,472,140
	19	% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,351,689	\$	4,183,322	\$	5,286,699

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July 1	, 2019	July 1, 2018				
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%	2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 2	20 to	12.50% at age 2	12.50% at age 20 to			
y y	2.50% at age 6	5	2.50% at age 65	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of ir expenses, inclu		ŕ	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%				
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%				
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%				
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A				
Health care cost trends							
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate			
Medical							
Pre-Medicare	5.87%	4.00%	6.00%	4.00%			
Medicare	4.93%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%			
Prescription Drug							
Pre-Medicare	7.73%	4.00%	8.00%	4.00%			
Medicare	9.62%	4.00%	-5.23%	4.00%			

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 2,358,854	\$ 2,764,386	\$ 3,105,345
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 3,134,688	\$ 2,764,386	\$ 2,310,858

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (1,161,372)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(1,455,613)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(92,862)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(78,017)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	754,338
Adjustment for encumbrances	969,619
GAAP basis	\$ (1,063,907)

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, the District agency fund, the internal service fund and the underground storage tank fund.

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

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not involved in any litigation that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2019-2020 school year, traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2020 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital
	<u>Improvements</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	739,376
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement	-
Current year qualifying expenditures	-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years	-
Current year offsets	(1,533,728)
Waiver granted by ODE	-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds	
Total	\$ (794,352)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$ -
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$ -

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

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

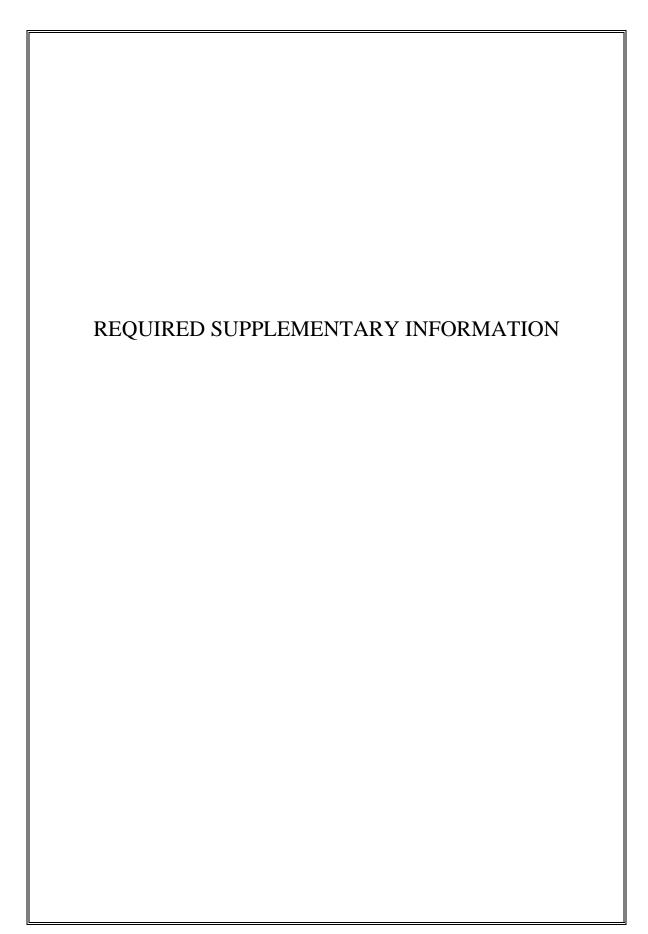
		Year-End
<u>Fund</u>	En	cumbrances
General fund	\$	833,957
Permanent improvement	\$	1,241,627
Other governmental	_	83,186
Total	\$	2,158,770

NOTE 20 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Pickaway County entered into Community Reinvestment Area agreements (CRAs) with various businesses for the abatement of property taxes to bring jobs and economic development into the County. Under the agreements, the company's property taxes assessed to the District have been abated. During fiscal year 2020, the District's property taxes were reduced by approximately \$664,945. Under the agreements, the District received approximately \$339,671 during fiscal year 2020 from Intermodal LLC in association with the forgone tax revenue.

NOTE 21 - COVID-19

The United States of America and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the District. The District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans are subject to increased market volatility, which could result in a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0	0.16254440%	(0.16318280%	(0.15413640%	(0.15381570%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,725,316	\$	9,345,781	\$	9,209,309	\$	11,257,890
District's covered payroll	\$	5,556,037	\$	5,329,407	\$	5,049,457	\$	4,724,929
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		175.04%		175.36%		182.38%		238.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

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

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

	2016	2015			2014
(0.15290890%	().15097500%	(0.15097500%
\$	8,725,130	\$	7,640,759	\$	8,977,999
\$	4,603,354	\$	4,387,027	\$	4,247,247
	189.54%		174.17%		211.38%
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.16690739%		0.16309037%		0.15688365%		0.15347236%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 36,910,566	\$	35,859,911	\$	37,268,047	\$	51,371,825	
District's covered payroll	\$ 19,846,129	\$	18,665,564	\$	17,585,264	\$	16,235,600	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	185.98%		192.12%		211.93%		316.41%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%	

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

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

2016	2015	2014
0.14909469%	0.14582712%	0.14582712%
\$ 41,205,411	\$ 35,470,202	\$ 42,251,873
\$ 15,555,536	\$ 14,899,500	\$ 15,285,185
264.89%	238.06%	276.42%
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	852,073	\$	750,065	\$	719,470	\$	706,924
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(852,073)		(750,065)		(719,470)		(706,924)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,086,236	\$	5,556,037	\$	5,329,407	\$	5,049,457
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 661,490	\$ 606,722	\$ 608,042	\$ 587,819	\$ 577,808	\$ 564,877
 (661,490)	 (606,722)	 (608,042)	 (587,819)	 (577,808)	 (564,877)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,724,929	\$ 4,603,354	\$ 4,387,027	\$ 4,247,247	\$ 4,295,970	\$ 4,493,850
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020		2019	2018		 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,940,347	\$	2,778,458	\$	2,613,179	\$ 2,461,937
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,940,347)	-	(2,778,458)	-	(2,613,179)	 (2,461,937)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 21,002,479	\$	19,846,129	\$	18,665,564	\$ 17,585,264
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 2,272,984	\$ 2,177,775	\$ 1,936,935	\$ 1,987,074	\$ 2,071,259	\$ 2,134,349
 (2,272,984)	 (2,177,775)	 (1,936,935)	 (1,987,074)	 (2,071,259)	 (2,134,349)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$ _
\$ 16,235,600	\$ 15,555,536	\$ 14,899,500	\$ 15,285,185	\$ 15,932,762	\$ 16,418,069
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

		2020		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C).16634880%	C).16456430%	(0.15565220%	().15496513%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,183,322	\$	4,565,458	\$	4,177,296	\$	4,417,080
District's covered payroll	\$	5,556,037	\$	5,329,407	\$	5,049,457	\$	4,724,929
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		75.29%		85.67%		82.73%		93.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.16690739%	0.16309037%	0.15688365%	0.15347236%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (2,764,386)	\$ (2,620,696)	\$ 6,121,021	\$ 8,207,742
District's covered payroll	\$ 19,846,129	\$ 18,665,564	\$ 17,585,264	\$ 16,235,600
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	13.93%	14.04%	34.81%	50.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	97,914	\$	128,254	\$	111,179	\$	81,316
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(97,914)		(128,254)		(111,179)		(81,316)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,086,236	\$	5,556,037	\$	5,329,407	\$	5,049,457
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.61%		2.31%		2.09%		1.61%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	-	2012	 2011
\$ 74,508	\$ 111,018	\$ 76,562	\$ 67,439	\$	128,195	\$ 128,195
 (74,508)	 (111,018)	 (76,562)	 (67,439)		(128,195)	 (128,195)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 4,724,929	\$ 4,603,354	\$ 4,387,027	\$ 4,247,247	\$	4,295,970	\$ 4,493,850
1.58%	2.41%	1.75%	1.59%		2.98%	2.85%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 21,002,479	\$ 19,846,129	\$ 18,665,564	\$ 17,585,264
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2016	 2015	2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 153,265	\$ 152,852	\$ 159,328	\$ 164,181
 		 (153,265)	 (152,852)	 (159,328)	(164,181)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 16,235,600	\$ 15,555,536	\$ 14,899,500	\$ 15,285,185	\$ 15,932,762	\$ 16,418,069
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

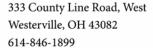
Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate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

TEAYS VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SUB GI	AL GRANTOR/ RANTOR/ RAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(E) GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
PASSEI	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE O THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Child Nutrition Cluster:			
(C) (C)	School Breakfast Program School Breakfast Program - COVID-19	10.553 10.553	2020 2020	\$ 63,456 104,448
	Total School Breakfast Program			167,904
(C)	National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	372,259
(C)	National School Lunch Program - COVID-19	10.555	2020	186,527
(D)	National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555	2020	137,850
	Total National School Lunch Program			696,636
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			864,540
PASSEI	PARTMENT OF EDUCATION O THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2020	408,111
	Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
	Special Education_Grants to States - Restoration	84.027	2020	116,532
	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2020	795,448
	Total Special Education_Preschool Grants			911,980
	Special Education_Preschool Grants - Restoration	84.173	2020	5,342
	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2020	22,432
	Total Special Education_Preschool Grants			27,774
	Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			939,754
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2020	88,356
	Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2020	30,589
	Total U.S. Department of Education			1,466,810
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 2,331,350

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- (A) The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Teays Valley Local School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. 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 Principals, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because this Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Teays Valley Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Teays Valley Local School District.
- (B) CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.
- (C) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of breakfast and lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (D) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- (E) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2020.





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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with

Government Auditing Standards

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Teays Valley Local School District, Pickaway County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Teays Valley Local School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 20, 2020, wherein we noted as described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Teays Valley Local School District adopted GASBS No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Furthermore, as described in Note 21 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Teays Valley Local School District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Teays Valley Local School District

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

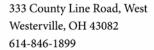
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Teays Valley Local School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. November 20, 2020

Julian & Sube, Elne.





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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Teays Valley Local School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Teays Valley Local School District's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Teays Valley local School District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance 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 express an opinion on compliance for the Teays Valley Local School District's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Teays Valley Local School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Teays Valley Local School District, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Teays Valley Local School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over compliance.

Teays Valley Local School District Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 was not designed to 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.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

November 20, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





TEAYS VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PICKAWAY 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 1/21/2021

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