Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2021

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Bedford City School District

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows:

- Net position increased $1,055,520, which represents a five percent increase from 2020 net position.

- Capital assets decreased $352,098 during fiscal year 2021.

- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from $805,504 to $455,000.

Using This Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are presented following the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 34, and are organized so the reader can understand the Bedford City School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole 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 non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Bedford City School District, the general fund is the most significant fund.

Reporting on the District as a Whole (District-wide)

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the questions, "Are we in a better financial position this year than last?" and "Why" or "Why not". The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide the basis for answering these questions. The 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 recognizes 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 any change in that position. The 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 strictly within the scope of the School District, some not. External factors include the School District's property tax base, community demographics, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, required educational programs and other factors. The School District's overall net position increased in fiscal year 2021.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities is represented in one type of activity; Governmental Activities. The School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities as well as food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds (Fund Financials)

The analysis of the School District's major fund begins with the balance sheet. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major fund. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, the fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant fund. The School District's only major fund is the general fund.

***Governmental Funds* -** 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 of the *Governmental Funds*.

***Proprietary Funds* -** Proprietary funds have historically operated as *enterprise* and *internal service funds* using the same basis of accounting as business-type activities. The internal service self-insurance fund accounts for run off claims of hospitalization/medical and prescription drug benefits of School District employees dated prior to January 1, 2019. The internal service fund is reported as the School District's only proprietary fund.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the *Statement of Net Position* provides the perspective of the School District as a whole, showing assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows and the difference between them (net position). Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's governmental activities net position for fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal year 2020:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2021	2020	Change
Assets			
Current & Other Assets	$ 65,879,679	$ 64,868,590	$ 1,011,089
Net Pension/OPEB Asset	3,117,221	2,884,154	233,067
Capital Assets	17,213,820	17,565,918	(352,098)
Total Assets	86,210,720	85,318,662	892,058
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	11,633,723	10,507,503	1,126,220
Liabilities			
Current & Other Liabilities	7,067,010	9,063,666	(1,996,656)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	2,194,970	2,199,699	(4,729)
Due In More Than One Year:			
Pension & OPEB	64,524,908	59,743,119	4,781,789
Other Amounts	3,305,580	3,526,767	(221,187)
Total Liabilities	77,092,468	74,533,251	2,559,217
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	30,937,918	30,912,020	25,898
Pension & OPEB	8,952,036	10,574,393	(1,622,357)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	39,889,954	41,486,413	(1,596,459)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,573,820	15,758,141	(1,184,321)
Restricted	3,498,650	2,835,324	663,326
Unrestricted	(37,210,449)	(38,786,964)	1,576,515
Total Net Position	$ (19,137,979)	$ (20,193,499)	$ 1,055,520

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest single liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2021, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2021 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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 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 20 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was $14,573,820 at June 30, 2021. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, $3,498,650, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The deficit balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was ($37,210,449).

Intergovernmental receivables decreased primarily due to timing issues related to grant disbursements. Capital assets decreased over the prior year as the School District sale of the Aurora building was offset by an increase in building and improvements due to the demolition of the Chanel High School building to prepare for a new building project.

Current liabilities decreased over the prior year as accounts payable decreased due to timing differences. Accrued wages and benefits decreased over the prior year primarily due to the School District enrolling different health insurance plan that resulted in savings. Notes payable decreased to principal payments reducing note balance.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities 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.

Table 2 shows changes in governmental net position for fiscal years 2021 and 2020.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2021	2020	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	$ 2,270,661	$ 2,941,259	$ (670,598)
Operating Grants	6,806,364	6,461,175	345,189
Capital Grants	37,609	186,966	(149,357)
Total Program Revenues	9,114,634	9,589,400	(474,766)
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	34,512,261	29,205,589	5,306,672
Grants & Entitlements	12,174,824	12,477,846	(303,022)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	156,951	144,943	12,008
Other	2,422,572	870,053	1,552,519
Total General Revenues	49,266,608	42,698,431	6,568,177
Total Revenues	58,381,242	52,287,831	6,093,411
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	22,056,813	22,032,224	24,589
Special	8,414,500	6,572,008	1,842,492
Vocational	963,101	1,028,159	(65,058)
Student Intervention Services	25,174	13,920	11,254
Other	268,112	-	268,112
Support Services:			
Pupils	4,520,111	4,994,487	(474,376)
Instructional Staff	1,103,618	2,920,071	(1,816,453)
Board of Education	92,330	194,676	(102,346)
Administration	4,862,262	4,813,995	48,267
Fiscal	1,635,023	1,355,795	279,228
Business	1,014,600	756,371	258,229
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,554,337	6,656,214	(1,101,877)
Pupil Transportation	2,599,175	3,932,915	(1,333,740)
Central	2,055,577	436,454	1,619,123
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:			
Food Service Operations	1,265,026	1,661,484	(396,458)
Community Services	92,089	522,596	(430,507)
Extracurricular Activities	739,348	1,144,453	(405,105)
Debt Service:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,526	64,063	463
Total Expenses	57,325,722	59,099,885	(1,774,163)
Change in Net Position	1,055,520	(6,812,054)	7,867,574
Net Position Beginning of Year	(20,193,499)	(13,381,445)	(6,812,054)
Net Position End of Year	$ (19,137,979)	$ (20,193,499)	$ 1,055,520

The nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, the School District would receive from a home valued at $100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill, $35.00, annually. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to $200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mills, and the School District would still receive $35.00, annually.

The School District is heavily dependent on property taxes and is hampered by a lack of revenue growth. Thus, the School District must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up over half of total revenues in the School District for fiscal year 2021, followed by grants, entitlements and contributions and then charges for services, investments, unrestricted contributions, payments in lieu of taxes and other revenue made up the remaining revenues.

General revenues increased from 2020. In 2021, the School District experienced higher property tax revenues. The increase in property tax revenues is due to the timing of advance settlements. 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 School District continues to seek out new grant monies available through various federal programs. Miscellaneous revenue also increased in 2021 primarily due to Bureau of Worker's Compensation premium refund and sale of property.

Charges for services decreased from 2020 as a result of the School District collecting decreased amounts of charges for services due to a reduction in food service revenue due to free lunch provided as part of CARES Act funding.

Overall, program expenses decreased in fiscal year 2021 due to offset by changes in the net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities. As mentioned previously, changes in the net pension liability, net OPEB liability (asset) and associated deferred outflows/inflows are the result of the School District's adjusting proportionate share of the total State-wide liabilities (assets) for both pension and OPEB across retirement systems. Special education and central support services increased in fiscal year 2021 due to increased payroll costs.

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 service 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
Net Cost of Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service		Net Cost of Service	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Instruction:				
Regular	22,056,813	22,032,224	19,446,803	20,232,418
Special	8,414,500	6,572,008	5,938,994	3,939,589
Vocational	963,101	1,028,159	801,807	676,451
Student Intervention Services	25,174	13,920	1,887	13,920
Other	268,112	-	(53,949)	-
Support Services:				
Pupils	4,520,111	4,994,487	2,834,292	3,365,592
Instructional Staff	1,103,618	2,920,071	594,531	2,160,384
Board of Education	92,330	194,676	92,330	194,676
Administration	4,862,262	4,813,995	4,692,403	4,591,292
Fiscal	1,635,023	1,355,795	1,597,414	1,355,795
Business	1,014,600	756,371	1,005,055	645,798
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,554,337	6,656,214	5,457,103	6,401,567
Pupil Transportation	2,599,175	3,932,915	2,333,883	3,921,788
Central	2,055,577	436,454	2,055,577	425,880
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:				
Food Service Operations	1,265,026	1,661,484	606,201	158,314
Community Services	92,089	522,596	49,346	426,939
Extracurricular Activities	739,348	1,144,453	692,886	936,019
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,526	64,063	64,526	64,063
Total Expenses	$ 57,325,722	$ 59,099,885	$ 48,211,088	$ 49,510,485

The dependence on tax revenues and State subsidies for governmental activities is apparent. Governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 84 percent of total governmental revenues. Then community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District's students.

The School District's Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The net change in fund balances for the fiscal year was an increase of $3,150,026 for all governmental funds with the most significant increase in the general fund.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2021 was an increase of $3,664,832. This increase is primarily due to an increase in property and other local taxes revenue only partially offset by a decrease in support services expenditures over the prior fiscal year due to the School District shifting general fund payroll costs to the CARES Act special revenue fund.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2021, the School District amended its general fund budget several times. The general fund final budget revenue amount was higher than the original budget amount as the School District adjusted estimates with updated information. The increase was due to the greater than anticipated collection of tax and intergovernmental revenues from larger disbursements in foundation settlements and from the Ohio Department of Education. Final appropriations decreased under the original appropriations to be more in line with actual expenditures.

There was no significant change between actual revenues and the final budget revenues and other financing sources. There was also no significant change in actual expenditures and the final budget expenditures and other financing uses.

The School District uses a modified site-based budget technique which is designed to tightly control site budgets while providing flexibility for site management. The School District prepares and monitors a detailed cash flow plan for the general fund annually. Actual cash flow is compared to monthly and year-to-date estimates, and a monthly report is prepared for top management and the Board of Education.

Capital Assets and Long-Term Obligations

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2021 balances compared with 2020.

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2021	2020
Land	$ 2,261,500	$ 2,261,500
Buildings and Improvements	10,930,839	11,327,637
Furniture and Equipment	2,002,597	1,751,508
Vehicles	2,018,884	2,225,273
Total	$ 17,213,820	$ 17,565,918

The $352,098 decrease in capital assets was attributable to capital asset disposals and depreciation exceeding additions. See Note 12 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Long-Term Obligations

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 20 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2021	2020
General Obligation Bonds	$ -	$ 305,504
Direct Placements	455,000	500,000
Total	$ 455,000	$ 805,504

Current Financial Related Activities

As the preceding information shows, the School District is heavily dependent on property taxes. Property tax revenue does not increase solely as a result of inflation. Therefore, the School District must continue to monitor its revenues and expenses to ensure the public's confidence and support.

The State funding formula for K-12 education in Ohio has changed several times in recent years. The current formula utilizes a different weighting formula taking into account both property and income wealth of school districts. The formula results in a large increase in State funding for the School District, however the State of Ohio is unable to fund the formula as designed. Therefore, the School District received a small increase over the previous years' funding. Changes continue to be made to the formula for reimbursing the School District for losses suffered due to the elimination of the Tangible Personal Property Tax. As a result the School District has experienced a measured decline in this source of funding. Consequently, all of the School District's financial abilities will be called upon to meet the challenges the future will bring. The School District's Board and management team continue to carefully and prudently plan in order to provide the resources required to meet the future needs of its students.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer of Bedford City School District, 475 Northfield Road, Bedford, OH 44146.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 26,069,455
Accounts Receivable	6,958
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,562,846
Taxes Receivable	38,240,420
Net OPEB Asset	3,117,221
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	2,261,500
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	14,952,320
Total Assets	86,210,720
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	10,142,342
OPEB	1,491,381
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	11,633,723
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	475,300
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,704,206
Intergovernmental Payable	702,504
Notes Payable	2,185,000
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	2,194,970
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	59,215,309
Net OPEB Liability	5,309,599
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	3,305,580
Total Liabilities	77,092,468
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	30,937,918
Pension	1,656,755
OPEB	7,295,281
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	39,889,954
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,573,820
Restricted for:	
Capital Outlay	2,501,452
Debt Service	84,603
Other Purposes	912,595
Unrestricted	(37,210,449)
Total Net Position	$ (19,137,979)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	$ 22,056,813	$ 1,615,033	$ 994,977	$ -	$ (19,446,803)
Special	8,414,500	605,506	1,870,000	-	(5,938,994)
Vocational	963,101	-	161,294	-	(801,807)
Student Intervention Services	25,174	-	23,287	-	(1,887)
Other	268,112	-	322,061	-	53,949
Support Services:					
Pupils	4,520,111	-	1,685,819	-	(2,834,292)
Instructional Staff	1,103,618	-	509,087	-	(594,531)
Board of Education	92,330	-	-	-	(92,330)
Administration	4,862,262	-	169,859	-	(4,692,403)
Fiscal	1,635,023	-	-	37,609	(1,597,414)
Business	1,014,600	-	9,545	-	(1,005,055)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,554,337	-	97,234	-	(5,457,103)
Pupil Transportation	2,599,175	-	265,292	-	(2,333,883)
Central	2,055,577	-	-	-	(2,055,577)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:					
Food Service Operations	1,265,026	5,961	652,864	-	(606,201)
Community Services	92,089	-	42,743	-	(49,346)
Extracurricular Activities	739,348	44,161	2,301	-	(692,886)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,526	-	-	-	(64,526)
Total	$ 57,325,722	$ 2,270,661	$ 6,806,364	$ 37,609	(48,211,088)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	34,025,729
Capital Outlay	486,532
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	12,174,824
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	156,951
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	996,356
Investment Earnings	73,087
Miscellaneous	1,353,129
Total General Revenues	49,266,608
Change in Net Position	1,055,520
Net Position Beginning of Year	(20,193,499)
Net Position End of Year	$ (19,137,979)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2021

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 22,561,320	$ 3,499,030	$ 26,060,350
Accounts Receivable	6,458	500	6,958
Interfund Receivable	848,000	-	848,000
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,208,448	354,398	1,562,846
Taxes Receivable	37,702,063	538,357	38,240,420
Total Assets	$ 62,326,289	$ 4,392,285	$ 66,718,574
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$ 323,862	$ 151,438	$ 475,300
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,530,907	173,299	3,704,206
Intergovernmental Payable	658,620	43,884	702,504
Interfund Payable	-	848,000	848,000
Notes Payable	83,786	2,101,214	2,185,000
Total Liabilities	4,597,175	3,317,835	7,915,010
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	30,502,822	435,096	30,937,918
Unavailable Revenue	5,752,876	424,374	6,177,250
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	36,255,698	859,470	37,115,168
Fund Balances			
Restricted	23,016	2,623,058	2,646,074
Committed	9,900	91,430	101,330
Assigned	4,259,373	-	4,259,373
Unassigned	17,181,127	(2,499,508)	14,681,619
Total Fund Balance	21,473,416	214,980	21,688,396
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 62,326,289	$ 4,392,285	$ 66,718,574

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 21,688,396
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.		17,213,820
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	$ 4,970,493	
Grants	354,398	
Tuition and Fees	852,359	6,177,250
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		9,105
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	3,117,221	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	10,142,342	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,491,381	
Net Pension Liability	(59,215,309)	
Net OPEB Liability	(5,309,599)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,656,755)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(7,295,281)	(58,726,000)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bonds	(455,000)	
Compensated Absences	(5,045,550)	(5,500,550)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (19,137,979)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property and Other Local Taxes	$ 34,110,442	$ 487,640	$ 34,598,082
Intergovernmental	14,195,286	4,932,497	19,127,783
Investment Income	73,087	-	73,087
Tuition and Fees	2,154,178	-	2,154,178
Extracurricular Activities	12,977	31,312	44,289
Charges for Services	12,152	5,961	18,113
Rentals	19,200	-	19,200
Contributions and Donations	3,626	10,122	13,748
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	156,951	-	156,951
Miscellaneous	1,302,866	44,015	1,346,881
Total Revenues	52,040,765	5,511,547	57,552,312
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	19,956,423	1,040,794	20,997,217
Special	7,818,734	263,363	8,082,097
Vocational	818,112	100,139	918,251
Student Intervention Services	-	25,174	25,174
Other	20,202	247,910	268,112
Support Services:			
Pupils	2,709,055	1,565,702	4,274,757
Instructional Staff	431,460	594,374	1,025,834
Board of Education	92,330	-	92,330
Administration	3,802,367	192,668	3,995,035
Fiscal	1,541,593	63,210	1,604,803
Business	844,688	8,639	853,327
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,062,261	108,796	5,171,057
Pupil Transportation	2,346,793	36,749	2,383,542
Central	2,077,466	-	2,077,466
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:			
Food Service Operations	-	1,239,375	1,239,375
Community Services	3,845	48,579	52,424
Extracurricular Activities	502,975	74,011	576,986
Capital Outlay	-	1,342,213	1,342,213
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	350,504	-	350,504
Interest and Fiscal Charges	23,438	50,948	74,386
Total Expenditures	48,402,246	7,002,644	55,404,890
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	3,638,519	(1,491,097)	2,147,422
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,356	995,000	996,356
Insurance Recoveries	6,248	-	6,248
Transfers In	67,793	49,084	116,877
Transfers Out	(49,084)	(67,793)	(116,877)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	26,313	976,291	1,002,604
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,664,832	(514,806)	3,150,026
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	17,808,584	729,786	18,538,370
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 21,473,416	$ 214,980	$ 21,688,396

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 3,150,026
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	$ 1,914,743	
Current Year Depreciation	(1,694,927)	219,816
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(571,914)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	(85,821)	
Grants	(122,734)	
Tuition and Fees	34,881	(173,674)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
General Obligation Bonds		350,504
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, and bond premium and the gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		
Accrued Interest Payable		9,860
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	4,061,637	
OPEB	91,767	4,153,404
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(6,341,394)	
OPEB	387,845	(5,953,549)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(4,365)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(124,588)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 1,055,520

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 51,436,960	$ 55,504,390	$ 55,465,212	$ (39,178)
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	56,811,783	53,630,743	53,590,559	40,184
Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,374,823)	1,873,647	1,874,653	1,006
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	16,796,900	16,796,900	16,796,900	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,711,783	1,711,783	1,711,783	-
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 13,133,860	$ 20,382,330	$ 20,383,336	$ 1,006

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 9,105
Total Current Assets	9,105
Net Position	
Unrestricted	9,105
Total Net Position	$ 9,105

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$ 86,304
Total Operating Revenues	86,304
Operating Expenses	
Other	13,116
Claims	77,553
Total Operating Expenses	90,669
Change in Net Position	(4,365)
Net Position Beginning of Year	13,470
Net Position End of Year	$ 9,105

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	$ 86,304
Other Cash Payments	(13,116)
Cash Payments for Claims	(77,553)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(4,365)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,365)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	13,470
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$ 9,105

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2021

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 75,137	$ 2,087
Accounts Receivable	-	4,293
Total Assets	75,137	6,380
Net Position		
Restricted for Scholarships	75,137	-
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	6,380
Total Net Position	$ 75,137	$ 6,380

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial
Additions		
Gifts and Contributions	$ 100	$ -
Other	2,905	7,527
Total Additions	3,005	7,527
Deductions		
Extracurricular Distributions to Other Governments	-	1,147
Total Deductions	-	1,147
Change in Net Position	3,005	6,380
Net Position Beginning of Year	72,132	-
Net Position End of Year	$ 75,137	$ 6,380

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Bedford City School District (the School District) is a city school district as defined by Section 3311.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District provides education to students in grades K through 12. The School District is located in northeast Ohio, covers approximately 25 square miles and includes the City of Bedford, most of the City of Bedford Heights, and the Villages of Walton Hills and Oakwood. The operation of the School District is governed by an elected five-member Board of Education.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Bedford City School District, the agencies and departments provide the following services: general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

Nonpublic Schools - Within the School District boundaries, there is one nonpublic school, Safely Home. Current State legislation provides funding to this non-public school. These monies are received and disbursed by the School District on behalf of the non-public school by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the non-public school. These transactions are reported in a special revenue fund and as a governmental activity 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 access the organization’s resources; 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 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. The School District has no component units.

The School District participates in an insurance purchasing pool and two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Ohio School Boards Association Workers’ Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program, Connect and Ohio Schools Council Association. These organizations are presented in Notes 17 and 21 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Bedford City School District 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 activity of the internal service funds is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The School District, however has no business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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. The internal service funds are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

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

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

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

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed or assigned to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary funds focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District only has one internal service fund.

Internal Service Funds The internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund is a self-insurance fund that accounts for run off claims of hospitalization/medical and prescription drug benefits of School District employees dated prior to January 1, 2019.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into the following four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that has certain characteristics. The School District has a private purpose trust fund which accounts for various college scholarships for students. Custodial Funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.Custodial funds are used to account for assets held by the School District for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournaments;

Measurement Focus

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

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

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

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which report additions and deductions of fiduciary funds.

Basis of Accounting

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal 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, payments in lieu of taxes, tuition, grants, and fees.

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 plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 15 and 16.

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 plans and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2021, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2022 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, tuition and fees, intergovernmental 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 15 and 16)

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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.

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

Budgetary Data

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 for all funds; however, the budgets are monitored on a daily basis at the object account level within a function and fund. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

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

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated revenues by fund. 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 fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2021, the School District's investments were limited to 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 fiscal year 2021, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of $25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to $100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2021 amounted to $73,087, which includes $13,898 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food held for resale.

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. They are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 30 Years
Furniture and Equipment	10 - 20 Years
Vehicles	12 Years

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are offset by a component of fund balance. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activity column of the statement of net position.

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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 employees' 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 financial 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 fund from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave will be paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service funds are reported on the internal service 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 and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Fund Balance Classifications

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the School is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. 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.

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by State statute. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education assigned fund balance for recreation, public school support, special enterprise, summer school and fiscal year 2022 operations.

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 all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for auxiliary services, vocational education and support services.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for the self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating.

Estimates

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

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – FUND BALANCES

Fund balance is 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 resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental fund and all other governmental funds are presented below:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds		Total
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	$ -	$ 94,463		$ 94,463
Capital Outlay	-	1,531,476		1,531,476
Extracurricular	-	43,978		43,978
Food Service	-	195,010		195,010
Other Purposes	23,016	758,131		781,147
Total Restricted	23,016	2,623,058		2,646,074
Committed for:				
Other Purposes	9,900	91,430		101,330
Assigned for:				
Public School Support	166,177	-		166,177
Special Enterprise	117,200	-		117,200
Other Purposes	22,064	-		22,064
Encumbrances:				
Instruction	256,293	-		256,293
Support Services	1,281,078	-		1,281,078
Operation of Non-Instructional	1,725	-		1,725
Extracurricular	8,426	-		8,426
Capital Outlay	15,000	-		15,000
Subsequent Year Appropriations	2,391,410	-		2,391,410
Total Assigned	4,259,373	-		4,259,373
Unassigned	17,181,127	(2,499,508)	*	14,681,619
Total Fund Balance	$ 21,473,416	$ 214,980		$ 21,688,396

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2021, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

	Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Capital Improvements	$ 1,838,172
Public School Preschool	6,999
ESSER Grant	94,906
Title VI-B	75,140
Vocational Education	54,065
Title I	388,336
Title II-A	12,707
Title III	29,183
	$ 2,499,508

The funds' deficits are due to an interfund payable. The deficit in the capital improvement fund is due to adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 5 – 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 Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

4. Unrecorded cash represents amounts received but not reported by the School District on the operating statements (budget), but which is reported on the GAAP basis operating statements.

5. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund
GAAP Basis	$ 3,664,832
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	3,349,050
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(3,306,523)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(1,832,706)
Budget Basis	$ 1,874,653

NOTE 6 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the School District treasury. Active 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 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 held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and

8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed 180 days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed 270 days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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.

Deposits

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 the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2021, $26,239,261 of the School District's total bank balance of $26,863,206 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. The School District's financial institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) and was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

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 be 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 one hundred five 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 requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be one hundred two percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

As of June 30, 2021, the School District had STAR Ohio as an investment. STAR Ohio is being held with an amount of $496,279 which is reported at net asset value. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2021 is 54 days.

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the School District's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase and that the School District's investment portfolio be structured so that the securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than two years.

Credit Risk STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2021, consisted of taxes, accounts (student fees and tuition), interfund and intergovernmental receipts. 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 fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except for delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

NOTE 8 – PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2021 represents collections of calendar year 2020 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2021 were levied after April 1, 2020, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2020, the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2021 represents collections of calendar year 2020 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2021 become a lien December 31, 2019, were levied after April 1, 2020 and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Cuyahoga County. The County Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2021, are available to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2021 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 were levied to finance current fiscal year operations are 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 – property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2021 taxes were collected are:

	2020 Second Half Collections		2021 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	$ 655,804,520	88.63%	$ 655,617,450	87.76%
Public Utility Personal Property	84,099,540	11.37%	91,465,520	12.24%
	$ 739,904,060	100.00%	$ 747,082,970	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 assessed valuation	$ 75.72		$ 75.72	

NOTE 9 – TAX ABATEMENTS

School District property taxes were reduced as follows under Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) agreements entered into by overlapping governments, the City of Bedford and the Villages of Oakwood and Walton Hills. As a result of the agreements, the School District had $463,373 in taxes abated for fiscal year 2021.

Pursuant to Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code, the overlapping governments and the Bedford City School District created various CRA compensation agreements. The School District received $156,951 of income tax dollars as compensation for taxes abated in fiscal year 2021.

NOTE 10 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Each employee earns sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 275 days for non-certificated, 260 days for certificated employees (unless in their final year of employment before retirement), 370 days for administrators and administrative assistants hired before July 1, 2016 and 340 days for administrative assistants hired after July 1, 2016. Upon retirement or termination after 25 years of consecutive service (or attaining age 52 and 20 years of consecutive service), payment is made for up to 40 days for certificated employees, 55 days for administrators and 30 days for administrative assistants, plus one-tenth of the days remaining. The maximum number of days to be paid out is 63.5 days for certificated staff, 86.5 days for administrators, 64 days for administrative assistants hired before July 1, 2016 and 61 days for administrative assistants hired after July 1, 2016. The non-certificated employees' payment is calculated using one-fourth of the days unless the employee has accumulated 90 percent or more of their maximum number of days in which case the calculation is made at 30 percent for a maximum of 82.5 days. For purposes of retirement, the employee receiving such payment must meet the eligibility requirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages.

NOTE 11 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund Transfers

Transfers made during fiscal year 2021 were as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	$ 67,793	$ 49,084
Student Activities Fund	39,554	57,455
Athletic Fund	9,530	10,338
Total	$ 116,877	$ 116,877

These transfers were made to move unrestricted balances to funds projects accounted for in the student activities and athletic funds.

Interfund Balances

The primary purpose of the 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. Interfund balances at June 30, 2021, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Advance In	Advance Out
General Fund	$ -	$ 848,000
Student Activities Fund	2,000	-
Public School Preschool	77,000	-
Miscellaneous State Grants	5,000	-
ESSER	130,000	-
Title VI-B	125,000	-
Vocational Education	63,000	-
Title III	1,500	-
Title I	380,500	-
Title VI-R	33,000	-
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	31,000	-
Total	$ 848,000	$ 848,000

NOTE 12 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 6/30/20	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/21
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 2,261,500	$ -	$ -	$ 2,261,500
Capital Assets not being depreciated	2,261,500	-	-	2,261,500
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	44,477,089	1,255,493	(1,155,717)	44,576,865
Furniture and Equipment	5,302,206	576,549	-	5,878,755
Vehicles	5,807,417	82,701	-	5,890,118
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	55,586,712	1,914,743	(1,155,717)	56,345,738
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(33,149,452)	(1,080,377)	583,803	(33,646,026)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,550,698)	(325,460)	-	(3,876,158)
Vehicles	(3,582,144)	(289,090)	-	(3,871,234)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(40,282,294)	(1,694,927)	583,803	(41,393,418)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	15,304,418	219,816	(571,914)	14,952,320
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 17,565,918	$ 219,816	$ (571,914)	$ 17,213,820

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Instruction:	
Regular	$ 664,824
Special	10,950
Vocational	16,669
Support Services:	
Pupil	1,709
Instructional Staff	16,795
Administration	500
Fiscal	629
Business	148,435
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	342,551
Pupil Transportation	256,638
Central	8,024
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	25,175
Community Services	39,666
Extracurricular Activities	162,362
Total Depreciation	$ 1,694,927

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, in the opinion of management, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2021, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School 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 of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2021 are finalized. As a result, the net impact of the FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2021 financial statements was a liability of the School District.

Litigation

The School District is a party to legal proceedings. The School District is of the opinion that ultimate disposition of claims will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the School District.

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

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 2021, the School District contracted for property and general liability insurance, and boiler and machinery coverage through the Ohio Schools Council Association Group Purchasing Consortium. The Netherlands Insurance Company (member of Liberty Mutual Group) is the carrier for the School District's insurance.

Aggregate property coverage is $158,012,687 with a $5,000 deductible. The policy is renewable on July 1, 2022, for each coverage. Casualty and fleet insurance coverage was provided with a combined single limit of $1 million. Education and umbrella liability insurance coverage was provided with a combined single limit of $9 million each occurrence and combined aggregate of $9 million. Cyber risk insurance coverage was provided through Great American Insurance Group in the amount of $1,000,000 with a $2,500 deductible. The Treasurer is covered by a $100,000 surety bond and the Superintendent, Board of Education President, and Business Manager are covered by $50,000 position bonds.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from last year.

Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2021, the School District participated in the Northeast Ohio Safety Council Group Retrospective Rating Program, an insurance purchasing pool (Note 17). The intent of the Group Rating Program, (GRP) is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria.

Employee Benefits

Effective January 1, 2019, the School District transitioned into a fully-funded insurance program for employee hospitalization/medical benefits and prescription drug benefits. The School District intends to use up the balance in the self-insurance internal service fund to pay off any remaining claims as well as future monthly insurance premiums. There is no claims liability reported in the fund at June 30, 2021.

During fiscal year 2021, the School District elected to provide employee hospitalization/medical benefits and prescription drug benefits through a fully funded program with Medical Mutual. Employees pay 13 percent of the monthly premium. If an employee receives a wellness physical, then the employee percentage contribution is reduced by one percent.

Dental benefits are provided with a fully-insured program and claims are limited to $2,500 per covered individual per year, with a lifetime limit of $1,000 on orthodontia.

NOTE 15 – DEFINED BENEFITS PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 16 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 on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after 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 Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $1,076,532 for fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, $30,123 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2)

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27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Eligibility changes for actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory employer rate is 14 percent and the statutory member rate is 14 percent of covered payroll. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The 2021 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $2,985,105 for fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, $307,133 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.24641960%	0.17736739%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.25057980%	0.17413862%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00416020%	0.00322877%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 16,298,712	$ 42,916,597	$ 59,215,309
Pension Expense	$ 1,534,766	$ 4,806,628	$ 6,341,394

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 31,658	$ 96,295	$ 127,953
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,034,638	2,087,039	3,121,677
Changes of Assumptions	-	2,303,794	2,303,794
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	527,281	527,281
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,076,532	2,985,105	4,061,637
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 2,142,828	$ 7,999,514	$ 10,142,342
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ -	$ 274,422	$ 274,422
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	190,999	1,191,334	1,382,333
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 190,999	$ 1,465,756	$ 1,656,755

$4,061,637 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2022	$ (136,739)	$ 882,115	$ 745,376
2023	256,847	490,367	747,214
2024	431,259	1,096,585	1,527,844
2025	323,930	1,079,586	1,403,516
	$ 875,297	$ 3,548,653	$ 4,423,950

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2130.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 22,327,245	$ 16,298,712	$ 11,240,658

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Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 61,105,763	$ 42,916,597	$ 27,502,794

NOTE 16 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 15 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, 2021, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2021, this amount was $23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2021, the School District's surcharge obligation was $91,767, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting 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, 2021, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.24430700%	0.17736700%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.24816310%	0.17413862%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00385610%	0.00322838%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 5,309,599	$ (3,117,221)	
OPEB Expense	$ (140,811)	$ (247,034)	$ (387,845)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 69,737	$ 199,737	$ 269,474
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	59,829	109,245	169,074
Changes of Assumptions	905,100	51,457	956,557
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	4,509	4,509
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	91,767	-	91,767
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 1,126,433	$ 364,948	$ 1,491,381
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 2,700,299	$ 620,907	$ 3,321,206
Changes of Assumptions	133,735	2,960,841	3,094,576
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	667,717	211,782	879,499
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 3,501,751	$ 3,793,530	$ 7,295,281

$91,767 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2022	$ (527,779)	$ (866,651)	$ (1,394,430)
2023	(523,451)	(792,704)	(1,316,155)
2024	(524,156)	(766,764)	(1,290,920)
2025	(459,659)	(706,231)	(1,165,890)
2026	(319,746)	(146,355)	(466,101)
Thereafter	(112,294)	(149,877)	(262,171)
	$ (2,467,085)	$ (3,428,582)	$ (5,895,667)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 6,498,807	$ 5,309,599	$ 4,364,166

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 4,180,899	$ 5,309,599	$ 6,818,941

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (2,712,186)	$ (3,117,221)	$ (3,460,881)
	1% Decrease	**Current Trend Rate**	**1% Increase**
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (3,439,549)	$ (3,117,221)	$ (2,724,581)

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

NOTE 17 – INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program - The School District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program, an insurance purchasing pool. The group's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the OSBA to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 18 – SET ASIDES

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

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

	Capital Improvement Reserve
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2020	$ -
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	544,874
Current Year Qualifying Expenditures	(664,603)
Current Year Offsets	(518,405)
Total	$ (638,134)
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2022	$ -
Set Aside Balance June 30, 2021	$ -

While the current year offsets and qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year reduced the capital improvement set-aside amount to below zero, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future fiscal years.

NOTE 19 – NOTES PAYABLE

The School District's note activity, including amounts outstanding and interest rates is as follows:

	Outstanding 6/30/20	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/21
Governmental Activities:				
Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2016	$ 102,273	$ -	$ 102,273	$ -
Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2019	2,400,000	-	215,000	2,185,000
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,502,273	$ -	$ 317,273	$ 2,185,000

In fiscal year 2016, the School District issued $609,273 in tax anticipation notes for capital projects. The notes will be paid from the general fund and the capital replacement capital projects fund.

In fiscal year 2020, the School District issued $2,400,000 in tax anticipation notes for capital projects. The notes will be paid from the general fund and building capital projects fund.

Principal and interest payments to retire the tax anticipation notes are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Series 2019	
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 221,000	$ 48,543
2023	226,000	43,313
2024	231,000	37,967
2025	237,000	32,491
2026	242,000	26,887
2027 - 2030	1,028,000	48,812
Total	$ 2,185,000	$ 238,013

All notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the School. The note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds and will repay the debt.

NOTE 20 – LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount and date of maturity of each of the School District's long-term obligations follows:

Debt Issue	Original Issue Date	Original Issue Amount	Interest Rate	Date of Maturity
General Obligation Bonds:				
Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds	2006	$ 3,562,114	4.11%	October 15, 2020
General Obligation Bonds from Direct Placements:				
Real Estate Improvement Bonds	2020	$ 500,000	2.34%	December 1, 2029

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

	Outstanding 6/30/20	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/21	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Energy Conservation Improvement	$ 305,504	$ -	$ 305,504	$ -	$ -
Direct Placement:					
Qualified School Construction Bonds	500,000	-	45,000	455,000	46,000
Net Pension Liability	53,502,339	5,712,970	-	59,215,309	-
Net OPEB Liability	6,240,780	-	931,181	5,309,599	-
Compensated Absences	4,920,962	1,973,783	1,849,195	5,045,550	2,148,970
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	$ 65,469,585	$ 7,686,753	$ 3,130,880	$ 70,025,458	$ 2,194,970

Energy conservation improvement bonds were issued for the purpose of improvements throughout the School District. These bonds were paid from the general fund.

On November 8, 2019, the School District issued real estate improvement bonds through direct placement, in the amount of $500,000. The bonds were issued with a 2.34 percent interest rate. The bonds were issued for a ten year period with a final maturity on December 1, 2029.

The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. Compensated absences are paid from the general fund, the food service, title VI-B, title I and title VI-R special revenue funds. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. However, employer pension contributions are primarily made from the general fund. For additional information related to the net pension and net OBEB liabilities see Notes 15 and 16.

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

Fiscal Year	Direct Placement	
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 46,000	$ 10,109
2023	47,000	9,021
2024	48,000	7,909
2025	49,000	6,774
2026	51,000	5,605
2027 - 2030	214,000	10,131
Total	$ 455,000	$ 49,549

NOTE 21 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Connect

Connect is a jointly governed organization comprised of twenty-six member school districts, three educational service centers and the Ohio Schools Council. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of providing support and leadership which enables organizations to achieve their objectives through innovative and cost effective shared technology solutions. Connect is governed by a four member Board of Directors consisting of the Superintendent of the Educational Service Center of Cuyahoga County, the Superintendent of the Educational Service Center of Lorain County, the Superintendent of the Educational Service Center of Medina County and the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council. Each participating entity's contribution to Connect is dependent upon student enrollment and/or software packages and services utilized. Financial information for Connect can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Cuyahoga County Educational Service Center, which serves as fiscal agent. During fiscal year 2021, the School District paid $98,606 to Connect. Effective July 1, 2021, the School District switched to NEONET.

Ohio Schools Council Association

The Ohio Schools Council Association (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 249 members. The jointly governed organization was created by school districts for the purpose of saving money through volume purchases. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. Each school district member's superintendent serves as a representative of the Assembly. The Assembly elects five of the Council's Board members and the remaining four are representatives of the Greater Cleveland School Superintendents' Association. The Council operates under a nine-member Board of Directors (the Board).

The Board is the policy making authority of the Council. The Board meets monthly from September through June. The Board appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds, investing available funds, preparing financial reports for the Board and Assembly and carrying out such other responsibilities as designated by the Board. The degree of control exercised by any participant is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William J. Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools' Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd, Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

The School District participates in the natural gas purchase program. This program allows the School District to purchase natural gas at reduced rates. Constellation New Energy was the supplier and program manager for the period from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 and again from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022. There are currently 163 participants in the program. The participants make monthly payments based on the previous year's usage. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July to June). Districts that paid more than their actual usage can use their credit on future billings or request a refund. Districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on their October or November monthly bill.

The School District also participates in the Council's current electric purchase program. The Power 4 Schools Program provides a fixed price rate for electricity supplied by First Energy Solutions of $0.0518 per kwh for the generation of electricity. There are currently 256 participants in the program including the School District. School districts are not charged a fee by OSC to participate in this program. School districts pay the utility (Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison or Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.) directly and receive a discount for the fixed price of generation.

NOTE 22 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At fiscal year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

Fund	Amount
General	$ 1,562,522
Nonmajor Governmental	493,548
	$ 2,056,070

NOTE 23 – COVID-19

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

NOTE 24 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

For fiscal year 2022, school district foundation funding received from the State of Ohio will be funded using a direct funding model. Under this new model, community school, STEM school, scholarship, and open enrollment funding will be directly funded by the State of Ohio to the respective educating schools. For fiscal year 2021 and prior, the amounts related to students who were residents of the School District were funded to the School District who, in turn, made the payment to the educating school. For fiscal year 2021, the School District reported $2,961,028 in revenues and expenditures/expenses related to these programs. Also during fiscal year 2021, the school district reported no tuition and fees from the resident school districts which will be direct funded to the School District as the educating entity in fiscal year 2022. This new funding system calculates a unique base cost and a unique “per-pupil local capacity amount” for each school district. The School District’s state core foundation funding is then calculated. Any change in funding will be subject to a phase in percentage of 16.67 percent for fiscal year 2022 and 33.33 percent for fiscal year 2023.

Required Supplementary Information

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	2021	2020	2019	2018
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.24641960%	0.25057980%	0.25461410%	0.27472640%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 16,298,712	$ 14,992,629	$ 14,582,221	$ 16,414,296
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,677,800	$ 8,678,689	$ 8,569,341	$ 8,554,100
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	187.82%	172.75%	170.17%	191.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.17736739%	0.17413862%	0.17926494%	0.18152248%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 42,916,597	$ 38,509,710	$ 39,416,336	$ 43,121,054
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 21,602,657	$ 20,455,457	$ 20,343,907	$ 20,027,343
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	198.66%	188.26%	193.75%	215.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.50%	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2017	2016	2015	2014
0.26957880%	0.27142040%	0.27752900%	0.27752900%
$ 19,730,682	$ 15,487,511	$ 14,045,584	$ 16,503,759
$ 8,825,571	$ 8,203,703	$ 8,159,191	$ 7,988,321
223.56%	188.79%	172.14%	206.60%
62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.18734875%	0.18712752%	0.18588748%	0.18588748%
$ 62,711,275	$ 51,716,575	$ 45,214,269	$ 53,858,941
$ 19,176,686	$ 19,570,471	$ 19,579,223	$ 19,212,138
327.02%	264.26%	230.93%	280.34%
66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 1,076,532	$ 1,214,892	$ 1,171,623	$ 1,156,861
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,076,532)	(1,214,892)	(1,171,623)	(1,156,861)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 7,689,514	$ 8,677,800	$ 8,678,689	$ 8,569,341
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 2,985,105	$ 3,024,372	$ 2,863,764	$ 2,848,147
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(2,985,105)	(3,024,372)	(2,863,764)	(2,848,147)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 21,322,179	$ 21,602,657	$ 20,455,457	$ 20,343,907
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplemental information.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
$ 1,197,574	$ 1,235,580	$ 1,081,248	$ 1,130,864	$ 1,105,584	$ 1,083,749
(1,197,574)	(1,235,580)	(1,081,248)	(1,130,864)	(1,105,584)	(1,083,749)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 8,554,100	$ 8,825,571	$ 8,203,703	$ 8,159,191	$ 7,988,321	$ 8,057,614
14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%
$ 2,803,828	$ 2,684,736	$ 2,739,866	$ 2,545,299	$ 2,497,578	$ 2,460,983
(2,803,828)	(2,684,736)	(2,739,866)	(2,545,299)	(2,497,578)	(2,460,983)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 20,027,343	$ 19,176,686	$ 19,570,471	$ 19,579,223	$ 19,212,138	$ 18,930,638
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplemental information.

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Bedford City School District
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.24430700%	0.24816310%	0.25387430%	0.27228350%	0.26967680%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 5,309,599	$ 6,240,780	$ 7,043,158	$ 7,307,374	$ 7,686,786
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,677,800	$ 8,678,689	$ 8,569,341	$ 8,554,100	$ 8,825,571
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	61.19%	71.91%	82.19%	85.43%	87.10%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.17736700%	0.17413862%	0.17926494%	0.18152248%	0.18734875%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (3,117,221)	$ (2,884,154)	$ (2,880,604)	$ 7,082,337	$ 10,019,460
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 21,602,657	$ 20,455,457	$ 20,343,907	$ 20,027,343	$ 19,176,686
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.43%	-14.10%	-14.16%	35.36%	52.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	182.10%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 91,767	$ 103,021	$ 154,410	$ 160,319
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(91,767)	(103,021)	(154,410)	(160,319)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 7,689,514	$ 8,677,800	$ 8,678,689	$ 8,569,341
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.19%	1.19%	2.30%	2.03%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 21,322,179	$ 21,602,657	$ 20,455,457	$ 20,343,907
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 supplemental information.

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	$ 118,334	$ 121,391	$ 178,291	$ 101,587	$ 118,397	$ 158,294
	(118,334)	(121,391)	(178,291)	(101,587)	(118,397)	(158,294)
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	$ 8,554,100	$ 8,825,571	$ 8,203,703	$ 8,159,191	$ 7,988,321	$ 8,057,614
	1.67%	1.46%	2.31%	1.70%	1.59%	1.78%
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 195,792	$ 192,121	$ 189,306
	-	-	-	(195,792)	(192,121)	(189,306)
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	$ 20,027,343	$ 19,176,686	$ 19,570,471	$ 19,579,223	$ 19,212,138	$ 18,930,638
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplemental information.

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.

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
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 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

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

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