



RIDGEDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MARION COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County 3103 Hillman-Ford Road Morral, Ohio 43337

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District, as of June 30, 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 Matter

As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. We did not modify our opinion regarding 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 8, 2021, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 8, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- Net position decreased \$1,161,737, which represents a 59 percent decrease from 2019.
- Capital assets decreased \$65,356 during fiscal year 2020.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt increased from \$181,692 to \$237,349.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

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

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship and foundation programs. This activity is presented as a private purpose trust fund. The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in an agency fund. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2020 compared to 2019:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities									
		(ies							
		2020		2019	Change					
Assets	-				_					
Current and Other Assets	\$	6,153,937	\$	6,739,111	\$	(585,174)				
Net OPEB Asset		475,523		463,181		12,342				
Capital Assets		3,078,227		3,143,583		(65,356)				
Total Assets		9,707,687		10,345,875		(638,188)				
Deferred Outflows of Resources										
Pension & OPEB		1,859,639		2,386,032		(526,393)				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,859,639		2,386,032		(526,393)				
Liabilities										
Current Liabilities		904,286		955,611		(51,325)				
Long-Term Liabilities:										
Due Within One Year		190,208		214,357		(24,149)				
Due in More Than One Year										
Pension & OPEB		9,339,948		9,205,647		134,301				
Other Amounts		457,749		268,559		189,190				
Total Liabilities		10,892,191		10,644,174		248,017				
Deferred Inflows of Resources										
Property Taxes		2,418,410		2,438,204		(19,794)				
Pension & OPEB		1,381,761		1,612,828		(231,067)				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,800,171		4,051,032		(250,861)				
Net Position										
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,931,798		2,961,891		(30,093)				
Restricted		382,731		251,506		131,225				
Unrestricted		(6,439,565)		(5,176,696)		(1,262,869)				
Total Net Position	\$	(3,125,036)	\$	(1,963,299)	\$	(1,161,737)				

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School 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. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2020 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability reported by the retirement boards. 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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

At year end, capital assets represented 32 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$2,931,798 at June 30, 2020. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$382,731 or 12 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$6,439,565.

Current assets decreased due to a decrease in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents. This occurred because of a decrease in revenue in the general fund.

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

Other long-term liabilities of the School District had a significant increase from the prior year. This increase is the result of the School District entering into a new lease-purchase agreement during fiscal year 2020.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2020 and 2019.

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Ridgedale Local School District

Marion County, Ohio

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Table 2 **Changes in Net Position**

	 2020	2019	Change	
Revenues				
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,473,003	\$ 1,454,096	\$	18,907
Operating Grants	 1,024,486	 758,071		266,415
Total Program Revenues	2,497,489	2,212,167		285,322
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes	3,735,072	3,760,859		(25,787)
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	3,031,500	3,349,325		(317,825)
Investment Earnings	49,029	72,325		(23,296)
Other	51,876	261,839		(209,963)
Total General Revenues	6,867,477	7,444,348		(576,871)
Total Revenues	 9,364,966	9,656,515		(291,549)
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,748,703	2,659,266		1,089,437
Special	957,474	809,049		148,425
Vocational	364,769	264,270		100,499
Student Intervention Services	79,167	62,294		16,873
Other	1,241,849	1,179,190		62,659
Support Services:				
Pupils	283,554	316,717		(33,163)
Instructional Staff	259,639	245,671		13,968
Board of Education	47,636	44,712		2,924
Administration	931,472	753,980		177,492
Fiscal	383,663	342,418		41,245
Business	3,850	5,097		(1,247)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	874,480	873,571		909
Pupil Transportation	616,453	544,035		72,418
Central	34,552	29,659		4,893
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	412,838	448,857		(36,019)
Extracurricular Activities	276,296	304,508		(28,212)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 10,308	 9,626		682
Total Expenses	 10,526,703	 8,892,920		1,633,783
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(1,161,737)	763,595		(1,925,332)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(1,963,299)	(2,726,894)		763,595
Net Position at End of Year	\$ (3,125,036)	\$ (1,963,299)	\$	(1,161,737)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Total revenues decreased due to an increase in operating grants offset by a decrease in grants and entitlements not restricted and a decrease in interest earnings. Grants and entitlements decreased due to a reduction in state funding as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Operating grants increased due to the Student Wellness and Success Fund grant awarded in the fiscal year. Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service				Net Cost of Service				
		2020		2019		2020		2019	
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	3,748,703	\$	2,659,266	\$	2,548,502	\$	1,504,074	
Special		957,474		809,049		511,761		385,179	
Vocational		364,769		264,270		323,225		223,708	
Student Intervention Services		79,167		62,294		79,167		62,294	
Other		1,241,849		1,179,190		1,241,849		1,179,190	
Support Services:									
Pupils		283,554		316,717		(43,841)		205,836	
Instructional Staff		259,639		245,671		237,224		226,189	
Board of Education		47,636		44,712		47,636		44,712	
Administration		931,472		753,980		914,857		750,268	
Fiscal		383,663		342,418		383,663		342,418	
Business		3,850		5,097		3,850		5,097	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		874,480		873,571		871,627		873,571	
Pupil Transportation		616,453		544,035		606,467		534,303	
Central		34,552		29,659		34,552		29,659	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:									
Food Service Operations		412,838		448,857		33,970		54,414	
Extracurricular Activities		276,296		304,508		224,397		250,215	
Debt Service:									
Interest and Fiscal Charges		10,308		9,626		10,308		9,626	
Total Expenses	\$	10,526,703	\$	8,892,920	\$	8,029,214	\$	6,680,753	

The total and net cost of services changes were primarily caused by the changes related to NPL/NOA/NOL, as previously discussed.

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 76 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 73 percent of total governmental revenues. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs and property tax revenues are by far the primary support for the School District students.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$9,460,673 and expenditures of \$10,075,591.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was a decrease of \$629,527 primarily due to a reductions in state funding as a result of the COVD-19 pandemic, coupled with expenditures continuing to outpace revenues.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue was higher than the final budget basis revenue. Most of this difference is due to an underestimation of tuition and fees revenue.

Final appropriations were higher than the actual expenditures, as cost savings were recognized for instruction expenditures throughout the year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared with 2019.

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

	Governmental Activities					
		2020		2019		
Land	\$	50,442	\$	50,442		
Construction in Progress		100,800		0		
Land Improvements		1,078,682		1,151,202		
Buildings and Improvements		1,191,397		1,231,692		
Furniture and Equipment		449,754		447,813		
Vehicles		207,152		262,434		
Totals	\$	3,078,227	\$	3,143,583		

The decrease in capital assets was attributable to current year depreciation offset by current year additions. See Note 7 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Debt

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 8 for additional details.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities				
		2020		2019	
Lease-Purchase Agreements	\$	237,349	\$	181,692	

The increase is due to a new lease purchase agreement with Huntington Public Capital Corporation for HVAC upgrades at the elementary school building and a wheelchair lift at the high school building in the amount of \$196,570.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Jason Fleming, Treasurer of Ridgedale Local School District, 3103 Hillman-Ford Road, Morral, Ohio 43337.

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Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 2,001,863
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Escrow	90,920
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	106,877
Property Taxes	3,947,005
Prepaid Items	7,272
Net OPEB Asset	475,523
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	151,242
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	2,926,985
Total Assets	9,707,687
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	1,625,458
OPEB	234,181
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,859,639
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	48,311
Accrued Wages and Benefits	706,419
Intergovernmental Payable	149,556
Long Term Liabilities:	117,550
Due Within One Year	190,208
Due In More Than One Year:	170,200
Net Pension Liability	8,440,013
Net OPEB Liability	899,935
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year	457,749
Total Liabilities	10,892,191
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property Toyos Levied for the Next Year	2,418,410
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year Pension	513,373
OPEB	868,388
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,800,171
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,931,798
Restricted For:	
Capital Outlay	623
Other Purposes	382,108
Unrestricted	(6,439,565)
Total Net Position	\$ (3,125,036)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

				D			G!	Net (Expense) Revenue and
	Expenses			Program Revenues Operating Charges for Grants, Services Contributio and Sales and Interes			Ch	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,748,703	\$	1,200,201	\$	0	\$	(2,548,502)
Special		957,474		126,813		318,900		(511,761)
Vocational		364,769		0		41,544		(323,225)
Student Intervention Services		79,167		0		0		(79,167)
Other		1,241,849		0		0		(1,241,849)
Support Services:		, ,						,
Pupils		283,554		0		327,395		43,841
Instructional Staff		259,639		0		22,415		(237,224)
Board of Education		47,636		0		0		(47,636)
Administration		931,472		0		16.615		(914,857)
Fiscal		383,663		0		0		(383,663)
Business		3,850		0		0		(3,850)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		874,480		0		2,853		(871,627)
Pupil Transportation		616,453		0		9,986		(606,467)
Central		34,552		0		0,,500		(34,552)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		34,332		U		U		(34,332)
±		412 020		09 200		200 550		(22.070)
Food Service Operations		412,838		98,309		280,559		(33,970)
Extracurricular Activities		276,296		47,680		4,219		(224,397)
Debt Service:		10.200						(10.200)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		10,308		0		0		(10,308)
Total	\$	10,526,703	\$	1,473,003	\$	1,024,486		(8,029,214)
		eral Revenues erty Taxes Levie	d for:					
		eneral Purposes						3,735,072
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs Investment Earnings								3,031,500
								49,029
		cellaneous						51,876
	Tota	l General Reven	ues					6,867,477
	Chai	nge in Net Positi		(1,161,737)				
		Position Beginni		'ear				(1,963,299)
	Net I	Position End of Y	lear -				\$	(3,125,036)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

		General	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	1,647,727	\$	354,136	\$	2,001,863
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Escrow		0		90,920		90,920
Receivables:						
Interfund		9,605		0		9,605
Intergovernmental		0		106,877		106,877
Property Taxes		3,947,005		0		3,947,005
Prepaid Items		7,114		158		7,272
Total Assets	\$	5,611,451	\$	552,091	\$	6,163,542
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$	37,193	\$	11,118	\$	48,311
Accrued Wages and Benefits	Ψ	664,912	Ψ	41,507	Ψ	706,419
Intergovernmental Payable		139,466		10,090		149,556
Interfund Payable		0		9,605		9,605
Total Liabilities		841,571		72,320		913,891
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		2,418,410		0		2,418,410
Unavailable Revenue		260,764		70,509		331,273
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,679,174		70,509		2,749,683
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable		7,114		158		7,272
Restricted		0		411,703		411,703
Assigned		1,042,572		0		1,042,572
Unassigned		1,041,020		(2,599)		1,038,421
Total Fund Balances		2,090,706		409,262		2,499,968
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of			Φ.	770 001	Φ.	
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	5,611,451	\$	552,091	\$	6,163,542

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 2,499,968
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,078,227
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	\$ 70,509	
Delinquent Property Taxes	 260,764	331,273
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the fu	efore,	
Net OPEB Asset	475,523	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,625,458	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	234,181	
Net Pension Liability	(8,440,013)	
Net OPEB Liability	(899,935)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(513,373)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	 (868,388)	(8,386,547)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Lease Purchase Agreements	(237,349)	
Compensated Absences	 (410,608)	 (647,957)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (3,125,036)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues	Φ.	2.71 < 0.12	Φ.	0	Φ.	2.71 < 0.12
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	3,716,042	\$	0	\$	3,716,042
Intergovernmental		3,371,565		788,504		4,160,069
Investment Income		49,029		3,125		52,154
Tuition and Fees		1,313,918		45.005		1,313,918
Extracurricular Activities		13,096		45,085		58,181
Charges for Services		0		100,904		100,904
Contributions and Donations		3,310		4,219		7,529
Miscellaneous		49,978		1,898		51,876
Total Revenues		8,516,938		943,735		9,460,673
Expenditures Current:						
Instruction:		2.517.652		0		2.517.652
Regular		3,517,653		0		3,517,653
Special		792,558		132,597		925,155
Vocational		337,915		3,634		341,549
Student Intervention Services		78,588		0		78,588
Other		1,238,449		0		1,238,449
Support Services:		57.622		222 522		200.156
Pupils		57,623		222,533		280,156
Instructional Staff Board of Education		250,146		13,683 0		263,829
		47,636		-		47,636
Administration Fiscal		868,703		4,500		873,203
		350,639		0		350,639
Business Operation and Maintenance of Plant		3,850 739,340		2,853		3,850 742,193
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		500,574		2,833		500,574
Pupil Transportation Central		31,533		0		31,533
Extracurricular Activities				61,754		
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		184,887		01,734		246,641
Food Service Operations		0		381,922		381,922
Capital Outlay		0		100,800		
Debt Service:		U		100,800		100,800
Principal Retirement		140,913		0		140,913
Interest and Fiscal Charges		5,458		4,850		10,308
Total Expenditures		9,146,465		929,126		10,075,591
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(629,527)		14,609		(614,918)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Issuance of Lease-Purchase Agreement		0		196,570		196,570
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		196,570		196,570
Net Change in Fund Balance		(629,527)		211,179		(418,348)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		2,720,233		198,083		2,918,316
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	2,090,706	\$	409,262	\$	2,499,968

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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		\$ (418,348)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$ 188,924 (254,280)	(65,356)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property Taxes Excess Costs	19,030 (128,231)	
Intergovernmental	 13,494	(95,707)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		140,913
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues. Issuance of Lease-Purchase Agreement		(196,570)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB	617,370 22,288	639,658
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	(1,133,866) 76,923	(1,056,943)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences		 (109,384)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (1,161,737)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts						riance with	
	Original		Final		Actual		Over (Under)	
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	3,677,500	\$	3,677,500	\$	3,703,221	\$	25,721
Intergovernmental	Ψ	3,466,000	Ψ	3,466,000	Ψ	3,377,189	Ψ	(88,811)
Investment Income		55,000		55,000		48,052		(6,948)
Tuition and Fees		1,147,100		1,147,100		1,313,918		166,818
Extracurricular Activities		3,000		3,000		3,111		111
Charges for Services		1,000		1,000		0		(1,000)
Contributions and Donations		2,100		2,100		1,659		(441)
Miscellaneous		9,700		9,700		49,182		39,482
Total Revenues		8,361,400		8,361,400		8,496,332		134,932
Expenditures								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		3,551,420		3,833,695		3,569,911		263,784
Special		716,449		773,394		844,026		(70,632)
Vocational		290,128		313,188		341,910		(28,722)
Student Intervention Services		80,979		87,415		79,124		8,291
Other		936,047		1,010,446		1,238,449		(228,003)
Support Services:		151 440		162 477		74.673		88,804
Pupils Instructional Staff		151,440		163,477		. ,		,
Board of Education		235,648 63,453		254,378 68,496		240,897 48,715		13,481 19,781
Administration		794,252		857,381		871,192		(13,811)
Fiscal		342,798		370.044		344,141		25,903
Business		375		405		4,605		(4,200)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		811,585		876,092		797,869		78,223
Pupil Transportation		516,391		557,435		539,189		18,246
Central		38,699		41,775		31,967		9,808
Extracurricular Activities		191,475		206,695		186,574		20,121
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		130,538		140,913		140,913		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		5,056		5,458		5,458		0
Total Expenditures		8,856,733		9,560,687		9,359,613		201,074
Net Change in Fund Balance		(495,333)		(1,199,287)		(863,281)		336,006
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		2,167,440		2,167,440		2,167,440		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		188,522		188,522		188,522		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	1,860,629	\$	1,156,675	\$	1,492,681	\$	336,006

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2020

	Priva	Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	51,112	\$	48,049
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$	0	\$	250
Undistributed Monies		0		633
Due to Students		0		47,166
Total Liabilities		0	\$	48,049
Net Position				
Held in Trust for Scholarships		29,635		
Endowments		21,477		
	\$	51,112		

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions Gifts and Contributions	\$ 2,000
Investment Earnings	1,226
Total Additions	3,226
Deductions Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	500
Change in Net Position	2,726
Net Position Beginning of Year	48,386
Net Position End of Year	\$ 51,112

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Ridgedale Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State and federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1957. The School District serves an area of approximately one hundred twenty-five square miles. It is located in Crawford, Marion, and Wyandot Counties. The School District currently operates two buildings on one campus.

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.* The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise have access to the organization's resources; or (3) the School 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 School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Based upon the application of these criteria, the School District has none.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

META Solutions

The School District is a participant in META (Metropolitan Educational Technology Association) Solutions. META Solutions is an association of public school districts throughout Ohio. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of META Solutions consists of the superintendent from 13 member districts. During fiscal year 2020, the School District paid \$30,036 to META Solutions for various services. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Tri-Rivers Career Center

The Tri-Rivers Career Center (the "Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The Center operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's Board of Education. The Center Board of Education possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information is available from Tammi Cowell, Treasurer, at 2222 Marion-Mt. Gilead Road, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Sheakley Uniservice Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District participates in Sheakley Uniservice group rating service, which handles not only Workers' Compensation details but unemployment issues.

Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The School District's financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the School District are grouped into the categories governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the School District's major governmental fund:

General Fund - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for 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.

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

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 agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for programs that provide college scholarships to students and a foundation for student transportation. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for student-managed activities.

Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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 and statements for the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 4). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Budgetary modifications at this level require resolution of the Board of Education. The Treasurer has been given authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Cash and Investments

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

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

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

During fiscal year 2020, other investments included negotiable certificates of deposit.

The School District also invests in STAR Plus, a federally insured cash account powered by the Federally Insured Cash Account (FICA) program. STAR Plus enables political subdivisions to generate a competitive yield on cash deposits in a network of carefully-selected FDIC-insured banks via a single, convenient account. STAR Plus offers attractive yields with no market or credit risk, weekly liquidity and penalty free withdrawals. All deposits with STAR Plus have full FDIC insurance with no term commitment on deposits.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$49,029, which includes \$5,847 assigned from other funds.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

An analysis of the School District's investment accounts at year-end is provided in Note 3.

Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The School District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 Years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and the employee's wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension/OPEB asset/liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2020, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

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.

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Extraordinary and Special Items

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

Implementation of New Accounting Policies and Restatement of Net Position

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

• Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District also implemented paragraphs 4 and 5 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. Paragraph 4 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a government board typically would perform and paragraph 5 mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements. The implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District has early implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* and GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus* 2020.

GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

activity or enterprise fund. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the School 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 School District treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days or two hundred and seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstance, corporate debt interest rate in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally organized rating agencies.

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

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

Cash on Hand At June 30, 2020, the School District had \$360 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the School District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments."

Cash with Escrow At June 30, 2020, the School District had \$90,920 in an escrow account for unspent proceeds relating to the HVAC/Wheelchair Lift project. This is presented on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Escrow."

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Deposits At year-end, \$1,649,626 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,909,393 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

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

- Eligible securities pledged to the School District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments As of June 30, 2020, the School District had the following investments:

		Investment Maturity								
		Measurement			in Mo	onths		% Total		
Rating	Investment Type		Amount		0-12		13-36			
	Net Asset Value (NAV):									
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	599	\$	599	\$	0	0.17%		
	Fair Value:									
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		356,285		108,082		248,203	99.83%		
	Totals	\$	356,884	\$	108,681	\$	248,203	100.00%		

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2020, is 42 days.

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

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019 and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Wyandot, Crawford, and Marion Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School 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 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 of resources.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

		2019 Secon Half Collection			ons		
	Amount		Percent	Amount		Percent	
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$	141,878,520 17,903,670	88.79% 11.21%	\$	133,090,960 18,437,580	87.83% 12.17%	
	\$	159,782,190	100.00%	\$	151,528,540	100.00%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$	44.23		\$	44.23		

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, interfund, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

	Int	Interfund		erfund
	Red	Receivable		ayable
General	\$	9,605	\$	0
Other Governmental:				
School Improvement		0		1,500
Title I		0		6,777
Improving Teacher Quality		0		1,000
Title II-D		0		328
Total Other Governmental		0		9,605
Total	\$	9,605	\$	9,605

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/20
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 50,442	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50,442
Construction in Progress	0	100,800	0	100,800
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	50,442	100,800	0	151,242
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Land Improvements	1,992,542	0	0	1,992,542
Buildings and Improvements	5,086,926	30,571	0	5,117,497
Furniture and Equipment	917,362	57,553	0	974,915
Vehicles	1,300,540	0	0	1,300,540
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	9,297,370	88,124	0	9,385,494
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Land Improvements	(841,340)	(72,520)	0	(913,860)
Buildings and Improvements	(3,855,234)	(70,866)	0	(3,926,100)
Furniture and Equipment	(469,549)	(55,612)	0	(525,161)
Vehicles	(1,038,106)	(55,282)	0	(1,093,388)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(6,204,229)	(254,280)	*0	(6,458,509)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	3,093,141	(166,156)	0	2,926,985
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 3,143,583	\$ (65,356)	\$ 0	\$ 3,078,227

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 31,984
Special	730
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	12,518
Administration	2,512
Fiscal	730
Operations and Maintenance	84,647
Pupil Transportation	60,825
Central	546
Extracurricular Activities	54,193
Food Service Operations	 5,595
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 254,280

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

	Balance 06/30/19		Additions		Reductions		Balance 6/30/2020		Amounts Due in One Year	
Direct Borrowings										
2018 Turf Lease-Purchase Agreement	\$	101,258	\$	0	\$	(101,258)	\$	0	\$	0
2018 Bus Lease-Purchase Agreement 2020 HVAC & Wheelchair Lift		80,434		0		(39,655)		40,779		40,779
Lease-Purchase Agreement		0		196,570		0		196,570		64,292
Total Direct Borrowings		181,692		196,570		(140,913)		237,349		105,071
Net Pension/OPEB Liability										
Net Pension Liability		8,262,684		177,329		0		8,440,013		0
Net OPEB Liability		942,963		0		(43,028)		899,935		0
Total Pension/OPEB Liability		9,205,647		177,329		(43,028)		9,339,948		0
Other Liabilities										
Compensated Absences		301,224		182,828		(73,444)		410,608		85,137
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$	9,688,563	\$	556,727	\$	(257,385)	\$	9,987,905	\$	190,208
Long Term Liaottities	Ψ	2,000,000	Ψ	330,727	Ψ	(237,303)	<u>Ψ</u>	7,707,703	Ψ	170,200

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with PNC Equipment Finance for a running track in the amount of \$638,976. The lease carries an interest rate of 3 percent. In the event of any failure to make any lease payments under the agreement, the Lessor can claim all outstanding payments to be due immediately. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with Santander Bank for two school buses. The school buses were capitalized in the governmental capital assets in the amount of \$160,547 representing the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The lease carries an interest rate of 2.85 percent. In the event of failure to make any payment within 30 days of the agreed upon due date, the lease will be considered in Default. In such case, the Lessor's right to exercise all rights and remedies, including the rights to declare all sums due during the School District's current fiscal period and/or take possession of the buses. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

During fiscal year 2020, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with Huntington Public Capital Corporation for HVAC upgrades at the elementary school building and a wheelchair lift at the high school building in the amount of \$196,570. The lease carries an interest rate of 2.25 percent. In the event of any failure to make any lease payments under the agreement, the Lessor can claim all outstanding payments to be due immediately. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Principal and interest requirements to retire the lease-purchase agreements outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

		Lease Purchase Agreements								
Fiscal Year	I	Principal		Interest		Total				
2021	\$	105,071	\$	4,886	\$	109,957				
2022		65,399		2,610		68,009				
2022		66,879		1,131		68,010				
Totals	\$	237,349	\$	8,627	\$	245,976				

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and food service fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the general fund and the food service fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Comprehensive

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the School District contracted with Verne Hart Insurance Agency for liability, property and fleet insurance. Coverage's provided by Verne Hart Insurance Agency are as follows:

Description	Amount		
Building and Contents			
Replacement Cost	\$	22,213,427	
Deductible		5,000	
Liability			
School Board Errors and Omissions Liability			
Each wrongful act limit		1,000,000	
Annual aggregate limit		1,000,000	
Deductible		5,000	
Law Enforcement Professional Liability			
Each wrongful act limit		1,000,000	
Annual aggregate limit		1,000,000	
Sexual Misconduct and Molestation Liability			
Each wrongful act limit		1,000,000	
Annual aggregate limit		1,000,000	

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Description	Amount
Automotive Liability	
Liability	
Per occurrence combined single limit	1,000,000
Medical payments limit	5,000
Each uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage	1,000,000
Non-owned and hired liability	1,000,000
Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)	
Comprehensive deductible	1,000
Collision deductible	1,000
Commercial Umbrella Liability	4,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. Also, the School District has not reduced its coverage in the past fiscal year.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS'

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2020.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$169,691 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$14,438 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit 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 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$447,679 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$67,380 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.03494530%	(0.02871059%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.03360830%	(0.02882456%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00133700%		-0.00011397%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	2,090,839	\$	6,349,174	\$ 8,440,013
Pension Expense	\$	389,764	\$	744,102	\$ 1,133,866

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

At June 30, 2020 the School 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	\$	53,020	\$ 51,691	\$	104,711
Changes of Assumptions		0	745,832		745,832
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		64,139	93,406		157,545
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		169,691	 447,679		617,370
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	286,850	\$ 1,338,608	\$	1,625,458
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$ 27,485	\$	27,485
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		26,838	310,312		337,150
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		0_	 148,738		148,738
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	26,838	\$ 486,535	\$	513,373

\$617,370 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		<u> </u>		_		
2021	\$	108,848	\$	331,987	\$	440,835
2022		(31,962)		56,529		24,567
2023		(1,784)		(17,442)		(19,226)
2024		15,219		33,320		48,539
	\$	90,321	\$	404,394	\$	494,715

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2035.

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

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

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

commencement

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current					
	19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,930,012	\$	2,090,839	\$	1,387,086

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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

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

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

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation*	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.

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

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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 investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current					
	1% Decrease			scount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	9,278,611	\$	6,349,174	\$	3,869,256

Note 11 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$22,288, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements 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 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):						
Current Measurement Date	(0.03578600%		0.02871100%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.03399000%			0.02882500%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00179600%		-0.00011400%			
Proportionate Share of the Net						
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	899,935	\$	(475,523)		
OPEB Expense	\$	49,483	\$	(126,406)	\$	(76,923)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	13,210	\$	43,111	\$	56,321
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		2,161		0		2,161
Changes of Assumptions		65,730		9,995		75,725
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		53,429		24,257		77,686
School District Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		22,288		0		22,288
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	156,818	\$	77,363	\$	234,181
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	197,711	\$	24,193	\$	221,904
Net Difference between Projected and	Ψ	177,711	Ψ	24,173	Ψ	221,704
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		0		29,866		29,866
Changes of Assumptions		50,429		521,356		571,785
Changes in Proportion and Differences between		,		,		,,,,,,,
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		0		44,833		44,833
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	248,140	\$	620,248	\$	868,388

\$22,288 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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	\$ (34,210)	\$	(118,679)	\$	(152,889)	
2022	(18,556)		(118,679)		(137, 235)	
2023	(17,921)		(106,709)		(124,630)	
2024	(18,026)		(102,512)		(120,538)	
2025	(17,187)		(94,085)		(111,272)	
Thereafter	 (7,710)		(2,221)		(9,931)	
	\$ (113,610)	\$	(542,885)	\$	(656,495)	

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,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Inflation 3.00 percent

Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.13 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.62 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Prior Measurement Date 3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Pre-Medicare 7.00 percent - 4.75 percent Medicare 5.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

for funding pension plans which covers a longer time frame. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plans. 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. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate					1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,092,360	\$	899,935	\$	746,949	
				Current			
	19	6 Decrease	T1	rend Rate	19	6 Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	721,036	\$	899,935	\$	1,137,308	

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

2.50 percent				
12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65				
3.00 percent				
7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation				
7.45 percent				
<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>			
5.87 percent	4.00 percent			
4.93 percent	4.00 percent			
7.73 percent	4.00 percent			
9.62 percent	4.00 percent			
	12.50 percent at age 20 3.00 percent 7.45 percent, net of inv 7.45 percent Initial 5.87 percent 4.93 percent 7.73 percent			

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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**						
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.

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

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

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

	Current										
	1%	b Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1% Increase						
School District's Proportionate Share											
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(405,764)	\$	(475,523)	\$	(534,174)					
				Current							
	1%	6 Decrease	T	rend Rate	1% Increase						
School District's Proportionate Share		_		_		_					
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(539,221)	\$	(475,523)	\$	(397,508)					

NOTE 12 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

GAAP Basis) and Actual, is presented for the general fund on the budgetary basis to provide meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$ (629,527)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(8,174)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(69,347)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(5,895)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(150,338)
Budget Basis	\$ (863,281)

As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type Fund Definitions, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes academic wall of fame, uniform school supplies, public school support, Coca Cola scholarship and staff termination benefits funds.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2020, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Litigation

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

School District Foundation

School 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 a result of the fiscal year 2020 review, the School District is due \$1,025. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

NOTE 14 – FUND BALANCE

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

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

	Other											
	General	Governmental	Total									
Nonspendable for:												
Prepaid Items	\$ 7,114	\$ 158	\$ 7,272									
Restricted for:												
Capital Outlay	0	91,543	91,543									
Food Services	0	134,638	134,638									
Student Activities	0	47,472	47,472									
Other Purposes	0	138,050	138,050									
Total Restricted	0	411,703	411,703									
Assigned for:												
Instruction	15,719	0	15,719									
Support Services	133,810	0	133,810									
Extracurricular	685	0	685									
Subsequent Year Appropriations	892,358	0	892,358									
Total Assigned	1,042,572	0	1,042,572									
Unassigned	1,041,020	(2,599) *	1,038,421									
Total Fund Balance	\$ 2,090,706	\$ 409,262	\$ 2,499,968									
	·	·	·									

^{*}The deficit is the result of adjustments for accrued liabilities in the Title I fund. The general fund is liable for any deficit in the non-major governmental funds and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 15 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	Capital equisition
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2019 Current Year Set Aside Requirement Current Year Qualifying Disbursements	\$ 0 120,495 (153,551)
Total	 (33,056)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$ 0
Set Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2020	\$ 0

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

NOTE 16 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

The School 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 School District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

Fund	Amount					
General	\$	150,338				
Nonmajor Governmental		68,343				
	\$	218,681				

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 17 – 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 ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. The School District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the School District participates have incurred a significant fluctuation in fair value, consistent with the general fluctuation in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

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Ridgedale Local School District Marion County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)							
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03494530%	0.03360830%	0.03392560%	0.03226680%	0.03166890%	0.03206600%	0.03206600%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,090,839	\$ 1,924,810	\$ 2,026,980	\$ 2,361,632	\$ 1,807,058	\$ 1,622,842	\$ 1,906,862
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,204,726	\$ 1,224,726	\$ 1,120,793	\$ 1,076,043	\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$ 1,104,552
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability							
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.55%	157.16%	180.85%	219.47%	163.64%	174.11%	172.64%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)							
State Teacher's Retirement System (STRS)							
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02871059%	0.02882456%	0.02800776%	0.02877048%	0.02954796%	0.03110390%	0.03110390%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 6,349,174	\$ 6,337,874	\$ 6,653,303	\$ 9,630,347	\$ 8,166,192	\$ 7,565,545	\$ 9,012,028
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,397,450	\$ 3,329,850	\$ 3,088,521	\$ 3,133,200	\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$ 3,082,285
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	186.88%	190.34%	215.42%	307.36%	265.38%	254.80%	292.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Pension Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	169,691	\$	162,638	\$	165,338	\$	156,911
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(169,691)		(162,638)		(165,338)		(156,911)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	1,212,079	\$	1,204,726	\$	1,224,726	\$	1,120,793
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	447,679	\$	475,643	\$	466,179	\$	432,393
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(447,679)		(475,643)		(466,179)		(432,393)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	3,197,707	\$	3,397,450	\$	3,329,850	\$	3,088,521
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

 2016	 2015	2014	2013 2012		 2011	
\$ 150,646	\$ 145,545	\$ 129,187	\$	152,870	\$ 129,441	\$ 123,976
 (150,646)	 (145,545)	 (129,187)		(152,870)	 (129,441)	 (123,976)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 1,076,043	\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$	1,104,552	\$ 962,387	\$ 986,285
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%		13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
\$ 438,648	\$ 430,800	\$ 386,003	\$	400,697	\$ 374,192	\$ 435,002
(438,648)	 (430,800)	 (386,003)		(400,697)	 (374,192)	 (435,002)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 3,133,200	\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$	3,082,285	\$ 2,878,400	\$ 3,346,169
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset/Liability Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2020		2019		2018		2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	(0.03578600%	(0.03399000%	(0.03407040%	(0.03238760%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	899,935	\$	942,963	\$	914,360	\$	923,167
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	1,204,726	\$	1,224,726	\$	1,120,793	\$	1,076,043
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		74.70%		76.99%		81.58%		85.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(0.02871100%	(0.02882500%	(0.02800776%	(0.02877048%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(475,523)	\$	(463,181)	\$	1,092,759	\$	1,538,653
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	3,397,450	\$	3,329,850	\$	3,088,521	\$	3,133,200
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.00%		-13.91%		35.38%		49.11%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District OPEB Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2020			2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$	22,288	\$	27,743	\$ 24,016	\$	14,990
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(22,288)		(27,743)	 (24,016)		(14,990)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	1,212,079	\$	1,204,726	\$ 1,224,726	\$	1,120,793
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)		1.84%		2.30%	1.96%		1.34%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)							
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		0_		0	 0		0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	3,197,707	\$	3,397,450	\$ 3,329,850	\$	3,088,521
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2016	2015	2014	2013 2012				2011		
\$ 15,053	\$ 23,823	\$ 16,727	\$ 14,374	\$	5,513	\$	14,104		
 (15,053)	(23,823)	(16,727)	 (14,374)		(5,513)		(14,104)		
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0		
\$ 1,076,043	\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$ 1,104,552	\$	962,387	\$	986,285		
1.40%	2.16%	1.79%	1.30%		0.57%		1.43%		
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 29,693	\$ 30,823	\$	28,784	\$	33,462		
 0	 0	(29,693)	(30,823)		(28,784)		(33,462)		
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0		
\$ 3,133,200	\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$ 3,082,285	\$	2,878,400	\$	3,346,169		
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

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.0 percent was used.

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

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Pre-Medicare

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

Medicare

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.



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

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County 1239 Keener Road South Marion, Ohio 43302

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ridgedale Local School District, Marion County, (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 8, 2021, wherein we noted the noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the School District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 8, 2021



RIDGEDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MARION 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 3/9/2021

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