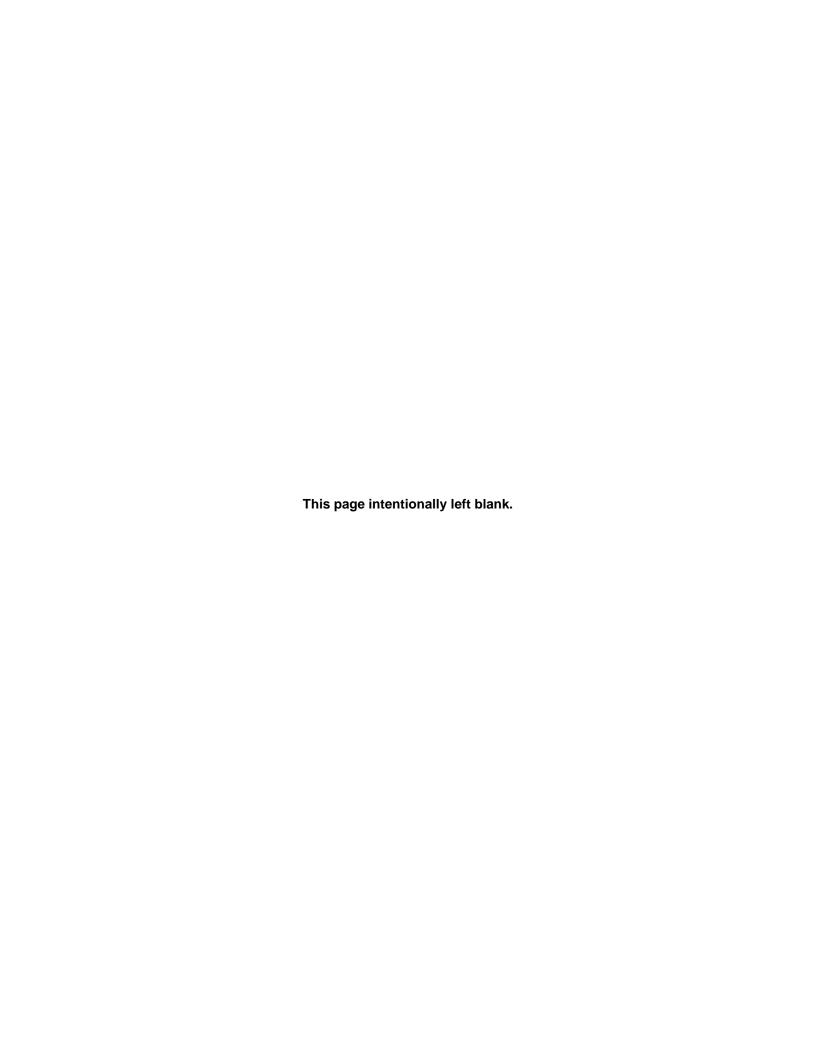




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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Columbia Local School District Lorain County 25796 Royalton Road Columbia Station, Ohio 44028

To the Board of Education:

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Columbia Local School District, Lorain County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Columbia Local School District Lorain County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Columbia Local School District, Lorain County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3C to the financial statements, the District restated net position (deficit) at July 1, 2018. The District restated capital asset accumulated depreciation for the current year's beginning balance to correspond to the prior year's ending balance due to the District correcting the useful lives of numerous assets. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

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

Columbia Local School District Lorain County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 18, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 18, 2020

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Columbia Local School District's ("the District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,428,822 from 2018's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,261,415 in revenue or 88.36% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, operating grants and contributions accounted for \$1,483,412 or 11.64% of total revenues of \$12,744,827.
- The District had \$11,316,005 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,483,412 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, operating grants and contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,261,415 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$11,364,667 in revenues and \$11,023,926 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$340,741 from a fund balance of \$6,744,231 to \$7,084,972.

### **Using the Basic Financial Statements**

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

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

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

### Reporting the District as a Whole

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

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, food service operations, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 14. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District' most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 24. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-68 of this report.

### Required Supplemental Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 70-85 of this report.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. The net position at June 30, 2018 has been restated as described in Note 3.C.

	Net Po	osition
		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	<u>2019</u>	2018
<u>Assets</u>	<del></del>	
Current and other assets	\$ 16,569,936	\$ 15,594,293
Capital assets, net	10,460,470	10,556,373
•		
Total assets	27,030,406	26,150,666
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	106,669	111,915
Pension	3,384,044	4,039,361
OPEB	199,724	152,736
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,690,437	4,304,012
T to b. 11141 or		
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities	1 214 671	1 200 205
Long-term liabilities:	1,314,671	1,280,285
Due within one year	314,001	321,281
Due within more than one year:	314,001	321,201
Net pension liability	12,268,003	12,904,116
Net OPEB liability	1,238,007	2,864,534
Other amounts	6,880,295	7,098,345
Other amounts	0,880,293	7,070,343
Total liabilities	22,014,977	24,468,561
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,604,016	6,342,437
Pension	811,796	664,832
OPEB	1,205,424	323,040
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,621,236	7,330,309
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,358,416	4,173,799
Restricted	563,784	706,505
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,837,570)	(6,224,496)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 84,630	\$ (1,344,192)

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The District has adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability 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 liability/asset to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$84,630.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 13 for more detail.

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

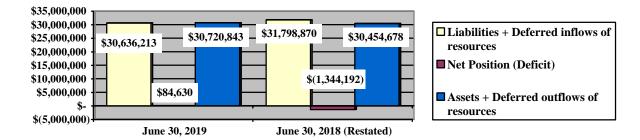
At year-end, capital assets represented 38.70% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$4,358,416. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$563,784, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. The amounts at June 30, 2018 have been restated as described in Note 3.C.

#### **Governmental Activities**



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. The net position at June 30, 2018 has been restated as described in Note 3.C.

### **Change in Net Position**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Restated Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:	¢ 000.015	Φ 074.405
Charges for services and sales	\$ 888,815	\$ 974,495
Operating grants and contributions	594,597	626,083
General revenues:	7.052.462	0.225.620
Property taxes	7,953,463	9,325,629
Grants and entitlements	3,188,067	3,190,893
Investment earnings	68,525	47
Other	51,360	91,507
Total revenues	\$ 12,744,827	\$ 14,208,654
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 4,310,284	\$ 2,015,581
Special	1,047,128	513,170
Vocational	83,304	33,950
Other	431,230	443,220
Support services:		
Pupil	741,861	370,471
Instructional staff	251,099	110,381
Board of education	13,389	7,164
Administration	918,475	484,124
Fiscal	373,142	266,147
Business	1,594	2,591
Operations and maintenance	1,226,789	688,393
Pupil transportation	577,289	220,195
Central	231,539	195,731
Food service operations	404,625	319,484
Extracurricular activities	439,385	207,817
Interest and fiscal charges	264,872	346,920
Total expenses	11,316,005	6,225,339
Change in net position	1,428,822	7,983,315
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(1,344,192)	(9,327,507)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ 84,630	\$ (1,344,192)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,428,822. Total governmental expenses of \$11,316,005 were offset by program revenues of \$1,483,412 and general revenues of \$11,261,415. Program revenues supported 13.11% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 87.42% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

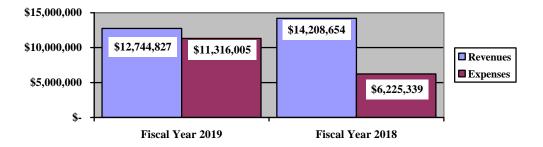
The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$5,871,946 or 51.89% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,090,666 or 81.77%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,092,747 in pension expense and (\$1,469,346) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

### **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**



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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

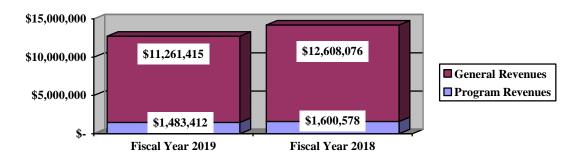
### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses				·
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 4,310,284	\$ 3,701,584	\$ 2,015,581	\$ 1,329,123
Special	1,047,128	848,902	513,170	259,883
Vocational	83,304	79,991	33,950	30,637
Other	431,230	431,230	443,220	443,220
Support services:				
Pupil	741,861	659,002	370,471	265,398
Instructional staff	251,099	229,379	110,381	101,730
Board of education	13,389	13,389	7,164	7,164
Administration	918,475	850,500	484,124	416,141
Fiscal	373,142	334,669	266,147	251,147
Business	1,594	1,594	2,591	2,591
Operations and maintenance	1,226,789	1,226,169	688,393	687,123
Pupil transportation	577,289	562,164	220,195	199,846
Central	231,539	226,748	195,731	195,731
Food service operations	404,625	89,008	319,484	5,314
Extracurricular activities	439,385	313,392	207,817	82,793
Interest and fiscal charges	264,872	264,872	346,920	346,920
Total expenses	\$ 11,316,005	\$ 9,832,593	\$ 6,225,339	\$ 4,624,761

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 86.20% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 86.89%.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

### **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on page 19) reported a combined fund balance of \$7,840,447 which is higher than last year's balance of \$7,606,095. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

		and Balance ne 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	
General Other Governmental	\$	7,084,972 755,475	\$ 6,744,231 861,864	\$ 340,741 (106,389)	
Total	<u>\$</u>	7,840,447	\$ 7,606,095	\$ 234,352	

#### General Fund

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

n.	2019 Amount		2018 Amount		Percentage Change
Revenues	Φ.	<b>=</b> 450.05 <b>=</b>	Φ.	0.010.010	(40.44) 04
Taxes	\$	7,469,867	\$	8,313,042	(10.14) %
Tuition		530,038		638,413	(16.98) %
Earnings on investments		68,525		47	145,697.87 %
Intergovernmental		3,159,565		3,172,002	(0.39) %
Other revenues	_	136,672		116,704	17.11 %
Total	\$	11,364,667	\$	12,240,208	(7.15) %
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Instruction	\$	6,190,348	\$	5,915,708	4.64 %
Support services		4,217,774		3,846,377	9.66 %
Extracurricular activities		385,523		359,316	7.29 %
Facilities acquisition and construction		18,190		59,000	(69.17) %
Debt service	_	25,004	_	25,002	0.01 %
Total	\$	10,836,839	\$	10,205,403	6.19 %

The District experienced an \$875,541 or 7.15% decrease in general fund revenues from fiscal year 2018. Property tax revenue decreased \$843,175 or 10.14% from fiscal year 2018. This decrease is primarily the result of fluctuations in the amount of property taxes available to the District as an advance at fiscal year-end. This amount is recorded as revenue in accordance with GAAP and can vary depending on when the County Auditor distributes the second-half tax bills. Tuition revenues decreased \$108,375 or 16.98% due to a decrease in money received from other districts related to regular day school and special education. Interest earnings increased \$68,478 due to the establishment of a daily sweep account during fiscal year 2019.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Expenditures in the general fund increased by \$631,436 or 6.19% from fiscal year 2018. Support services expenditures increased \$371,397 or 9.66% primarily due to an increase in pupil transportation service expenses and counseling service expenses. Instruction expenditures increased \$274,640 or 4.64% due to an increase in regular instructional costs for the elementary school and high school, as well as an increase in costs to accommodate handicapped students. Facilities acquisition and construction decreased \$40,810 or 69.17% due to a decrease in various capital related additions being expensed from the general fund in the current fiscal year. All other revenues and expenditures remained comparable to prior years.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,231,760. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$11,379,150. This represents a \$147,390 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original and final budget basis expenditures and other financing uses were \$11,667,007. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$11,176,174, which was \$490,833 less than the final budget appropriations.

### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$10,460,470 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018 balances:

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

	Government	Governmental Activities				
		Restated				
	2019	2018				
Land	\$ 385,914	\$ 393,414				
Construction in progress	15,375	103,181				
Land improvements	233,769	260,488				
Building and improvements	8,432,705	8,599,522				
Furniture and equipment	1,007,380	742,176				
Vehicles	368,781	439,707				
Infrastructure	16,546	17,885				
Total	\$ 10,460,470	\$ 10,556,373				

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$95,903 is primarily due to depreciation expense of \$507,070 and disposals (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$110,681 exceeding capital outlays of \$521,848 for fiscal year 2019.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$23,785 in capital lease obligations, \$739,636 in general obligation bonds, \$4,495,000 in refunding bonds, and \$602,997 in qualified school construction bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$256,305 is due within one year and \$5,605,113 is due in more than one year.

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$16,312,917, and the unvoted debt margin was \$240,555. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The District has continued to maintain the highest standards of service to the students, parents and community. The District is continually presented with challenges and opportunities.

As the preceding information shows, the District heavily depends on its residential property taxpayers. The community's commitment to the District was demonstrated by the November 2015 passage of a renewal of a \$625,000 emergency levy, the May 2015 passage of a renewal of a 2.0 mil Permanent Improvement Levy which will help take the burden of repairs and equipment purchases from the general fund, and the February 2012 passage of a \$6 million bond issue, which will enable the District to close a building and build an addition on the existing middle school and become a two building district, as well as the May 2018 passage of two renewals of \$950,000 and \$647,000 emergency levies, which are now one issue and the passage of a 5.5 mil 5-year operating levy in May 2018.

The continued financial support of the District demonstrates the strong belief of parents and community members that their schools are one of the highest priorities and one of the most important public institutions in their community.

The District has communicated to the community the extent upon which it relies on their support for the major part of its operations and will continue to work diligently to carefully monitor expenses, staying within the District's five-year financial plan. State law retards the growth income generated by local levies rendering revenues relatively constant. This lack of growth, however, forces the District to come back to the voters from time to time and ask for additional financial support.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Patricia Eddy, Treasurer, at Columbia Local School District, 25796 Royalton Road, Columbia Station, Ohio 44028.

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		
Assets:	ф	7 447 205	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,447,285	
Taxes		8,324,710	
Accounts		7,084	
Intergovernmental		59,419	
Prepayments		15,311	
Materials and supplies inventory		1,120	
Inventory held for resale		3,423	
Net OPEB asset		711,584	
Capital assets:		711,504	
Nondepreciable capital assets		401,289	
Depreciable capital assets, net		10,059,181	
Capital assets, net		10,460,470	
Total assets	-	27,030,406	
Deferred outflows of resources:		10000	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding		106,669	
Pension		3,384,044	
OPEB		199,724	
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,690,437	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		50,479	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,015,823	
Intergovernmental payable		62,844	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		165,510	
Accrued interest payable		20,015	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year		314,001	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability		12,268,003	
Other amounts due in more than one year		6,880,295	
Net OPEB liability		1,238,007	
Total liabilities		22,014,977	
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		6,604,016	
Pension		811.796	
OPEB		1,205,424	
Total deferred inflows of resources		8,621,236	
NIA mandeliam.			
Net position:  Net investment in capital assets		4,358,416	
Restricted for:		4,550,410	
Capital projects		342,151	
Debt service		105,175	
Locally funded programs		4,310	
State funded programs		3,052	
Student activities		88,538	
Other purposes		20,558	
Unrestricted (deficit)		(4,837,570)	
Total net position	ф.	-	
Total net position	\$	84,630	

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

				Program	Revenues		R	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in let Position
			CI	harges for		rating Grants		overnmental
	]	Expenses		ces and Sales		Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	4,310,284	\$	590,102	\$	18,598	\$	(3,701,584)
Special		1,047,128		9,202		189,024		(848,902)
Vocational		83,304		-		3,313		(79,991)
Other		431,230		-		-		(431,230)
Support services:								
Pupil		741,861		5,987		76,872		(659,002)
Instructional staff		251,099		-		21,720		(229,379)
Board of education		13,389		-		-		(13,389)
Administration		918,475		-		67,975		(850,500)
Fiscal		373,142		-		38,473		(334,669)
Business		1,594		-		-		(1,594)
Operations and maintenance		1,226,789		620		15 105		(1,226,169)
Pupil transportation		577,289		-		15,125		(562,164)
Central		231,539		-		4,791		(226,748)
Food service operations		404,625		172,920		142,697		(89,008)
Extracurricular activities		439,385		109,984		16,009		(313,392)
Interest and fiscal charges		264,872						(264,872)
Total governmental activities	\$	11,316,005	\$	888,815	\$	594,597		(9,832,593)
	Prop Ger Del Cap	al revenues: erty taxes levied f eral purposes						7,259,304 334,954 359,205
		pecific programs.						3,188,067
		stment earnings.						68,525
	Misc	ellaneous						51,360
	Total g	general revenues.						11,261,415
	Change	e in net position .						1,428,822
	Net po	sition (deficit) at	beginning	g of year (restate	d)			(1,344,192)
	Net po	sition at end of y	ear				\$	84,630

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General			Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:						-	
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$	6,734,464	\$	712,821	\$	7,447,285	
Receivables:		7 506 500		729 122		9 224 710	
Property taxes		7,596,588 6,879		728,122 205		8,324,710 7,084	
Intergovernmental		59,419		203		59,419	
Prepayments		15,311		_		15,311	
Materials and supplies inventory		-		1,120		1,120	
Inventory held for resale		_		3,423		3,423	
Total assets	\$	14,412,661	\$	1,445,691	\$	15,858,352	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	10,336	\$	40,143	\$	50,479	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		961,815		54,008		1,015,823	
Intergovernmental payable		62,063		781		62,844	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		155,871		9,639		165,510	
Total liabilities		1,190,085		104,571		1,294,656	
Deferred inflows of resources:			-				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		6,026,395		577,621		6,604,016	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		83,716		8,024		91,740	
Intergovernmental revenue not available		27,493		_		27,493	
Total deferred inflows of resources		6,137,604	585,645			6,723,249	
Fund balances:			-				
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		-		1,120		1,120	
Prepaids		15,311		_		15,311	
Restricted:		ŕ				ŕ	
Debt service		-		310,950		310,950	
Capital improvements		-		338,003		338,003	
Food service operations		-		34,645		34,645	
Other purposes		-		7,362		7,362	
Extracurricular		_		88,538		88,538	
Assigned:				ŕ		ŕ	
Student instruction		51,002		-		51,002	
Student and staff support		14,204		-		14,204	
Extracurricular activities		2,892		-		2,892	
Subsequent year's appropriations		425,150		-		425,150	
School supplies		2,712		_		2,712	
Public school support		41,014		-		41,014	
Other purposes		5,177		-		5,177	
Unassigned (deficit)		6,527,510		(25,143)		6,502,367	
Total fund balances		7,084,972		755,475		7,840,447	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	14,412,661	\$	1,445,691	\$	15,858,352	
2 cm. maintees, deterred inflows and fund datanees	Ψ	11,112,001	Ψ	1,113,071	Ψ	15,050,552	

# RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2019}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,840,447
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		10,460,470
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 91,740 27,493	
Total	21,473	119,233
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(536,941)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		106,669
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(20,015)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	3,384,044	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(811,796)	
Net pension liability Total	(12,268,003)	(0.605.755)
Total		(9,695,755)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows / outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	199,724	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(1,205,424)	
Net OPEB asset	711,584	
Net OPEB liability Total	(1,238,007)	(1,532,123)
Total		(1,332,123)
Long-term liabilities, such as compensated absences. are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital leases payable	(23,785)	
Compensated absences payable	(795,937)	
Refunding bonds	(4,495,000)	
General obligation current interest bonds	(495,000)	
General obligation capital appreciation bonds	(55,000)	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(189,636)	
Qualified school construction bonds Total	(602,997)	 (6,657,355)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 84,630

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:	-			
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 7,469,867	\$ 714,299	\$	8,184,166
Tuition	530,038	-		530,038
Earnings on investments	68,525	_		68,525
Charges for services	_	172,920		172,920
Extracurricular	9,856	100,545		110,401
Classroom materials and fees	68,849	_		68,849
Rental income	620	_		620
Contributions and donations	5,987	54,549		60,536
Other local revenues	51,360			51,360
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-	8,275		8,275
Intergovernmental - state	3,157,455	135,664		3,293,119
Intergovernmental - federal	2,110	424,611		426,721
Total revenues	 11,364,667	 1,610,863		12,975,530
	 11,304,007	 1,010,003		12,973,330
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,633,470	17,769		4,651,239
Special	1,031,210	133,826		1,165,036
Vocational	94,267	-		94,267
Other	431,401	-		431,401
Support services:				
Pupil	738,228	79,017		817,245
Instructional staff	261,501	21,720		283,221
Board of education	14,940	-		14,940
Administration	952,671	69,872		1,022,543
Fiscal	382,595	13,581		396,176
Business	930	-		930
Operations and maintenance	891,749	-		891,749
Pupil transportation	747,208	-		747,208
Central	227,952	1,739		229,691
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	423,400		423,400
Extracurricular activities	385,523	121,067		506,590
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,190	547,280		565,470
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	22,629	236,731		259,360
Interest and fiscal charges	2,375	 238,337		240,712
Total expenditures	10,836,839	 1,904,339		12,741,178
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	 	 		
expenditures	 527,828	(293,476)		234,352
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	187,087		187,087
Transfers (out)	(187,087)	· -		(187,087)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (187,087)	187,087		-
Net change in fund balances	340,741	(106,389)		234,352
Fund balances at beginning of year	 6,744,231	 861,864		7,606,095
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 7,084,972	\$ 755,475	\$	7,840,447

# 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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	234,352
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 outlay  Current year depreciation  Total	\$ 521,848 (507,070)	14,778
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(110,681)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Taxes Intergovernmental revenue Total	 (230,703) (26,730)	(257,433)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amount as deferred outflows.		926,579
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,092,747)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		33,369
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,469,346
Principal payments on bonds, capital leases and lease purchase agreements are an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		259,360
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Increase in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of deferred charges on refunding Amortization of bond premiums Total	\$ (502) (44,818) (5,246) 26,406	(24,160)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures	<b>*</b>	(2.,,200)
in governmental funds.		(23,941)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	1,428,822

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	 Actual	(N	legative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	7,250,000	\$	7,250,000	\$ 7,461,688	\$	211,688
Tuition		595,200		595,200	530,038		(65,162)
Earnings on investments		40		40	68,525		68,485
Classroom materials and fees		46,450		46,450	43,856		(2,594)
Rental income		1,270		1,270	620		(650)
Contributions and donations		-		-	600		600
Other local revenues		40,150		40,150	37,655		(2,495)
Intergovernmental - state		3,230,500		3,230,500	3,151,509		(78,991)
Total revenues		11,163,610		11,163,610	 11,294,491		130,881
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		4,858,687		4,903,062	4,772,121		130,941
Special		1,109,177		1,117,574	1,085,256		32,318
Vocational		96,043		95,725	94,062		1,663
Other		446,150		431,401	431,401		-
Support services:							
Pupil		700,527		709,753	683,130		26,623
Instructional staff		280,822		275,527	256,438		19,089
Board of education		20,250		17,950	14,932		3,018
Administration		1,021,738		1,028,331	966,858		61,473
Fiscal		394,113		391,570	382,493		9,077
Business		3,000		3,000	930		2,070
Operations and maintenance		1,063,815		1,025,221	911,910		113,311
Pupil transportation		810,971		812,781	753,231		59,550
Central		254,388		237,235	227,968		9,267
Extracurricular activities		397,326		400,052	382,927		17,125
Facilities acquisition and construction		15,000		22,825	18,190		4,635
Total expenditures		11,472,007		11,472,007	10,981,847		490,160
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over /							
(under) expenditures		(308,397)		(308,397)	 312,644		621,041
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		68,150		68,150	84,659		16,509
Transfers (out)		(195,000)		(195,000)	 (194,327)		673
Total other financing sources (uses)		(126,850)		(126,850)	 (109,668)		17,182
Net change in fund balance		(435,247)		(435,247)	202,976		638,223
Fund balance at beginning of year		6,326,204		6,326,204	6,326,204		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	_	62,203		62,203	62,203		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	5,953,160	\$	5,953,160	\$ 6,591,383	\$	638,223

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Agency		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	108,593	
Receivables:			
Accounts		141	
Total assets	\$	108,734	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	4,131	
Due to students		102,068	
Unearned revenue		2,535	
Total liabilities	\$	108,734	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Columbia Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State.

The District is located in Columbia Station, Ohio; Lorain County. The District operates under a locally-elected five member board form of government and provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State and Federal agencies. Each member is elected to a four year term.

The Board of Education (the "Board") controls the District's three instructional and three support facilities staffed by 42 non-certified personnel, 71 certified teaching personnel, 11 administrators/supervisors, and 2 confidential employees who provide services to 869 students. The District's three support facilities include an administration building, transportation center, and a maintenance garage. The District operates one elementary school (K-4), one middle school (5-8) and one high school (9-12). The District ranks as the 563rd largest by total enrollment among the 619 public school districts in the State.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

### Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium that resulted from the mergers between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA), Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC), Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA), Southeastern Ohio Valley Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC), and South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA). META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid META Solutions \$26,308 for services. Financial information can be obtained from Dave Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

### Lorain County Joint Vocational School (LCJVS)

The Lorain County JVS (LCJVS) is a separate body politic and corporate established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for vocational and special education needs to students. The Board of the LCJVS is comprised of representatives from each participating school district and is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and financing related to activities. The District's students may attend LCJVS. Each school district's control is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the LCJVS, 15181 State Route 58, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

### Ohio Schools Council

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 199 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to the member districts. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In fiscal year 2019, the District paid \$353 in membership fees to the Council. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Kelly Rocco, Office Manager of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd. Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

The District participates in the Council's prepaid natural gas purchase program. This program allows school districts to purchase natural gas at reduced rates. Compass Energy has been selected as the supplier and program manager. There are currently 151 participants in the program including Columbia Local School District. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July to June). Districts that paid more in estimated billings than their actual billings are issued credits on future billings beginning in September until the credits are exhausted and districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on the September monthly estimated billing.

In addition to the prepaid natural gas purchase program, the District also participates in the Power4Schools program.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

The Power4Schools program is a partnership between the Ohio Schools Council (OSC), the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO), the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) and the Buckeye Association of School Administrators (BASA) offering electric generation savings for Ohio school districts.

It is the merging of OSC's Energy for Education Program with OASBO, OSBA and BASA's SchoolPool Program to create a partnership by pooling purchasing power statewide. The mission of the program is to bring savings on electric generation costs and budget certainty to Ohio public schools.

Power4Schools has selected FirstEnergy Solutions as its exclusive provider for school districts in the Ohio Edison, The Illuminating Company, Toledo Edison, Duke Energy and AEP Ohio Power service areas. FirstEnergy Solutions Corp., based in Akron, is a leading energy supplier, serving residential, commercial and industrial customers throughout the Northeast, Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions of the U.S.

### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

#### Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

### Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO)/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO and administered by CompManagement, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. Refer to Note 12.C. for further information on the GRP.

#### Lake Erie Employee Protection Plan (LEEPP)

The District participates in LEEPP to provide health and dental insurance. LEEPP is a program administered by Lake Erie Regional Council of Governments (See Note 11.B.) The LEEPP is a shared risk pool comprised of fifteen regional school districts. LEEPP is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district, usually the superintendent or designee. The assembly elect's officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. A member can withdraw from participation in the plan by notifying the fiscal agent on or before January 15 of the preceding fiscal year in which the school district will withdraw. If the school district withdraws, no further contribution would be made, but the benefits under the insurance contract shall be paid in accordance with the terms of the contract. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the plan. Plan revenues are generated from charges for services.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

### **B.** Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District does not have any proprietary funds.

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

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

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District agency funds account for student activities, teacher vending and athletic tournaments.

### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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 District are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, the fair value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the fund financial statements as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

### E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds, except agency funds. The specific timetable is as follows:

1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

- 2. By no later than January 20, the board-adopted budget is filed with the Lorain County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, unless a later date is approved by the Tax Commissioner, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the Certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The Certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final Amended Certificates issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual Appropriation Resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission, and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation total.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019. All amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original appropriations and the final appropriations, including all modifications legally enacted by the Board.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

#### F. Cash and Investments

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

During fiscal year 2019, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$68,525, which includes \$7,022 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

### G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or fair value and donated commodities are reported at the entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method. On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available, spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food and purchased food.

### H. Capital Assets

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20-70 years
Buildings and improvements	50-100 years
Furniture and equipment	3-60 years
Vehicles	7-45 years
Infrastructure	50-70 years

#### I. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least 10 current years of service with the District were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2019, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and leases 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.

#### K. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

#### L. Net Position

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

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

#### M. Estimates

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

#### N. Interfund Activity

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

### O. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

### P. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2019.

#### Q. Bond Premium

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.A.

#### R. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance.

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, "<u>Certain Asset Retirement Obligations</u>" and GASB Statement No. 88, "<u>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements</u>".

GASB Statement No. 83 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

#### **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2019 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	_ <u>I</u>	Deficit
IDEA Part B	\$	8,174
Title I		16,969

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

#### C. Restatement of Net Position

A restatement of capital asset accumulated depreciation is required for the current year's beginning balance to correspond to the prior year's ending balance. This change in accumulated depreciation is due to the District correcting the useful lives of numerous assets. Net position (deficit) at July 1, 2018 has been restated as follows:

Net (deficit) as previously reported at June 30, 2018 Change in accumulated	\$ (2,093,624)
depreciation by asset class:	0.444
Land improvements	9,664
Buildings and improvements	274,715
Furniture and equipment	309,166
Vehicles	154,873
Infrastructure	1,014
Total change in	
accumulated depreciation	749,432
Restated net (deficit)	
at July 1, 2018	\$ (1,344,192)

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

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 District and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$1,200 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

#### **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$7,551,331 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$7,608,273. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$7,108,273 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

### C. Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the District had the following investment and maturity:

			Investm	ent Maturity		
Measurement/	Mea	surement	6 m	onths or		
Investment type	Amount			less		
Amortized Cost:						
STAR Ohio	\$	3,347	\$	3,347		

*Interest Rate Risk:* As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the District's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in investments so that the securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2019:

Measurement/	Measurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	Amount	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$ 3,347	100.00

### D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	7,551,331
Investments		3,347
Cash on hand	_	1,200
Total	\$	7,555,878
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental Activities	\$	7,447,285
Agency funds		108,593
Total	\$	7,555,878

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	 Amount
Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	
General fund	\$ 187,087

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – (Continued)**

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

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

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Lorain County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,486,477 in the general fund, \$68,818 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$73,659 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,478,298 in the general fund, \$68,023 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$73,456 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES – (Continued)**

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2019 taxes were collected are:

		2018 Second Half Collections			2019 First Half Collections	
		Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	205,307,120 9,509,490	95.57 4.43	\$	230,357,270 10,197,890	95.76 4.24
Total	<u>\$</u>	214,816,610	100.00	<u>\$</u>	240,555,160	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$59.37			\$57.99	

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees) and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

#### **Governmental Activities:**

Property taxes	\$ 8,324,710
Accounts	7,084
Intergovernmental	59,419
Total	\$ 8,391,213

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is presented below. Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year has been restated due to corrections in the estimated useful lives of various assets.

	Restated			
	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	June 30, 2019
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 393,414	\$ -	\$ (7,500)	\$ 385,914
Construction in progress	103,181	15,375	(103,181)	15,375
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	496,595	15,375	(110,681)	401,289
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	591,357	-	-	591,357
Buildings and improvements	11,484,112	49,775	(4,890)	11,528,997
Furniture and equipment	2,104,602	456,698	(1,112)	2,560,188
Vehicles	962,514	-	-	962,514
Infrastructure	78,463			78,463
Total capital assets, being depreciated	15,221,048	506,473	(6,002)	15,721,519
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(330,869)	(26,719)	-	(357,588)
Buildings and improvements	(2,884,590)	(216,592)	4,890	(3,096,292)
Furniture and equipment	(1,362,426)	(191,494)	1,112	(1,552,808)
Vehicles	(522,807)	(70,926)	-	(593,733)
Infrastructure	(60,578)	(1,339)		(61,917)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,161,270)	(507,070)	6,002	(5,662,338)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 10,556,373	\$ 14,778	\$ (110,681)	\$ 10,460,470

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS – (Continued)**

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 391,700
Special	1,920
Vocational	981
Support Services:	
Pupil	5,432
Instructional staff	482
Board of education	78
Administration	10,000
Fiscal	505
Business	664
Operations and maintenance	6,616
Pupil transportation	54,879
Central	14,362
Food service operations Extracurricular activities	5,717 13,734
Total depreciation expense	\$ 507,070

### NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copier equipment. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$125,012. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$61,019, leaving a current book value of \$63,993. A corresponding liability was recorded on the statement of net position. Principal retirement and interest and fiscal charges in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$22,629 and \$2,375, respectively, in the general fund on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, Amo		Amount
2020	\$	25,002
Less: Amount representing interest		(1,217)
Total	\$	23,785

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 10 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS**

**A.** During fiscal year 2019, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental Activities:	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds: 2011 Series issue					
Bond - 2011 Issue	\$ 635,000	\$ -	\$ (140,000)		\$ 160,000
Capital Appreciation Bond Accreted Interest	55,000	- 44 010	-	55,000	-
Accreted Interest	144,818	44,818	-	189,636	-
2017 refunding bonds: Bond - 2017 issue	4,520,000	_	(25,000)	4,495,000	
Bolid - 2017 Issue	4,320,000	_	(23,000)	4,493,000	_
Net pension liability	12,904,116	-	(636,113)	12,268,003	-
Net OPEB liability	2,864,534	67,801	(1,694,328)	1,238,007	-
Qualified school construction bonds	674,728	-	(71,731)	602,997	72,520
Capital lease obligation	46,414	-	(22,629)	23,785	23,785
Compensated absences	780,319	83,157	(67,539)	795,937	57,696
Total	\$ 22,624,929	\$ 195,776	\$ (2,657,340)	20,163,365	\$ 314,001
	Add:	unamortized p	remium on bonds	536,941	
Total on statement of net position		-		\$ 20,700,306	

<u>Compensated Absences and Capital Lease Obligations</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, primarily the general fund and food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The capital lease obligation will be paid from the general fund. See Note 9 for details.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability:</u> The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 14. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

**B.** <u>Series 2011 General Obligation Bonds</u>: On December 15, 2011, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2011 Bonds) to repay \$6,000,000 of notes originally issued to pay costs of the project.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 10 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – (Continued)**

The issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$5,945,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$55,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.50% - 5.00%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on November 1, 2024 (interest rates from 20.36 - 22.33%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$600,000. Total accreted interest of \$189,636 has been included in the statement of net position at June 30, 2019.

\$4,525,000 of the current interest bonds were refunded in fiscal year 2018 (see Note 10.C). The debt is considered defeased (in substance) and thus has been removed from the financial statements.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity is November 1, 2021. Principal and interest are paid from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

**C.** On December 28, 2017, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds in the amount of \$4,520,000 (Series 2017 issue) for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the Series 2011 general obligation bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. The source of payment is derived from the District's levy of ad valorem property taxes.

The bonds bear an interest rate of between 4% and 5% and have a final maturity date of November 1, 2039. Interest payments are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the nonmajor debt service fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$114,538. This amount is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

**D.** The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the District's general obligation and refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year		Current Interest Bonds - 2011					Capital A	App	reciation B	onc	ls - 2011	
Ending June 30,	_I	Principal	_	Interest		Total	<u>P</u>	rincipal	_	Interest	_	Total
2020	\$	160,000	\$	12,050	\$	172,050	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2021		165,000		7,575		172,575		-		-		-
2022		170,000		2,550		172,550		-		-		-
2023		-		-		-		20,000		180,000		200,000
2024		-		-		-		20,000		180,000		200,000
2025						<u>-</u>	_	15,000	_	185,000	_	200,000
Total	\$	495,000	\$	22,175	\$	517,175	\$	55,000	\$	545,000	\$	600,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

**NOTE 10 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)** 

Fiscal Year		Refunding Bonds - 2017				
Ended June 30,	_	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2020	Φ		Ф	106750	Ф	106 750
2020	\$	-	\$	186,750	\$	186,750
2021		-		186,750		186,750
2022		-		186,750		186,750
2023		-		186,750		186,750
2024		-		186,750		186,750
2025 - 2029		950,000		843,025		1,793,025
2030 - 2034		1,420,000		571,400		1,991,400
2035 - 2039		1,740,000		256,400		1,996,400
2040	_	385,000		7,700		392,700
Total	\$	4,495,000	\$	2,612,275	\$	7,107,275

**E.** On September 22, 2011, the District issued \$1,086,754 of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) to finance energy conservation improvements. This issue is comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$1,086,754.

These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for on the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issues is December 1, 2026.

For QSCBs, the District receives a direct payment subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to 100% of the lesser of the interest payments on the bonds or the federal tax credits that would otherwise have been available to the holders of the bonds. The District recorded this subsidy from the federal government in the amount of \$26,906 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Fiscal	Current Interest Bonds						
Year Ended,	<u>P</u>	rincipal	_]	Interest	Total		
2020	\$	72,520	\$	31,681	\$	104,201	
2021		73,318		27,605		100,923	
2022		74,125		23,484		97,609	
2023		74,940		19,317		94,257	
2024		75,764		15,105		90,869	
2025 - 2027		232,330		19,574		251,904	
Total	\$	602,997	\$	136,766	\$	739,763	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

### F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2007. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$16,312,917 (including available funds of \$310,950) and an unvoted debt margin of \$240,555.

### **NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiating agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn up to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Administrators may cash out and/or carry over up to ten days of vacation. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one fourth days per month. A percentage of unused sick time is paid at retirement. The number of sick days which can accumulate is restricted.

#### **B.** Health Care Benefits

The District contracted with Lake Erie Employee Protection Plan (LEEPP) to provide health and dental insurance. LEEPP is a program administered by Lake Erie Regional Council of Governments (LERC).

#### C. Life Insurance

Life insurance is offered to employees administered through Ohio Schools Council with American United Life Insurance Company. The Treasurer, Superintendent, Building Principals, Transportation Supervisor, Maintenance Supervisor, Psychologist, Superintendent's Secretary and Treasurer's Staff member receive 4 times their salary up to \$250,000 coverage for \$27 per month; and certified employees receive coverage equal to their pay to the nearest thousand up to \$50,000, custodial and classified employees who work 4 hours plus receive \$20,000 for \$2.10 per month and classified employees who work under 4 hours receive \$9,000 for \$.95 per month.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District has contracted with the Ohio School Plan (Hylant) to provide insurance coverage in the following amounts:

Type of Coverage	<u>Amount</u>
Building and contents (replacement cost) Flood Liability	\$30,261,520 2,000,000
General liability: Per occurrence	5,000,000
Automobile liability: Combined single limit Bodily injury per occurrence	5,000,000 5,000
Employee benefits	5,000,000

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

#### **B.** Bonding

Public officials bonds of \$20,000 were maintained for the Superintendent and the Board President by Western Surety Company until December 31, 2017. In January 2019, bonds in the amount of \$20,000 each were purchased for the Board President and Superintendent from Travelers Casualty and Surety Company. In addition, the Superintendent and the Board President were covered under the District's Umbrella Insurance policy throughout the fiscal year. The Treasurer is covered by Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America in the amount of \$40,000.

### C. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the OASBO/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### **Net Pension Liability**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5%. The remaining 0.5% of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$202,495 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$13,639 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$724,084 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$117,796 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.04331780%	0	.04342614%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.04419540%	0	.04428306%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00087760%	0	.00085692%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,531,152	\$	9,736,851	\$ 12,268,003
Pension expense	\$	141,310	\$	951,437	\$ 1,092,747

At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 138,818	\$ 224,754	\$ 363,572
Changes of assumptions	57,160	1,725,553	1,782,713
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	45,430	265,750	311,180
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	202,495	724,084	926,579
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 443,903	\$ 2,940,141	\$ 3,384,044
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 63,587	\$ 63,587
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	70,132	590,430	660,562
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	28,341	59,306	87,647
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 98,473	\$ 713,323	\$ 811,796

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$926,579 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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:						
2020	\$	186,017	\$ 851,187	\$	1,037,204	
2021		61,493	636,866		698,359	
2022		(83,063)	110,337		27,274	
2023		(21,512)	(95,656)		(117,168)	
Total	\$	142,935	\$ 1,502,734	\$	1,645,669	

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

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

3.00% 3.50% to 18.20%

2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

For 2018, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		Current				
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share			<u> </u>			
of the net pension liability	\$	3,565,319	\$	2,531,152	\$ 1,664,073	

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July 1, 2018
Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017

For the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)			
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,219,389	\$ 9,736,851	\$ 5,942,990			

<sup>\*\*</sup>The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made 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 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$25,869.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$33,369 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$26,374 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	.04360360%	(	0.04342614%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.04462460%	(	0.04428306%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00102100%	(	0.00085692%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,238,007	\$	-	\$ 1,238,007
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(711,584)	\$ (711,584)
OPEB expense	\$	66,020	\$	(1,535,366)	\$ (1,469,346)

At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$ 20,209	\$	83,114	\$	103,323	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/			4.5.000			
change in proportionate share	17,732		45,300		63,032	
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date	 33,369			_	33,369	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 71,310	\$	128,414	\$	199,724	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$ -	\$	41,459	\$	41,459	
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,857		81,293		83,150	
Changes of assumptions	 111,226		969,589	1	1,080,815	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 113,083	\$ 2	1,092,341	\$ 1	1,205,424	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$33,369 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. 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:		_			 _
2020	\$	(40,362)	\$	(172,647)	\$ (213,009)
2021		(31,059)		(172,647)	(203,706)
2022		(1,596)		(172,647)	(174,243)
2023		(809)		(154,186)	(154,995)
2024		(936)		(147,714)	(148,650)
Thereafter		(380)		(144,086)	(144,466)
Total	\$	(75,142)	\$	(963,927)	\$ (1,039,069)

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

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,502,224	\$	1,238,007	\$	1,028,796

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

	Current							
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing (7		Τ	Trend Rate		1% Increase		
			(7.25 % decreasing		(8.25 % decreasing			
	tc	to 3.75 %)		to 4.75 %)		to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB liability	\$	998,844	\$	1,238,007	\$	1,554,701		

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2017, are presented below:

	July 1	, 2018	July 1, 2017
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investr		7.45%, net of investment
ъ и.	expenses, including	inflation	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		N/A
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%
Health care cost trends			6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate
	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical			
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug			
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%	

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

**Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date** - The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.90% to 1.944% 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.

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

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

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

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. A discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Current Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	609,894	\$	711,584	\$	797,049
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	792,224	\$	711,584	\$	629,687

#### NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- (d) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis). The funds include uniform school supplies, mental health rotary, underground storage tank fund and public school support fund.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – (Continued)**

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

### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	General Fund	
Budget basis	\$	202,976
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		16,588
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		111,156
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(83,119)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(2,792)
Adjustment for encumbrances		95,932
GAAP basis	\$	340,741

### **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

#### B. Litigation

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

#### C. Foundation Funding

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, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

#### **NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES**

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES – (Continued)**

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

	Capital	
	<u>Improvements</u>	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		159,782
Current year qualifying expenditures		(247,350)
Current year offsets		(422,196)
Total	\$	(509,764)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

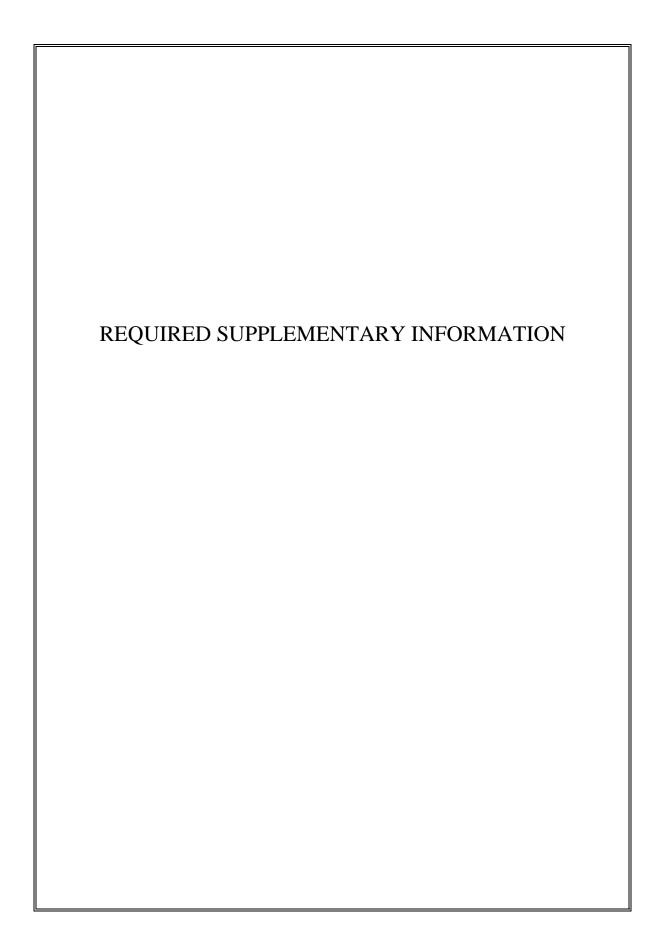
### **NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Year-End
Fund Type	Encumbrances
General	\$ 74,317
Other governmental	112,631
Total	\$ 186,948

### **NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

As part of the general election held on November 5, 2019, the District's voters passed two tax levies that were presented on the ballot. A 10-year, 9.24-mill substitute levy was passed that will be used to cover the day-to-day general expenses of the District. Additionally, a 5-year, 2-mill general permanent improvements renewal levy was passed that will be used to renovate the building grounds.



### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04419540%		0.04331780%		0.04285510%		0.04478630	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,531,152	\$	2,588,143	\$	3,136,598	\$	2,555,550
District's covered payroll	\$	1,477,681	\$	1,431,443	\$	1,335,250	\$	1,348,300
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		171.29%		180.81%		234.91%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
	0.04903400%	(	0.04903400%
\$	2,481,583	\$	2,915,895
\$	1,424,834	\$	1,714,697
	174.17%		170.05%
	71.70%		65.52%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	-	2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04428306%		0.04342614%		0.04303970%		0.04237723%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,736,851	\$	10,315,973	\$	14,406,685	\$	11,711,827
District's covered payroll	\$	5,123,950	\$	4,795,571	\$	4,551,464	\$	4,421,357
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		190.03%		215.11%		316.53%		264.89%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.30%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

	2015	2014
(	0.04341443%	0.04341443%
\$	10,559,892	\$ 12,578,874
\$	4,435,754	\$ 5,442,400
	238.06%	231.13%
	74.70%	69.30%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 202,495	\$ 199,487	\$ 200,402	\$ 186,935
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (202,495)	 (199,487)	 (200,402)	 (186,935)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,499,963	\$ 1,477,681	\$ 1,431,443	\$ 1,335,250
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012		2011	2010		
\$ 177,706	\$ 197,482	\$ 237,314	\$ 238,045	\$	214,532	\$	233,566	
 (177,706)	 (197,482)	(237,314)	 (238,045)		(214,532)		(233,566)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$	_	
\$ 1,348,300	\$ 1,424,834	\$ 1,714,697	\$ 1,769,851	\$	1,706,698	\$	1,725,007	
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%		12.57%		13.54%	

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	724,084	\$	717,353	\$	671,380	\$	637,205
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(724,084)		(717,353)		(671,380)		(637,205)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	5,172,029	\$	5,123,950	\$	4,795,571	\$	4,551,464
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		 2011	2010		
\$ 618,990	\$ 576,648	\$ 707,512	\$	743,985	\$ 735,251	\$	731,642	
 (618,990)	 (576,648)	 (707,512)		(743,985)	 (735,251)		(731,642)	
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 4,421,357	\$ 4,435,754	\$ 5,442,400	\$	5,722,962	\$ 5,655,777	\$	5,628,015	
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.04462460%	(	).04360360%	(	0.04306718%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,238,007	\$	1,170,206	\$	1,227,574
District's covered payroll	\$	1,477,681	\$	1,431,443	\$	1,335,250
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		83.78%		81.75%		91.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	C	0.04428306%	(	).04342614%	(	0.04303970%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(711,584)	\$	1,694,328	\$	2,301,774
District's covered payroll	\$	5,123,950	\$	4,795,571	\$	4,551,464
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		-13.89%		35.33%		50.57%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	33,369	\$	30,556	\$	22,128	\$	20,240
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(33,369)		(30,556)	-	(22,128)		(20,240)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$	_	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,499,963	\$	1,477,681	\$	1,431,443	\$	1,335,250
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.22%		2.07%		1.55%		1.52%

2015	 2014	 2013	2012 2011		2010	
\$ 34,413	\$ 29,730	\$ 45,044	\$	42,300	\$ 50,725	\$ 33,627
 (34,413)	 (29,730)	 (45,044)		(42,300)	 (50,725)	 (33,627)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 
\$ 1,348,300	\$ 1,424,834	\$ 1,714,697	\$	1,769,851	\$ 1,706,698	\$ 1,725,007
2.55%	2.09%	2.63%		2.39%	2.97%	1.95%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution								
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	5,172,029	\$	5,123,950	\$	4,795,571	\$	4,551,464
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$	-	\$	45,453	\$	50,537	\$	53,142	\$	52,518	\$	52,260
			(45,453)		(50,537)		(53,142)		(52,518)		(52,260)
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
\$	4,421,357	\$	4,435,754	\$	5,442,400	\$	5,722,962	\$	5,655,777	\$	5,628,015
	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### PENSION

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

#### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2019.

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

#### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Columbia Local School District Lorain County 25796 Royalton Road Columbia Station, Ohio 44028

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Columbia Local School District, Lorain County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 18, 2020, wherein we noted the District restated net position (deficit) at July 1, 2018 by restating capital asset accumulated depreciation for the current year's beginning balance to correspond to the prior year's ending balance due to the District correcting the useful lives of numerous assets.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Columbia Local School District Lorain County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

### Compliance and Other Matters

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 18, 2020



#### **COLUMBIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

#### **LORAIN COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 19, 2020