



GALLIPOLIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GALLIA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County 61 State Street Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

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 Gallipolis City School District, Gallia County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2020, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* and GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No* 61. We did not modify our opinion regarding these matters.

Also, as discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 20, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

tobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 20, 2021

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

The discussion and analysis of the Gallipolis City 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 2020 are as follows:

- During fiscal year 2020, net position of governmental activities decreased \$164,163 which represents a 0.59% decrease from fiscal year 2019 restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,015,903 in revenue or 69.05% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions accounted for \$8,075,286 or 30.95% of total revenues of \$26,091,189.
- The District had \$26,255,352 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$8,075,286 of these expenditures were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$18,015,903 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District had two major governmental funds during fiscal year 2020, the general fund and the debt service fund. The general fund had \$19,614,977 in revenues and other financing sources and \$19,088,527 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund also had a decrease in nonspendable inventory of \$27,515. During fiscal year 2020, the general fund's fund balance increased \$498,935 from a balance of \$2,027,105 to \$2,526,040.
- The debt service fund had \$17,543,813 in revenues and other financing sources and \$17,375,363 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2020, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$168,450 from \$3,129,929 to \$3,298,379.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

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, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Governmental Activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

The District's Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-22 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in a custodial fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement (statement of changes in fiduciary net position) on page 23. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 24-64 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 66-81 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

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

	Net Position				
	Governmental Activities 2020	(Restated) Governmental Activities 2019			
<u>Assets</u> Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 18,707,496 60,066,276	\$ 17,135,078 62,517,214			
Total assets	78,773,772	79,652,292			
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding Pension OPEB	3,642,288 353,015	1,636,697 5,216,679 234,618			
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,995,303	7,087,994			
Total assets and deferred outflows	82,769,075	86,740,286			
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities: Due within one year	1,701,417	1,672,659			
Due in more than one year:	1,139,356	1,363,197			
Net pension liability	20,082,744	20,844,857			
Net OPEB liability	1,901,712	2,090,388			
Other amounts	17,902,982	20,231,179			
Total liabilities	42,728,211	46,202,280			
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year Unamortized deferred gain on debt refunding Pension	6,661,890 139,455 3,073,681	6,314,563 - 3,653,485			
OPEB	2,458,569	2,698,526			
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,333,595	12,666,574			
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	55,061,806	58,868,854			
<u>Net Position</u> Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted (deficit)	42,838,574 5,155,717 (20,287,022)	45,037,630 3,930,699 (21,096,897)			
Total net position	\$ 27,707,269	\$ 27,871,432			

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The District has adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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/asset to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension liability or net OPEB liability/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:

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

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

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

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

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

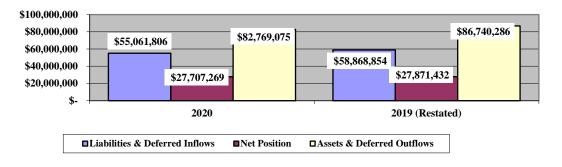
In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively, not accounted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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$27,707,269.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 76.25% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture and vehicles. Total net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020 was \$42,838,574. 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.

A portion of the District's net position, \$5,155,717, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$20,287,022.

The graph below illustrates the District's total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019.



Governmental Activities

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

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

	Change in Net Position				
	Governmental Activities 2020	(F Gov	Restated) vernmental ctivities 2019		
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,332,555	\$	2,400,111		
Operating grants and contributions	5,694,931		5,477,317		
Capital grants and contributions	47,800		120,125		
General revenues:	6 900 970		7 2 40 804		
Property taxes Grants and entitlements	6,822,072		7,260,896		
	10,938,514		11,305,753		
Investment earnings Gain on sale of assets	56,677		33,148 85,762		
Miscellaneous	- 198,640		187,338		
Total revenues	 26,091,189		26,870,450		
Expenses					
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	9,681,682		8,065,961		
Special	4,758,441		3,592,332		
Vocational	102,712		83,511		
Other	809,418		15,034		
Support services:					
Pupil	1,269,006		955,836		
Instructional staff	704,659		767,226		
Board of education	32,618		38,591		
Administration	1,824,574		1,704,823		
Fiscal	517,342		532,446		
Operations and maintenance	2,769,018		2,170,703		
Pupil transportation	1,387,031		1,210,296		
Central	53,212		70,403		
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	824,767		715,758		
Other non-instructional services	88		7,989		
Extracurricular activities	536,013		528,823		
Interest and fiscal charges	 984,771		900,987		
Total expenses	 26,255,352		21,360,719		
Change in net position	(164,163)		5,509,731		
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	 27,871,432		22,361,701		
Net position at end of year	\$ 27,707,269	\$	27,871,432		

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$164,163 during fiscal year 2020. Total governmental expenses of \$26,255,352 were offset by program revenues of \$8,075,286 and general revenues of \$18,015,903. Program revenues supported 30.76% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 68.07% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

\$30,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$-Fiscal Year 2020 Fiscal Year 2019 (Restated)

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.

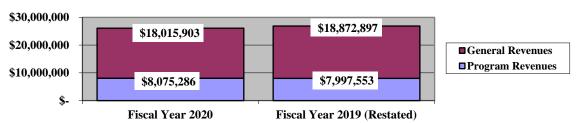
		Gover	rnme	ental	Activiti	les			
	T.	tal Cast of		N-+ C	Tent of		Restated) otal Cost of		(Restated)
	10	otal Cost of			Cost of		 	ľ	Net Cost of
		Services			vices		Services		Services
D		2020	-	20	020		 2019		2019
Program expenses									
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	9,681,682	\$		392,676		\$ 8,065,961	\$	6,093,304
Special		4,758,441		1,6	512,493		3,592,332		201,865
Vocational		102,712			86,204		83,511		67,003
Other		809,418			41,668		15,034		15,034
Support services:									
Pupil		1,269,006		6	563,733		955,836		945,763
Instructional staff		704,659		4	144,052		767,226		216,417
Board of education		32,618			32,618		38,591		38,591
Administration		1,824,574		1,7	704,722		1,704,823		1,375,089
Fiscal		517,342		5	514,005		532,446		499,244
Operations and maintenance		2,769,018		2,6	677,866		2,170,703		2,001,032
Pupil transportation		1,387,031		1,1	123,731		1,210,296		853,048
Central		53,212			52,669		70,403		60,983
Operations of non-instructional services:									
Other non-instructional services		88			88		7,989		(154)
Food service operations		824,767			10,439		715,758		(209,934)
Extracurricular activities		536,013		3	338,331		528,823		304,894
Interest and fiscal charges		984,771	_	ç	984,771		 900,987		900,987
Total expenses	\$	26,255,352	\$	5 18,1	180,066		\$ 21,360,719	\$	13,363,166

Governmental Activities

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 62.75% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 69.24%. The District's taxpayers and State unrestricted grants are by far the primary support for District students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue 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 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$8,478,994, which is higher than last year's restated total of \$6,985,019. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

		(Restated)	
	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	Increase
General	\$ 2,526,040	\$ 2,027,105	\$ 498,935
Debt service	3,298,379	3,129,929	168,450
Other governmental	2,654,575	1,827,985	826,590
Total	\$ 8,478,994	\$ 6,985,019	<u>\$ 1,493,975</u>

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased \$498,935.

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

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

	_	2020 Amount	-	2019 Amount	ncrease/ Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	4,798,031	\$	5,197,117	\$ (399,086)	(7.68)
Transportation fees		256,504		245,894	10,610	4.31
Tuition		1,726,708		1,727,416	(708)	(0.04)
Earnings on investments		56,178		32,844	23,334	71.04
Intergovernmental		12,328,338		12,742,154	(413,816)	(3.25)
Other revenues		236,752		258,659	 (21,907)	(8.47)
Total	\$	19,402,511	\$	20,204,084	\$ (801,573)	(3.97)
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Instruction	\$	11,269,937	\$	10,964,455	\$ 305,482	2.79
Support services		7,039,256		6,625,526	413,730	6.24
Operation of non-instructional services		1,870		84	1,786	2,126.19
Extracurricular activities		331,281		316,507	14,774	4.67
Capital outly		202,067		-	202,067	100.00
Debt service		64,390		45,028	 19,362	43.00
Total	\$	18,908,801	\$	17,951,600	\$ 957,201	5.33

The District's general fund revenues decreased \$801,573 or 3.97% in fiscal year 2020. Tax revenue decreased \$399,086 or 7.68% due to an increase in real estate taxes received in the prior fiscal year from the Gallia County Auditor that was not received in fiscal year 2020. All other revenues remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

The District's general fund expenditures increased \$957,201 or 5.33% in fiscal year 2020. Capital outlay increased \$202,067 or 100.00% due to the District entering into a new capital lease for copiers in the current fiscal year. All other expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had \$17,543,813 in revenues and other financing sources and \$17,375,363 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2020, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$168,450 from \$3,129,929 to \$3,298,379.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$19,716,814, which was \$147,800 less than the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$19,864,614. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$19,716,814 remained the same as final budgeted revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2020.

General fund final appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) were \$19,290,067, which was \$1,789,996 less than the original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$21,080,063. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2020 totaled \$19,290,066, which was \$1 less than the final budgeted amounts.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2020, the District had \$60,066,276 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture, vehicles and construction in progress. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows the net capital asset balances at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019:

	(Net of Depreciation)			
	Governme	ntal Activities		
		(Restated)		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		
Land	\$ 1,205,750	\$ 1,205,750		
Construction in progress	-	17,186		
Land improvements	2,084,065	1,927,370		
Building and improvements	55,513,329	58,174,521		
Equipment and furniture	828,862	726,832		
Vehicles	434,270	465,555		
Total	\$ 60,066,276	\$ 62,517,214		

Capital Assets at June 30

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$2,450,938 is due to depreciation expense of \$2,388,894 and net disposals of \$956,117 exceeding capital outlays of \$894,073 in fiscal year 2020.

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$1,608,020 in energy conservation bonds, \$13,898,779 in refunding bonds outstanding, \$47,422 in lease purchase agreements and \$177,553 in capital lease obligations. Of this total, \$1,043,436 is due within one year and \$14,688,338 is due in greater than one year. The table on the following page summarizes the bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2020	Governmental Activities 2019
Energy conservation bonds	\$ 1,608,020	\$ 1,736,598
Lease purchase agreement	47,422	92,657
Refunding bonds	13,898,779	16,722,994
Capital Lease	177,553	26,285
Total	\$ 15,731,774	\$ 18,578,534

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District strives to maintain the highest standards of service to its students, parents and community. The District has carefully managed its general fund budgets in order to optimize the dollars available for educating the students it serves and to minimize the levy millage amounts needed from the community's citizens. The District has communicated to its community that they rely upon their support for part of its operations, and will continue to work diligently to plan expenses, staying carefully within the five-year financial plan.

On November 19, 2019, the District issued \$13,165,000 in School Facilities Construction and Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2019. The District saved taxpayers \$901,147.35 in gross debt service over the life of the bonds. This refunding is the fourth refinancing completed to reduce interest since the bonds were originally issued in 2006. The total saving for all refunding bonds is estimated at \$3,670,387.34.

In order to offset increasing utility costs, the district implemented a House Bill 264 project focusing on replacing lighting, commissioning HVAC units and adding solar panels to three buildings. The Board of Education and Administration continues to look for creative and strategic methods to increase our cash balance. During the 2018-19 school year, the District expanded preschool programs by adding Head Start programs to their elementary buildings along with offering more pay preschool openings.

The negotiated agreement between the Board of Education and the Gallipolis Education Association was approved for the period September 1, 2019 through August 31, 2021. The negotiated agreement between the Board of Education and the Gallipolis Ohio Association of Public School Employees Local 349 was approved for the period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and 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 Ms. Bethany Lewis, Treasurer of Gallipolis City School District, 61 State Street, Gallipolis OH 45631.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

JOINE 30, 2020	
	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 9,454,925
Taxes	7,570,857
Accounts.	22,352
Intergovernmental.	313,758
Prepayments.	106,519
Materials and supplies inventory	52,772
Inventory held for resale	12,968
Net OPEB asset	1,173,345
Capital assets:	1,170,010
Nondepreciable capital assets.	1,205,750
Depreciable capital assets, net	58,860,526
Capital assets, net	60,066,276
Total assets	78,773,772
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	3,642,288
OPEB	353,015
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,995,303
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	44,474
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,266,833
Intergovernmental payable	66,732
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	273,925
Accrued interest payable	49,453
Long-term liabilities:	.,,
Due within one year.	1,139,356
Due in more than one year:	1,109,000
Net pension liability.	20,082,744
Net OPEB liability.	1,901,712
Other amounts due in more than one year .	17,902,982
Total liabilities	42,728,211
	42,720,211
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,661,890
Unamortized deferred gain on debt refunding	139,455
Pension	3,073,681
OPEB	2,458,569
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,333,595
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	42,838,574
Restricted for:	42,050,574
Capital projects	1,418,169
Classroom facilities maintenance	
Debt service	114,317
	2,573,880
State funded programs.	561,776
Federally funded programs	2,452
Student activities	59,496
Scholarships	11,044
Food service operations	414,583
Unrestricted (deficit)	(20,287,022)
Total net position	\$ 27,707,269

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

			Prog	ram Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	harges for ices and Sales		rating Grants Contributions	al Grants ntributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:	F	 			 	
Instruction:						
Regular \$	9,681,682	\$ 1,501,542	\$	287,464	\$ -	\$ (7,892,676)
Special	4,758,441	256,162		2,889,786	-	(1,612,493)
Vocational	102,712	-		16,508	-	(86,204)
Other	809,418	-		767,750	-	(41,668)
Support services:						
Pupil	1,269,006	-		605,273	-	(663,733)
Instructional staff	704,659	137		260,470	-	(444,052)
Board of education	32,618	-		-	-	(32,618)
Administration	1,824,574	-		119,852	-	(1,704,722)
Fiscal	517,342	-		3,337	-	(514,005)
Operations and maintenance	2,769,018	278		65,874	25,000	(2,677,866)
Pupil transportation	1,387,031	256,504		6,796	-	(1,123,731)
Central	53,212	-		543	-	(52,669)
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services .	88	-		-	-	(88)
Food service operations	824,767	147,155		667,173	-	(10,439)
Extracurricular activities	536,013	170,777		4,105	22,800	(338,331)
Interest and fiscal charges	984,771	 -		-	 -	 (984,771)
Total governmental activities \$	26,255,352	\$ 2,332,555	\$	5,694,931	\$ 47,800	 (18,180,066)

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	4,849,252
Special revenue.	66,689
Debt service.	1,689,229
Capital projects	216,902
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	10,938,514
Investment earnings	56,677
Miscellaneous	 198,640
Total general revenues	 18,015,903
Change in net position	(164,163)
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	 27,871,432
Net position at end of year	\$ 27,707,269

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

		JUNE 30, 202	20					
					1	Nonmajor		Total
			Debt		Governmental		Governmental	
		General		Service		Funds	_	Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	3,498,261	\$	3,255,890	\$	2,700,774	\$	9,454,925
Property taxes.		5,253,493		1,890,084		427,280		7,570,857
Accounts		22,352		-		-		22,352
Intergovernmental		58,013		-		255,745		313,758
Prepayments.		99,510		-		7,009		106,519
Materials and supplies inventory		46,776		-		5,996		52,772
Inventory held for resale.		-		-		12,968		12,968
Due from other funds	¢	76,321 9,054,726	\$	5 145 074	\$	3,409,772	\$	76,321
Total assets	\$	9,034,720	ф	5,145,974	ф	5,409,772	¢	17,610,472
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	16,067	\$	-	\$	28,407	\$	44,474
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,080,199		-		186,634		1,266,833
Intergovernmental payable		64,441		-		2,291		66,732
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		232,606		-		41,319		273,925
Due to other funds		-		-		76,321		76,321
Total liabilities.		1,393,313				334,972		1,728,285
Deferred inflows of resources:		,						,,
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		4,620,975		1,662,527		378,388		6,661,890
••••••		514,398		185,068		41,837		741,303
Delinquent property tax revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources		5,135,373		1,847,595		420,225		7,403,193
		5,155,575		1,047,393		420,223		7,403,193
Fund balances: Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		46,776		-		5,996		52,772
Prepaids		99,510		-		7,009		106,519
Restricted:								
Debt service		-		3,298,379		-		3,298,379
Capital improvements		-		-		1,387,844		1,387,844
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		102,805		102,805
Food service operations		-		-		425,392		425,392
Non-public schools		-		-		24,625		24,625
Special education		-		-		507		507
Student wellness and success.		-		-		534,987		534,987
Other purposes.		-		-		474		474
Extracurricular activities		-		-		59,484		59,484
Scholarships.		_		-		11,044		11,044
Committed:						11,011		11,011
Capital improvements		_		-		95,974		95,974
Student and staff support		105,431				-		105,431
Termination benefits.		384,317						384,317
Student instruction		20,000		-		-		20,000
		20,000		-		-		20,000
Assigned: Student instruction		71,329						71,329
				-		-		
Student and staff support.		11,038		-		-		11,038
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,710,458		-		-		1,710,458
Uniform school supplies		44,668		-		-		44,668
Public school support.		32,513		-		-		32,513
Unassigned (deficit)		-		-		(1,566)		(1,566)
Total fund balances		2,526,040		3,298,379		2,654,575		8,478,994
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balance	s \$	9,054,726	\$	5,145,974	\$	3,409,772	\$	17,610,472

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

Anounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because: 60,066,276 Cupital assets used in governmental activities are not francial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. 60,066,276 Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. 741,303 The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, hishility and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. 741,303 Deferred outflows - Pension 3,642,288 Deferred outflows - Pension (3,073,681) Net pension liability (20,082,744) Total (19,514,137) The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefor, the liability, asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: 353,015 Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB 353,015 0.5 Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB (2,458,569) 0.4 Net OPEB liability (1,901,712) (2,833,921) Unamortized premiums on refunding bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. (2,264,009) (2,453) Long-term insbilities, including bonds payable, are not recognized in the funds. (49,453) (49,453) Long-term insbilities, including bo	Total governmental fund balances		\$ 8,478,994
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. 60,066,276 Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Taxes receivable 741,303 The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension 3,642,288 Deferred inflows - Pension 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. 741,303 Taxes receivable 741,303 The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; ingovernmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension 3,642,288 Deferred outflows - Pension (3,073,681) Net pension liability (20,082,744) Total (19,514,137) The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefor, the liability, asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB 2353,015 Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB (2,483,569) Net OPEB liability (1,901,712) Total (2,264,009) Unamortized premiums on refunding bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. (2,264,009) Unamortized anounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. (139,455) Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the (49,453) Compensated absences (1,046,555) Careard obligation refunding bonds (15,706,799) Capital lease obligations (224,975) Compensated absences (1,046,555) Total (16,778,329) <			60,066,276
therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension 3.642.288 Deferred linflows - Pension (3.073.681) Net pension liability (20.082.744) Total (19,514,137) The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefor, the liability asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB (2.458.569) Net OPEB asset 1,173.345 Net OPEB liability (ASSET) (1,901,712) Total (2,833,921) Unamortized premiums on refunding bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. (2,264,009) Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. (139,455) Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (49,453) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (49,453) Long-term liabilities, including bonds (224,975) Compensated absences (10,46,555) Total (16,778,329)	period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		741,303
period; therefor, the liability, asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB 353,015 Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB (2,458,569) Net OPEB asset 1,173,345 Net OPEB liability (1,901,712) Total (2,833,921) Unamortized premiums on refunding bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. (2,264,009) Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. (139,455) Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (49,453) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (15,506,799) Capital lease obligations (224,975) Compensated absences (1,046,555) Total (16,778,329)	therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net pension liability	(3,073,681)	(19,514,137)
recognized in the funds. (2,264,009) Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. (139,455) Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (49,453) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation refunding bonds (15,506,799) Capital lease obligations (224,975) Compensated absences Total (16,778,329)	period; therefor, the liability, asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability	(2,458,569) 1,173,345	(2,833,921)
the funds.(139,455)Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.(49,453)Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.(15,506,799)General obligation refunding bonds(15,506,799)Capital lease obligations(224,975)Compensated absences(1,046,555)Total(16,778,329)			(2,264,009)
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.(49,453)Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.(15,506,799)General obligation refunding bonds(15,506,799)Capital lease obligations(224,975)Compensated absences(1,046,555)Total(16,778,329)			(139,455)
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation refunding bonds (15,506,799) Capital lease obligations (224,975) Compensated absences (1,046,555) Total (16,778,329)			(49,453)
Capital lease obligations(224,975)Compensated absences(1,046,555)Total(16,778,329)	payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
	Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	(224,975)	(16 778 329)
			\$

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

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 4,798,031	\$ 1,670,590	\$ 279,485	\$ 6,748,106
Tuition	1,726,708	-	-	1,726,708
Transportation fees.	256,504	-	-	256,504
Earnings on investments	56,178	-	1,212	57,390
Charges for services	-	-	147,155	147,155
Extracurricular	415	-	170,004	170,419
Classroom materials and fees	30,996	-	-	30,996
Contributions and donations	42,238	-	29,105	71,343
Contract services	72,118	-	750	72,868
Other local revenues	90,985	-	1,051	92,036
Intergovernmental - state	12,230,680	237,320	963,755	13,431,755
Intergovernmental - federal	97,658	-	3,370,482	3,468,140
Total revenues	19,402,511	1,907,910	4,962,999	26,273,420
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:	0 271 507		222 402	0 704 070
Regular.	8,371,586	-	332,483	8,704,069
Special	2,798,319	-	1,301,875	4,100,194
Vocational	90,614	-	-	90,614
Other	9,418	-	800,000	809,418
Pupil	1,068,810	-	79,672	1,148,482
Instructional staff	366,105	-	286,454	652,559
Board of education	32,618	-	-	32,618
Administration	1,530,643	-	119,136	1,649,779
Fiscal	449,125	53,683	12,873	515,681
Operations and maintenance	2,178,581	-	179,828	2,358,409
Pupil transportation	1,358,831	-	-	1,358,831
Central	54,543	-	658	55,201
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other operation of non-instructional	1,870	-	-	1,870
Food service operations	-	-	765,170	765,170
Extracurricular activities	331,281	-	176,718	507,999
Capital outlay	202,067	-	6,819	208,886
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.	56,143	533,238	46,710	636,091
Interest and fiscal charges	8,247	360,451	4,752	373,450
Refunding bond issuance costs	-	189,704	-	189,704
Accretion on capital appreciation bond	-	975,340	-	975,340
Total expenditures	18,908,801	2,112,416	4,113,148	25,134,365
Excess (deficiency) of expenditures				
over (under) revenues	493,710	(204,506)	849,851	1,139,055
Other financing sources (uses):				
Premium on refunding bonds sold	-	2,291,177	-	2,291,177
Sale of refunding bonds.	-	13,165,000	-	13,165,000
Sale of assets	10,399	-	-	10,399
Transfers in.	-	179,726	-	179,726
Transfers (out)	(179,726)	-	-	(179,726)
Capital lease transaction	202,067	-	6,819	208,886
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(15,262,947)	-	(15,262,947)
Total other financing sources (uses)	32,740	372,956	6,819	412,515
Net change in fund balances	526,450	168,450	856,670	1,551,570
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated)		3,129,929	1,827,985	6,985,019
Decrease in reserve for inventory	(27,515)	-	(30,080)	(57,595)
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 2,526,040	\$ 3,298,379	\$ 2,654,575	\$ 8,478,994

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,551,570
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different	because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over		
their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	\$ 894,073 (2,388,894)	
Total	(_,000,00,1)	(1,494,821)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(956,117)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		(57,595)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Taxes	73.966	
Intergovernmental	(278,997)	_
Total		(205,031)
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	398,578	
Capital appreciation bonds	134,660	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	975,340	
Capital leases Total	102,853	1,611,431
Issuance of refunding bonds and capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		
Refunding bonds Capital leases	(13,165,000) (208,886)	
Total	(200,000)	(13,373,886)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces		
long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		15,262,947
Premiums on bonds related to the issuance of bonds are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities.		(2,291,177)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governme funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows		1,562,396
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,794,870)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmen funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outf		46,422
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		460,792
		- (Continued)

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

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Increase in accrued interest payable	\$ (18,974)	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(465,785)	
Amortization of bond premiums	174,997	
Amortization of deferred gains	1,673	
Amortization of deferred charges	(113,528)	
Total		(421,617)
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.		(64,607)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(164,163)

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 Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				(1 (0 guil (0)
From local sources:				
Taxes	\$ 5,049,692	\$ 5,011,848	\$ 5,011,848	\$ -
Tuition	1,739,746	1,726,708	1,726,708	-
Transportation fees.	258,759	256,820	256,820	-
Earnings on investments	56,602	56,178	56,178	-
Classroom materials and fees	2,277	2,260	2,260	-
Contributions and donations	38,186	37,900	37,900	-
Contract services.	72,438	71,895	71,895	-
Other local revenues	91,041	90,359	90,359	-
Intergovernmental - state	12,338,084	12,245,619	12,245,619	-
Intergovernmental - federal	74,992	74,430	74,430	-
Total revenues	19,721,817	19,574,017	19,574,017	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,489,201	8,672,599	8,672,598	1
Special	3,052,346	2,789,673	2,789,673	-
Vocational	100,046	91,436	91,436	-
Other	1,255	1,147	1,147	-
Support services:	,	, , ,	,	
Pupil	1,180,578	1,078,982	1,078,982	-
Instructional staff	389,102	355,617	355,617	-
Board of education	35,668	32,599	32,599	-
Administration.	1,661,754	1,518,750	1,518,750	-
Fiscal	506,126	462,571	462,571	-
Operations and maintenance.	2,365,764	2,162,175	2,162,175	-
Pupil transportation	1,599,708	1,462,043	1,462,043	-
	59.818	54,670	54,670	_
Other operation of non-instructional services .	1,950	1,782	1,782	
Extracurricular activities.	357,021	326,297	326,297	
Total expenditures	20,800,337	19,010,341	19,010,340	1
Excess (deficiency) of expenditures				
over (under) revenues	(1,078,520)	563,676	563,677	1
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's expenditures	132,398	132,398	132,398	-
Transfers (out).	(279,726)	(279,726)	(279,726)	-
Sale of capital assets	10,399	10,399	10,399	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(136,929)	(136,929)	(136,929)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,215,449)	426,747	426,748	1
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year .	1,980,284	1,980,284	1,980,284	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	490,697	490,697	490,697	-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year		\$ 2,897,728	\$ 2,897,729	\$ 1
	, ,	. ,,-		

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

	Custodial		
Additions: Extracurricular collections for OHSAA	\$	1,235	
Deductions: Extracurricular distributions to OHSAA		1,235	
Change in net position		-	
Net position at beginning of year (restated)		-	
Net position at end of year	\$	-	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Gallipolis City School District (the "District") is located on the Ohio River in east-central Gallia County. The District includes all of the City of Gallipolis and portions of surrounding townships.

The District is organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four-year terms.

The District ranks as the 468 largest by enrollment among the 610 public school districts and community schools in the State. It currently operates 3 elementary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school. The District employs 142 certified and 91 classified full-time and part-time employees to provide services to approximately 2,039 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups.

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</u>: <u>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

Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District

The Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District (JVSD) is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide for the vocational and special education needs of its students. The JVSD accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school of the JVSD; however, it is considered a separate political subdivision and is not considered to be part of the District. Financial information for the JVSD can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer, Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District, 351 Buckeye Hills Rd., P.O. Box 157, Rio Grande, Ohio 45674-157.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center is a jointly governed organization providing educational services to its participating school districts. The Educational Service Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eight members appointed by the participating school districts. The board controls the financial activity of the Educational Service Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of State of Ohio. The continued existence of the Educational Service Center is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. To obtain financial information write to the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center, Jay Carter, who serves as Treasurer, at P.O. Box 178, Rio Grande, Ohio 45674.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established in Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) was established as an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP is governed by a three-member Board of Directors. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. Refer to Note 11 for further information on this group rating plan.

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority

The District participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA), an insurance purchasing pool. SORSA's business affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five delegates. SORSA was created to provide joint self-insurance coverage and to assist members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to the District's property and person. It is intended to provide liability and property insurance at reduced premiums for the participants. SORSA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of Ohio Revised Code 2744.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District does not have 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 are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets and deferred outflows of resources are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources are 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 resources that are restricted for payment of debt service principal and interest.

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

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

<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 and current deferred outflows and current liabilities and current deferred inflows 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.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 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.

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 is as follows:

1. On July 25, 2002, the Gallia County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15 and the filing by January 20. In order to complete other necessary documents, the Budget Commission now requires certain information to be filed by May 1. Information required includes the general fund five year forecast submitted to the Department of Education, projected revenues and expenditures line items for all levy funds, projected revenue and debt requirements (principal and interest) and amortization schedules for the debt service fund, and balances and total anticipated activity for all other funds.

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

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

- 2. 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 of estimated resources 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 in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificate issued for fiscal year 2020.
- 3. By July 1, the annual Appropriation Resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, 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 the appropriation total.
- 4. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation 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 the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2020. All amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original appropriations plus all modifications legally enacted by the Board.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements. During fiscal year 2020, the District had no investments. All monies of the pool were maintained in depository accounts with financial institutions.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earning are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$56,178, which includes \$34,525 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

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

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method on the government wide financial statements and the purchase method on the fund financial statements. On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended when purchased.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by 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 current assets.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintained a capitalization threshold of \$1,500 during fiscal year 2020. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

Description

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

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

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

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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. A liability for sick leave 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 age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service or employees with 20 years of service regardless of their age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and severance 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.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

<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.

M. Net Position

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

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

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

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

N. 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.

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by 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 current assets.

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During fiscal year 2020, the District had neither transaction.

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

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

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

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

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 advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred 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 10.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The District reviewed its private purpose trust and agency funds and certain funds will be reported in the new fiduciary classification of custodial funds, while other funds have been reclassified as governmental funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the District's financial statements (see Note 3.B for detail).

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	Debt Service	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Fund balance as previously reported	\$ 2,027,105	\$ 3,129,929	\$	1,780,165	\$	6,937,199
GASB Statement No. 84	 	 		47,820		47,820
Restated fund balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 2,027,105	\$ 3,129,929	\$	1,827,985	\$	6,985,019

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	\$ 27,823,612		
GASB Statement No. 84	47,820		
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 27,871,432</u>		

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of zero. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting private purpose trust funds or agency funds. At June 30, 2019, private purpose trust and agency funds reported net position and assets of \$13,953 and \$33,867, respectively.

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	De	eficit
Public school preschool	\$	117
Improving teacher quality		130

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$9,454,925 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$9,643,752. Of the bank balance, \$9,393,752 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized and \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

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

The District had no investments at June 30, 2020.

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 disclosure above to cash and cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2020:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 9,454,925
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 9,454,925

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

	 Amount
Tranfers to bond retirement fund from:	
General fund	\$ 179,726

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

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 account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

All transfers were in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

B. Due from/to other funds consisted of the following at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 76,321

The balance resulted from a negative cash balance in the public school preschool fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the IDEA Part-B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), Title I, disadvantaged children fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), IDEA preschool grant for the handicapped fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), Improving teacher quality (a nonmajor governmental fund), and the miscellaneous federal grants fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) at fiscal year end. The balances are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Gallia County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$118,120 in the general fund, \$42,489 in the debt service fund and \$7,055 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2019 was \$331,937 in the general fund, \$119,410 in the debt service fund, \$19,620 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

	2019 Second Half Collections		2020 First Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 258,655,180	95.10	\$ 259,237,500	94.88	
Public utility personal	13,341,090	4.90	13,998,680	5.12	
Total	\$ 271,996,270	100.00	\$ 273,236,180	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:					
General operations	\$31.00		\$31.00		
Bond retirement	7.20		7.20		
Permanent improvements	1.50		1.50		

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Taxes	\$ 7,570,857
Accounts	22,352
Intergovernmental	313,758
Total	<u>\$ 7,906,967</u>

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows. Balances at July 1, 2019 were restated by \$1,808,094 (cost) and \$946,785 (accumulated depreciation) between land improvements and equipment and furniture, to properly reclassify certain capital assets. The restatement had no effect on net position at July 1, 2019.

	(Restated) Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	07/01/2019	Additions	Deletions	06/30/20
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land Construction in progress	\$ 1,205,750 17,186	\$- 17,186	\$	\$ 1,205,750
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,222,936	17,186	(34,372)	1,205,750
Capital assets, being depreciated: Land improvements	4,416,187	415,317	(5,892)	4,825,612
Buildings and improvements	73,261,023	40,441	(822,691)	72,478,773
Equipment and furniture Vehicles	2,440,245 2,209,400	264,797 190,704	(271,196) (440,307)	2,433,846 1,959,797
Total capital assets, being depreciated	82,326,855	911,259	(1,540,086)	81,698,028
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(2,488,817)	(257,018)	4,288	(2,741,547)
Buildings and improvements	(15,086,502)	(1,878,942)	-	(16,965,444)
Equipment and furniture	(1,713,413)	(162,767)	271,196	(1,604,984)
Vehicles	(1,743,845)	(90,167)	308,485	(1,525,527)
Total accumulated depreciation	(21,032,577)	(2,388,894)	583,969	(22,837,502)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 62,517,214	\$ (1,460,449)	\$ (990,489)	\$ 60,066,276

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,072,361
Special	721,819
Vocational	13,678
Support services:	
Pupil	131,464
Instructional staff	57,776
Administration	188,134
Pupil transportation	90,167
Operation of non-instructional services:	
Food service operations	72,931
Extracurricular activities	 40,564
Total depreciation expense	\$ 2,388,894

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

A. In the current and prior fiscal years, the District entered into capitalized lease for copiers. 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 statements. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the amount of \$208,886, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020 was \$20,889, leaving a current book value of \$187,997. A corresponding liability was recorded in the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2020, the District made principal payments of \$57,618, paid by the general fund and the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	A	mount
2021	\$	47,294
2022		47,294
2023		47,294
2024		47,295
2025		7,882
Total		197,059
Less: amount representing interest		(19,506)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	177,553

B. In prior fiscal years, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$226,680 with Lease Finance Group (the "Lessor"), a division of Signature Bank for chromebooks. Lease payments are due on February 15 of each year. The interest rate on the lease purchase agreement is 4.80%. The final lease payment stated in the issue is February 15, 2021. The chromebooks have not been capitalized due to each item being under the capitalization threshold. The lease payments will be paid from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the data communication fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). At June 30, 2020, \$47,422 in principal was outstanding on the lease purchase agreement.

The lease purchase agreement is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The lease purchase agreement provides that in the event of default, the Lessor with or without terminating the lease, may declare all rent payments due or to become due during the fiscal year in effect when the default occurs to be immediately due and payable by the District.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Amount	
2021	\$	49,715
Total Less: amount representing interest		49,715 (2,293)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	47,422

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 6/30/19	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/20	Amounts Due In One Year
Refunding bonds, series 2016					
Current interest bonds	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ (100,000)	\$-	\$-
Refunding bonds, series 2013					
Current interest bonds	15,075,000	-	(15,075,000)	-	-
Capital appreciation bonds	178,325	-	(134,660)	43,665	34,731
Accreted interest	1,369,669	465,785	(975,340)	860,114	789,510
Refunding bonds, series 2019					
Current interest bonds	-	13,165,000	(170,000)	12,995,000	-
Energy conservation bonds, series 2016	1,736,598	-	(128,578)	1,608,020	132,464
Capital lease	26,285	208,886	(57,618)	177,553	39,309
Lease purchase agreement from					
direct borrowing	92,657	-	(45,235)	47,422	47,422
Net pension liability	20,844,857	171,283	(933,396)	20,082,744	-
Net OPEB liability	2,090,388	-	(188,676)	1,901,712	-
Compensated absences	1,015,769	175,320	(144,534)	1,046,555	95,920
Total	\$ 42,529,548	\$ 14,186,274	<u>\$ (17,953,037)</u>	38,762,785	\$ 1,139,356
Unamortized premium				2,264,009	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 41,026,794	

<u>Compensated</u> absences - Compensated absences will be paid out of the fund from which the employee's salary is paid, which is primarily the general fund for the District.

Net pension liability - See Note 12 for details.

Net OPEB liability/asset - See Note 13 for details.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. Refunding Bonds, Series 2013

On December 27, 2012, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds (Series 2013, refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$17,090,000 callable portion of the Series 2006 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The source of payment is derived from a current 7.2 mil bonded debt tax levy. During fiscal year 2020, the outstanding current interest bonds of \$15,075,000 were refunded by the Series 2019 refunding bonds. The defeased balance of the refunded bonds at June 30, 2020 were \$15,075,000.

This issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, which were refunded during fiscal year 2020, and capital appreciation bonds, principal outstanding \$43,665 at June 30, 2020. The remaining capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2020 and 2028 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the outstanding capital appreciation bonds is \$1,990,000. Total accreted interest of \$860,114 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2020.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year at interest rates ranging from 1-3.25 percent. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2032.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$2,374,629. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which was equal to the life of the new debt issued.

C. Refunding Bonds, Series 2016

On April 14, 2016, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds (Series 2016, refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the remaining portion of the original \$17,090,000 Series 2006 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The source of payment is derived from a current 7.2 mil bonded debt tax levy.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds with an interest rate of 3.86%.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue was December 1, 2019.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$162. This amount was expensed during fiscal year 2016 instead of being amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next four years by \$73,906 and resulted in a net present value savings of \$71,182.

The District fulfilled the debt obligation during fiscal year 2020.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

D. Refunding Bonds, Series 2019

On November 19, 2019, the District issued \$13,165,000 in general obligation refunding bonds (Series 2019, refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$15,075,000 current interest portion of the Series 2013 refunding general obligation bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The source of payment is derived from a current 7.2 mil bonded debt tax levy.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, principal outstanding \$12,995,000 at June 30, 2020. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year at interest rates ranging from 4.000-5.000 percent. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2031.

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$141,128. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$719,552.

E. Energy Conservation Bonds

On July 29, 2016, the District issued \$2,081,953 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of providing energy conservation measures for the District, under authority of Ohio Revised Code Sections 133.06(G) and 3313.372. The bonds were issued for a fifteen-year period with final maturity during fiscal year 2031. The bonds bear an interest rate of 3.00 percent. The bonds are being retired from the debt service fund.

F. Debt Service Requirements

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the District's bonds:

Fiscal Year	Series 2019 Current Interest Refunding Bonds					Cani		Series 2013	R	ande							
Year Ended	 Principal	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		0				Principal		Capital Appreciation		_	<u> </u>	Total
2021	\$ -	\$	575,900	\$	575,900	\$	34,731	\$	985,269	\$	1,020,000						
2022	1,025,000		555,400		1,580,400		-		-		-						
2023	1,070,000		513,500		1,583,500		-		-		-						
2024	1,110,000		469,900		1,579,900		-		-		-						
2025	1,155,000		424,600		1,579,600		-		-		-						
2026 - 2030	5,610,000		1,285,500		6,895,500		8,934		961,066		970,000						
2031 - 2032	 3,025,000		122,100		3,147,100		-		-	_	-						
Total	\$ 12,995,000	\$	3,946,900	\$	16,941,900	\$	43,665	\$	1,946,335	\$	1,990,000						

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

Fiscal Year		Ene	ergy	Conservat Bonds	tion	
Year Ended	F	Principal	Interest			Total
2021	\$	132,464	\$	47,262	\$	179,726
2022		136,468		43,258		179,726
2023		140,593		39,134		179,727
2024		144,843		34,885		179,728
2025		149,221		30,507		179,728
2026 - 2030		816,553		82,097		898,650
2031		87,878		1,318		89,196
Total	\$	1,608,020	\$	278,461	\$	1,886,481

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

G. Legal Debt Margins

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 margins 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 calculations 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.

In accordance with the above calculations, as of June 30, 2020, the District has a legal voted debt margin of \$14,850,970 (including available funds of \$3,298,379), the legal unvoted debt margin was \$273,236, and the legal energy conservation debt margin was \$851,106.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters.

During fiscal year 2020, the District purchased general liability insurance through the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA), which carried a \$15 million per occurrence and \$17 million annual aggregate limitation.

Fleet and property/casualty insurance are also purchased through SORSA and traditionally funded, as are all benefit plans offered to employees. Total property limit is \$89,244,331 and total liability limit is \$15,000,000. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 13. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

OSBA WORKERS' COMPENSATION GROUP RATING PROGRAM

For fiscal year 2020, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$366,145 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$19,831 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 12 - 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 \$1,196,251 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$207,672 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.07411580%	(0.07549706%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0).07380750%	(0.07084394%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	0.00030830%	-(0.00465312%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
pension liability	\$	4,416,032	\$	15,666,712	\$ 20,082,744
Pension expense	\$	353,865	\$	1,441,005	\$ 1,794,870

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	\$ 111,980	\$ 127,555	\$ 239,535
Changes of assumptions	-	1,840,357	1,840,357
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	366,145	1,196,251	1,562,396
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 478,125	\$ 3,164,163	\$ 3,642,288

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	67,818	\$	67,818
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		56,684		765,704		822,388
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		203,771		1,979,704		2,183,475
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	260,455	\$	2,813,226	\$	3,073,681

\$1,562,396 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	\$	(75,836)	\$ 104,312	\$	28,476
2022		(101,012)	(440,494)		(541,506)
2023		(3,774)	(413,277)		(417,051)
2024		32,147	 (95,855)		(63,708)
Total	\$	(148,475)	\$ (845,314)	\$	(993,789)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The 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 12 - 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		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	6,188,440	\$	4,416,032	\$	2,929,647	

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	0.00%
(COLA)	

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

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 %	

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

*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	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 22,895,154	\$ 15,666,712	\$ 9,547,465			

NOTE 13 - 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 13 - 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 13 - 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 \$46,422.

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 \$46,422 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$46,422 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 13 - 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	0.07534910%	(0.07549706%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.07562110%	(0.07084394%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00027200%	-(0.00465312%	
Proportionate share of the net			-		
OPEB liability	\$	1,901,712	\$	-	\$ 1,901,712
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,173,345)	\$ (1,173,345)
OPEB expense	\$	(36,793)	\$	(423,999)	\$ (460,792)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	27,916	\$	106,373	\$ 134,289
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		4,565		-	4,565
Changes of assumptions		138,899		24,663	163,562
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/		4 177			4 177
change in proportionate share		4,177		-	4,177
Contributions subsequent to the		16 100			16 100
measurement date		46,422			 46,422
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	221,979	\$	131,036	\$ 353,015
	6				
	S	SERS		STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources	S	SERS		STRS	 Total
Differences between expected and			¢		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	SERS 417,793	\$	<u>STRS</u> 59,697	\$ <u>Total</u> 477,490
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and			\$	59,697	477,490
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		417,793	\$	59,697 73,692	\$ 477,490 73,692
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions			\$	59,697	\$ 477,490
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions		417,793	\$	59,697 73,692	\$ 477,490 73,692
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/		417,793 - 106,566	\$	59,697 73,692 1,286,438	\$ 477,490 73,692 1,393,004
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share		417,793 106,566 234,875	\$	59,697 73,692 1,286,438 279,508	\$ 477,490 73,692 1,393,004 514,383
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/		417,793 - 106,566	\$	59,697 73,692 1,286,438	\$ 477,490 73,692 1,393,004

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$46,422 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	\$	(194,109)	\$	(344,856)	\$	(538,965)	
2022		(99,171)		(344,854)		(444,025)	
2023		(97,832)		(315,320)		(413,152)	
2024		(98,052)		(304,959)		(403,011)	
2025		(70,456)		(257,207)		(327,663)	
Thereafter		(24,057)		(1,103)		(25,160)	
Total	\$	(583,677)	\$	(1,568,299)	\$	(2,151,976)	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

	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 %	

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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, 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 1.00% was then used to determine the single rate of return 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.

	Current							
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,308,317	\$	1,901,712	\$	1,578,413		
	1%	b Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	% Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,523,656	\$	1,901,712	\$	2,403,300		

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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 13 - 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.

**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 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.

-	1% Decrease			Current count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 1,001,217		\$	1,173,345	\$	1,318,066
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,330,520	\$	1,173,345	\$	980,845

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 426,748
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(209,262)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(143,762)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	169,669
Funds budgeted elsewhere	69,428
Adjustment for encumbrances	213,629
GAAP basis	\$ 526,450

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

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

NOTE 15 - 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. Litigations

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

C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2020 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

NOTE 16 - COVID-19

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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		361,236	
Current year offsets		(329,293)	
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(31,943)	
Total	\$	_	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	_	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	_	

During a prior fiscal year, the District issued \$25,000,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$23,128,735 at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	-	Year - End			
Fund	Enc	Encumbrances			
General	\$	224,240			
Other governmental		55,313			
Total	\$	279,553			

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	0.07380750%		0.07411580%		0.08308540%		0.09021180%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,416,032	\$	4,244,749	\$	4,964,169	\$	6,602,671
District's covered payroll	\$	2,543,837	\$	2,500,067	\$	2,539,007	\$	2,758,900
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		173.60%		169.79%		195.52%		239.32%
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.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2016		2015	2014						
(0.09164670%).08994200%	0.08994200%						
\$	5,229,450	\$	4,551,913	\$	5,348,562					
\$	2,759,044	\$	2,613,535	\$	2,496,062					
	189.54%		174.17%		214.28%					
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%					

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.07084394%		0.07549706%		0.07843699%			0.08384918%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	15,666,712	\$	16,600,108	\$	18,632,875	\$	28,066,848
District's covered payroll	\$	8,208,536	\$	8,602,100	\$	8,562,100	\$	8,765,600
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		190.86%		192.98%		217.62%		320.19%
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						
0.08798803%		0.08680476%	0.08680476%						
\$ 24,317,318	\$	21,113,922	\$	25,150,765					
\$ 9,180,079	\$	8,869,054	\$	9,507,708					
264.89%		238.06%		264.53%					
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	\$	366,145	\$	343,418	\$ 337,509	\$	355,461
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(366,145)		(343,418)	 (337,509)		(355,461)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,615,321	\$	2,543,837	\$ 2,500,067	\$	2,539,007
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	2014		2013		 2012	2011		
\$ 386,246	\$ 363,642	\$	362,236	\$	345,455	\$ 343,317	\$	318,999	
 (386,246)	 (363,642)		(362,236)		(345,455)	 (343,317)		(318,999)	
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
\$ 2,758,900	\$ 2,759,044	\$	2,613,535	\$	2,496,062	\$ 2,552,543	\$	2,537,780	
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	\$	1,196,251	\$	1,149,195	\$ 1,204,294	\$	1,198,694
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,196,251)		(1,149,195)	 (1,204,294)		(1,198,694)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	8,544,650	\$	8,208,536	\$ 8,602,100	\$	8,562,100
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	2014		 2013	 2012	2011		
\$ 1,227,184	\$ 1,285,211	\$	1,152,977	\$ 1,236,002	\$ 1,249,428	\$	1,300,548	
 (1,227,184)	 (1,285,211)		(1,152,977)	 (1,236,002)	 (1,249,428)		(1,300,548)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 8,765,600	\$ 9,180,079	\$	8,869,054	\$ 9,507,708	\$ 9,610,985	\$	10,004,215	
14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.07562110%		0.07534910%		0.08414220%		(0.09107808%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,901,712	\$	2,090,388	\$	2,258,156	\$	2,596,062
District's covered payroll	\$	2,543,837	\$	2,500,067	\$	2,539,007	\$	2,758,900
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		74.76%		83.61%		88.94%		94.10%
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		0.07084394%	(0.07549706%	().07843699%	().08384918%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(1,173,345)	\$	(1,213,161)	\$	3,060,322	\$	4,484,276
District's covered payroll	\$	8,208,536	\$	8,602,100	\$	8,562,100	\$	8,765,600
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.29%		14.10%		35.74%		51.16%
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	\$	46,422	\$ 58,796	\$ 53,911	\$	45,072
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(46,422)	 (58,796)	 (53,911)		(45,072)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,615,321	\$ 2,543,837	\$ 2,500,067	\$	2,539,007
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.78%	2.31%	2.16%		1.78%

 2016	 2015	2014		2013		 2012	2011		
\$ 44,620	\$ 66,496	\$	45,945	\$	41,080	\$ 51,387	\$	73,638	
 (44,620)	 (66,496)		(45,945)		(41,080)	 (51,387)		(73,638)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	-	
\$ 2,758,900	\$ 2,759,044	\$	2,613,535	\$	2,496,062	\$ 2,552,543	\$	2,537,780	
1.62%	2.41%		1.76%		1.65%	2.01%		2.90%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 -	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,544,650	\$ 8,208,536	\$ 8,602,100	\$ 8,562,100
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,769	\$ 95,077	\$ 96,110	\$ 100,042
 -	 -	 (91,769)	 (95,077)	 (96,110)	 (100,042)
\$ -	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$
\$ 8,765,600	\$ 9,180,079	\$ 8,869,054	\$ 9,507,708	\$ 9,610,985	\$ 10,004,215
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)			
National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance	10.555	2020	\$57,593
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020 2020	44,579 132,784
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020 2020	82,647 336,212
Total Cash Assistance Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>596,222</u> 653,815
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			653,815
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Title I Cluster:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010	2019 2020	215,704 728,252
School Quality Improvement Grant	84.010	2020	80,304
Total Title I Grant to Local Educational Agencies Total Title I Cluster			<u>1,024,260</u> 1,024,260
Special Education Cluster: Special Education Grants to States Special Education Grants to States Special Education Grants to States Restoration Total Special Education	84.027 84.027 84.027	2019 2020 2020	43,863 492,662 <u>16,117</u> 552,642
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2019	5,897
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2020	7,101
Special Education Preschool Grants Restoration Total Early Childhood Special Education	84.173	2020	<u>623</u> 13,621
Total Special Education Cluster			566,263
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Center Grants	84.287	2020	800,000
Rural Education	84.358	2019	16,155
Rural Education Total Rural Education	84.358	2020	<u>28,328</u> 44,483
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Total Supporting Effective Instruction Quality State Grants	84.367 84.367	2019 2020	9,199 <u>99,084</u> 108,283
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2020	57,593
Total U.S. Department of Education			2,600,882
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$3,254,697

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Gallipolis City School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

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

	<u>CFDA</u>		<u>Amt.</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tra</u>	ansferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$	103,145
School Quality Improvement Grant	84.010A		6,806
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027		14,944
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173		14,793
Rural Education	84.358		11,952
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367		34,225
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A		64,422



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

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

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County 61 State Street Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Gallipolis City School District, Gallia County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 20, 2021, wherein we noted the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* and GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No 61.* We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measure which may impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 20, 2021



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

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

Gallipolis City School District Gallia County 61 State Street Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Efficient	•	Effective	•	Transparent
		89		-

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 20, 2021

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified		
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No		
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list): Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies – CFDA # 84.010			
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others		
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes		

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



GALLIPOLIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

GALLIA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 2/4/2021

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