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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Edgewood City School District Butler County 3500 Busenbark Road Trenton, Ohio 45067

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Edgewood City School District, Butler 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 9, 2020, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Edgewood City School District Butler County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 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 Edgewood City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 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 fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,493,674 which represents a 58.78% increase from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$36,354,223 in revenue or 79.80% of all revenues. Program specific revenue in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$9,202,055 or 20.20% of total revenues of \$45,556,278.
- The District had \$42,062,604 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$9,202,055 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$36,354,223 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and debt service fund. The general fund had \$36,725,945 in revenues and other financing sources and \$36,757,141 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$31,196 from a fund balance of \$10,942,866 to a fund balance of \$10,911,670.
- Another District major governmental fund, the debt service fund, had \$3,920,532 in revenues and \$3,680,456 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$240,076 from a balance of \$1,702,983 to a balance of \$1,943,059.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 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 of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 19-20 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 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's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the debt service fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general governmental 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 21-25 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also 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 separate Statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 26 and 27. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 28-71 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

		Net Position
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 35,683,009	\$ 35,214,745
Net OPEB asset	2,311,295	-
Capital assets, net	49,643,583	52,401,506
Total assets	87,637,887	87,616,251
Deferred outflows of resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	347,725	376,563
Pension	12,136,216	14,506,035
OPEB	793,368	642,844
Total deferred outflows of resources	13,277,309	15,525,442
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	4,833,120	4,907,493
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	1,690,848	2,511,741
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	40,442,224	42,460,472
Net OPEB liability	4,309,646	9,703,299
Other amounts	30,241,438	31,713,702
Total liabilities	81,517,276	91,296,707
Deferred inflows of resources		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	15,290,016	15,299,421
Pension	2,479,341	1,402,783
OPEB	4,078,478	1,086,371
Total deferred inflows of resources	21,847,835	17,788,575
Net Position		
Net Investment in capital assets	19,986,752	20,571,869
Restricted	3,572,154	3,444,792
Unrestricted (deficit)	(26,008,821)	(29,960,250)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (2,449,915)</u>	<u>\$ (5,943,589)</u>

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 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 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 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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$2,449,915.

At year-end, capital assets represented 56.65% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 was \$19,986,752. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$3,572,154, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$26,008,821. The deficit balance of unrestricted net position was the result of reporting the net pension liability and net OPEB liability required by GASB 68 and 75.

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
<u>Revenues</u>		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 4,260,781	\$ 4,026,062
Operating grants and contributions	4,927,045	4,736,880
Capital grants and contributions	14,229	43,650
General revenues:		
Property taxes	18,270,551	15,305,347
Payments in lieu of taxes	79,943	24,334
Grants and entitlements	17,413,293	14,698,671
Investment earnings	444,978	63,105
Other	145,458	103,784
Total revenues	<u>\$ 45,556,278</u>	\$ 39,001,833
		- Continued

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 16,884,012	\$ 10,194,315
Special	5,395,705	3,294,776
Vocational	-	877
Other	63,288	62,059
Support services:		
Pupil	3,205,339	1,966,376
Instructional staff	1,410,745	773,871
Board of education	240,446	187,702
Administration	2,323,684	1,117,163
Fiscal	835,483	501,864
Business	132,030	66,817
Operations and maintenance	5,456,103	4,285,528
Pupil transportation	1,754,521	1,041,852
Central	364,485	255,606
Operations of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	27,060	18,773
Food service operations	1,679,517	1,173,226
Extracurricular activities	1,011,190	682,276
Interest and fiscal charges	1,278,996	1,394,328
Total expenses	42,062,604	27,017,409
Special items	<u> </u>	381,247
Change in net position	3,493,674	11,603,177
Net position at beginning of year (deficit)	(5,943,589)	(17,546,766)
Net position at end of year (deficit)	<u>\$ (2,449,915)</u>	<u>\$ (5,943,589)</u>

Governmental Activities

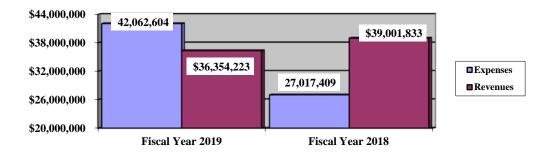
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,493,674. Total governmental expenses of \$42,062,604 were offset by program revenues of \$9,202,055 and general revenues of \$36,354,223. Program revenues supported 21.88% of the total governmental expenses.

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

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.50% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. The increase in property tax revenue for fiscal year 2019 was due to fluctuations in the amount of tax advance available from the Butler County Auditor at fiscal year-end. The tax advance available for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017 were \$827,596, \$1,652,871, and \$3,249,646, respectively. The amount of tax advance available can vary depending upon when tax bills are sent out by County Auditors. The amount of tax advance available at fiscal year-end is reported as revenue in that fiscal year.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$15,045,195 or 55.69%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenues 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.

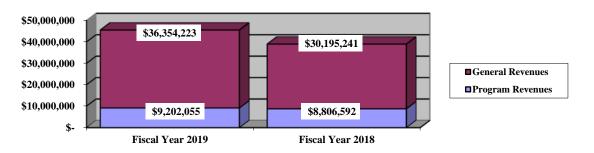
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

P	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Program expenses	2019	2019	2018	2018
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 16,884,012	\$ 14,353,565	\$ 10,194,315	\$ 7,799,904
Special	5,395,705	1,731,109	3,294,776	(246,004)
Vocational	-	-	877	877
Other	63,288	63,288	62,059	51,278
Support services:				
Pupil	3,205,339	2,935,389	1,966,376	1,651,315
Instructional staff	1,410,745	1,230,795	773,871	571,067
Board of education	240,446	220,541	187,702	187,702
Administration	2,323,684	2,283,284	1,117,163	1,085,555
Fiscal	835,483	835,483	501,864	501,864
Business	132,030	132,030	66,817	66,817
Operations and maintenance	5,456,103	5,104,863	4,285,528	3,953,470
Pupil transportation	1,754,521	1,698,797	1,041,852	996,398
Central	364,485	364,485	255,606	255,606
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-insturctional services	27,060	21,438	18,773	10,984
Food service operations	1,679,517	(17,732)	1,173,226	(336,075)
Extracurricular activities	1,011,190	624,218	682,276	265,731
Interest and fiscal charges	1,278,996	1,278,996	1,394,328	1,394,328
Total	\$ 42,062,604	\$ 32,860,549	\$ 27,017,409	\$ 18,210,817

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 72.27% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 78.12%. Taxes and intergovernmental state revenues are by far the primary sources of support for the District's students.

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 the balance sheet on page 21) reported a combined fund balance of \$15,276,235, which is higher than last year's total of \$14,928,723. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase	Percentage
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	(Decrease)	Change
General	\$ 10,911,670	\$ 10,942,866	\$ (31,196)	(0.29) %
Debt service	1,943,059	1,702,983	240,076	14.10 %
Other governmental	2,421,506	2,282,874	138,632	6.07 %
Total	\$ 15,276,235	\$ 14,928,723	\$ 347,512	2.33 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$31,196. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
<u>Revenues</u>				
Taxes	\$ 13,894,592	\$ 11,417,902	\$ 2,476,690	21.69 %
Tuition	2,286,819	2,189,090	97,729	4.46 %
Earnings on investments	439,006	40,747	398,259	977.39 %
Intergovernmental	19,157,718	18,617,548	540,170	2.90 %
Other revenues	922,406	930,056	(7,650)	(0.82) %
Total	\$ 36,700,541	\$ 33,195,343	\$ 3,505,198	10.56 %
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Instruction	\$ 22,488,720	\$ 21,952,274	\$ 536,446	2.44 %
Support services	13,632,152	12,945,821	686,331	5.30 %
Operation of non-instructional services	20,007	17,134	2,873	16.77 %
Extracurricular activities	616,262	605,262	11,000	1.82 %
Total	\$ 36,757,141	\$ 35,520,491	\$ 1,236,650	3.48 %

Revenues and expenditures of the general fund increased \$3,505,198 or 10.56% and \$1,236,650 or 3.48%, respectively. The increase in property tax revenue for fiscal year 2019 was due to fluctuations in the amount of tax advance available from the Butler County Auditor at fiscal year-end. The tax advance available for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017 were \$827,596, \$1,652,871, and \$3,249,646, respectively. The amount of tax advance available can vary depending upon when tax bills are sent out by County Auditors. Earning on investments increased due to the District holding more monies in investment accounts which have a higher interest and yield rate in the current fiscal year. All other revenue and expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

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

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund, had \$3,920,532 in revenues and \$3,680,456 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$240,076 from \$1,702,983 to \$1,943,059, as property tax and related revenues exceeded annual debt service requirements.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$37,185,271, which was more than the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources estimate of \$35,707,988. Actual revenues and other financing sources remained the same as the final budget for fiscal year 2019 of \$37,185,271.

General fund final appropriations and other financing uses of \$36,709,620 were more than the original budgeted appropriations of \$36,291,243. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$36,709,620, which was the same final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$49,643,583 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table show June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30

	(Net of Depreciation)			
	Governmental Activities			
	2019 2018			2018
Land	\$	2,330,689	\$	2,330,689
Construction in progress		-		274,737
Land improvements		1,298,097		1,315,302
Building and improvements		43,764,420		46,112,967
Equipment and furniture		981,965		1,013,816
Vehicles		1,268,412		1,353,995
Total	\$	49,643,583	\$	52,401,506

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$2,757,923 is primarily due to depreciation expense of \$2,836,755 exceeding capital outlays of \$78,832. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$29,005,000 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$1,405,000 is due within one year and \$27,600,000 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
General obligation bonds:		
Refunding bonds	<u>\$ 29,005,000</u>	\$ 31,305,000

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District receives the majority of its funding from two sources: local property taxes and state foundation. The percentages for fiscal year 2019 for the general operating fund were 52.5% and 47.5% respectively. In addition, as a result of ballot initiatives, the State of Ohio authorized the construction of four casinos around the state. A portion of the revenues generated from these casinos is targeted for public schools, based on the District's enrollment. School districts receive payments each August and January. The District received \$200,000 for fiscal year 2019. Regarding expenditures, salaries and benefits comprised approximately 81% of total general fund operating expenses and 79% of general fund operating revenues in fiscal year 2019.

The District's Five-Year Forecast shows strong cash balances through fiscal year 2021. On May 5, 2015, the District placed a 5.40 mil substitute levy (this was replacing the expiring 6.19 mil substitute levy passed in November 2010 on the ballot). This levy passed by 153 votes. This levy generates approximately \$2.6M per year. The board will place a renewal of this levy on the March 2020 ballot.

Included in this forecast are amounts related to negotiated agreements with both of our bargaining units. In September 2019, the Board, OAPSE and ETA agreed on a new contract for fiscal years 2020 through 2022 for language, and fiscal years 2020 and 2021 for money. We will have a re-opener for money for 2022.

All members of OAPSE and ETA received a 2.25% raise in base pay for both fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021. received a \$500 bonus payable in fiscal year 2014 and a 2% raise each year for the next three fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2015. All members who were eligible also received steps in accordance with their experience. The bonus and 2% increases were also put in place for all exempt and administrative employees.

In December 2015, the Board and OAPSE agreed to extend the contract for fiscal years 2016 through 2017. All members of OAPSE received a \$500 bonus payable in fiscal year 2016 and a 2% raise each year for the next three fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2017. All members who were eligible also received steps in accordance with their experience. The bonus and 2,25% increases were also put in place for all exempt employees and all administrators.

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

Health care costs continue to be a significant part of the District's fringe benefit expenditures. This industry nationwide has seen double digit increases over the last several years. These increases have been felt by our District and have placed a considerable strain on our overall fringe benefit costs. Since its inception, the District was a member in a county wide consortium that participated in a self-funded health and dental plan. Effective January 1, 2012, the District left the consortium and instead opted to go fully insured company for health and dental insurances.

In the spring of 2019, the District learned that all districts who are part of the Educational Purchasing Council (EPC) would be seeing increases in our health insurance premiums in 2020 ranging from 17% to 26%. Our increase would be 22%. During negotiations, both groups agreed to switch from the Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) to a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). By doing this, the increase would only be 2.8%. By switching, the board was able to take the savings and agree to fund the Health Savings Accounts (HAS) associated with an HDHP at 100% of the annual deductible (\$4,000 family; \$2,000 single) for calendar year 2020, and at 50% for calendar years 2021 and 2022.

Dental insurance is provided by Superior Dental. The board switched from MetLife effective January 1, 2016, based on Superior Dental coming in with a 6.5% reduced rate from MetLife. In addition, Superior Dental guaranteed to lock us in at the January 1, 2016, rate for the calendar year 2017, 2018 and 2019. The split between board share and employee share for dental insurance is 90/10 respectively. The increase for calendar years 2020 and 2021 will be 5% respectively.

The District is required by law to pay 14% of an employees' salary into the State Teachers Retirement System or School Employees Retirement System. As salaries increase or decrease, the portion the District pays into the retirement systems increases or decreases accordingly.

Our workers comp premium for the last several calendar years averaged between \$150,000 and \$160,000. Our forecast includes a modest increase of 3% for each year as we continue to see positive effects for programs that have been implemented in the district as well as rebates we receive for participating in a Group Retro Plan sponsored by the Cincinnati Regional Chamber of Commerce and managed by Sheakley.

On November 6, 2018, General Election ballot, the District had a 1.5 mil, 10 year Safety and Security Tax Levy. This was a county wide levy with four other schools participating. The levy would have generated approximately \$700,000 annually for our district. The county wide levy was unique in that all voters were grouped into one voting block that would either pass or fail based on how the majority in that voting block voted. In essence, a single district could pass or fail the levy, but depending upon how the majority of the voters in the voting block voted, that district's individual result would not matter to that particular district. The levy was defeated soundly by the entire voting block as well as each individual district. Our District will continue to provide the necessary resources to make sure we are providing a safe learning environment for our students and staff.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Randy Stiver, Treasurer, Edgewood City School District, 3440 Busenbark Road, Trenton, Ohio, 45067-9798.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	• • • • • • • • • • •	
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 18,679,770	
Property taxes	16,167,077	
Accounts.	18,118	
Accrued interest	45,718	
Intergovernmental	667,647	
Prepayments	67,649	
Materials and supplies inventory.	8,015	
Inventory held for resale.	29,015	
Net OPEB asset	2,311,295	
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,330,689	
Depreciable capital assets, net	47,312,894	
Capital assets, net	49,643,583	
Total assets.	87,637,887	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	347,725	
Pension	12,136,216	
OPEB	793,368	
Total deferred outflows of resources	13,277,309	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.	70,003	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	3,949,076	
Intergovernmental payable	78,025	
Pension and postemployment benefits	579,787	
Accrued interest payable	156,229	
Long-term liabilities:	10 0,222	
Due within one year.	1,690,848	
Due in more than one year:	,,	
Net pension liability	40,442,224	
Net OPEB liability	4,309,646	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	30,241,438	
Total liabilities	81,517,276	
	61,517,270	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	15,290,016	
Pension	2,479,341	
OPEB	4,078,478	
Total deferred inflows of resources	21,847,835	
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	19,986,752	
Restricted for:	- , ,	
Capital projects	456,496	
Classroom facilities maintenance	946,256	
Debt service.	1,943,059	
Other purposes	19,927	
State funded programs.	42,235	
Federally funded programs	60,535	
Extracurricular	103,646	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(26,008,821)	
Total net position (deficit).	\$ (2,449,915)	
	ψ (2,449,913)	

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

	FOR THE FI	SCAL YEAR ENDER	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:	Expenses	ber vices und bules			Treatmes
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 16,884,012	\$ 2,506,164	\$ 24,283	\$ -	\$ (14,353,565)
Special	5,395,705	297,504	3,367,092	-	(1,731,109)
Other	63,288	-	-	-	(63,288)
Support services:					
Pupil	3,205,339	10,635	259,315	-	(2,935,389)
Instructional staff	1,410,745	18,813	161,137	-	(1,230,795)
Board of education	240,446	-	19,905	-	(220,541)
Administration	2,323,684	39,500	900	-	(2,283,284)
Fiscal	835,483	-	-	-	(835,483)
Business	132,030	-	-	-	(132,030)
Operations and maintenance	5,456,103	284,202	52,809	14,229	(5,104,863)
Pupil transportation	1,754,521	15,075	40,649	-	(1,698,797)
Central	364,485	-	-	-	(364,485)
Operation of non-instructional					
services:	27.040		5 (22		(21, 120)
Other non-instructional services	27,060	-	5,622	-	(21,438)
Food service operations	1,679,517	791,035	906,214	-	17,732
Extracurricular activities	1,011,190	297,853	89,119	-	(624,218)
Interest and fiscal charges	1,278,996	-	-	-	(1,278,996)
Total governmental activities	\$ 42,062,604	\$ 4,260,781	\$ 4,927,045	\$ 14,229	(32,860,549)

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	13,775,441
Debt service.	3,384,169
Facilities maintenance	189,812
Capital outlay	921,129
Payments in lieu of taxes	79,943
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	17,413,293
Investment earnings	444,978
Miscellaneous	 145,458
Total general revenues	 36,354,223
Change in net position	3,493,674
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	 (5,943,589)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (2,449,915)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General		Debt Service		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash	¢	14 120 000	¢	1 0 42 050	¢	2 (1((2)	¢	10 (70 770
and investments	\$	14,120,090	\$	1,943,059	\$	2,616,621	\$	18,679,770
Property taxes.		11,636,160		3,412,017		1,118,900		16,167,077
Accounts		16,833		-		1,285		18,118
Accrued interest		45,718		-		-		45,718
Interfund loans		161,500		-		-		161,500
Intergovernmental.		346,121		-		321,526		667,647
Prepayments		65,593		-		2,056		67,649
Inventory held for resale.		-		-		8,015 29,015		8,015 29,015
Total assets	\$	26,392,015	\$	5,355,076	\$	4,097,418	\$	35,844,509
	-	20,072,010	<u> </u>	0,000,010	<i>\</i>	.,077,110	<u> </u>	20,011,007
Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$	43,579	\$	_	\$	26,424	\$	70,003
Accrued wages and benefits payable	Ψ	3,698,343	Ψ	_	Ψ	250,733	Ψ	3,949,076
Compensated absences payable		93,659		_		230,735		93,659
Intergovernmental payable		74,144		-		3,881		78,025
Pension and postemployment benefits				-		49,729		579,787
		530,058		-		,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Interfund loans payable.		- 4 420 702				161,500		161,500
Total liabilities		4,439,783		-		492,267		4,932,050
Deferred inflows of resources:		10 770 404		2 402 000		1 115 (10		15 200 016
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		10,772,404		3,402,000		1,115,612		15,290,016
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		36,160		10,017		3,288		49,465
Intergovernmental revenue not available		203,337		-		64,745		268,082
Accrued interest not available		28,661		-		-		28,661
Total deferred inflows of resources		11,040,562		3,412,017		1,183,645		15,636,224
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:						0.015		0.015
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		8,015		8,015
Prepaids		65,593		-		2,056		67,649
Debt service				1,943,059				1,943,059
Capital improvements				1,945,059		456,496		456,496
Classroom facilities maintenance				_		946,256		946,256
Food service operations		_		_		8,587		8,587
Special education				_		9,851		9,851
Other purposes		_		-		62,162		62,162
Extracurricular.				_		103,646		103,646
Committed:		_		_		105,040		105,040
Capital improvements		-		-		857,200		857,200
Student and staff support		105,918		-		-		105,918
Student instruction		52,155		-		-		52,155
Assigned:								
Student instruction		10,616		-		-		10,616
Student and staff support		299,542		-		-		299,542
Subsequent year's appropriations		4,241,189		-		-		4,241,189
Other purposes		3,740		-		-		3,740
Unassigned (deficit)		6,132,917		-		(32,763)		6,100,154
Total fund balances		10,911,670		1,943,059		2,421,506		15,276,235
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	. \$	26,392,015	\$	5,355,076	\$	4,097,418	\$	35,844,509
							_	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 15,276,235
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.		49,643,583
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 49,465 28,661 268,082	346,208
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(999,556)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		347,725
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 Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	12,136,216 (2,479,341) (40,442,224)	(30,785,349)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability/asset and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	793,368 (4,078,478) 2,311,295 (4,309,646)	(5,283,461)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(156,229)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds General obligation serial bonds General obligation term bonds Compensated absences Total	(6,350,000) (9,770,000) (12,885,000) (1,834,071)	 (30,839,071)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (2,449,915)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 13,814,649	\$ 3,395,550	\$ 1,114,677	\$ 18,324,876
Payment in lieu of taxes	79,943	-	-	79,943
Tuition	2,286,819	-	-	2,286,819
Transportation fees.	12,541	-	-	12,541
Earnings on investments	439,006	-	18,926	457,932
Charges for services	-	-	812,613	812,613
Extracurricular.	282,215	-	365,428	647,643
Classroom materials and fees	282,908	-	-	282,908
Rental income	218,257	-	-	218,257
Contributions and donations	7,253	-	8,332	15,585
Other local revenues	119,232	-	133,553	252,785
Intergovernmental - state	18,951,298	524,982	162,644	19,638,924
Intergovernmental - federal	206,420		2,292,333	2,498,753
Total revenues	36,700,541	3,920,532	4,908,506	45,529,579
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	17,374,297	-	205,057	17,579,354
Special	5,051,135	-	914,542	5,965,677
Other	63,288	-	-	63,288
Support services:				
Pupil	3,179,232	-	277,011	3,456,243
Instructional staff	1,358,514	-	178,174	1,536,688
Board of education	235,089	-	7,000	242,089
Administration	2,575,400	-	-	2,575,400
Fiscal	830,299	45,193	14,835	890,327
Business	147,999	-	-	147,999
Operations and maintenance	3,201,217	-	487,364	3,688,581
Pupil transportation	1,710,443	-	119,801	1,830,244
Central	393,959	-	-	393,959
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	20,007	-	8,168	28,175
Food service operations	-	-	1,806,042	1,806,042
Extracurricular activities	616,262	-	401,436	1,017,698
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	353,747	353,747
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.	-	2,300,000	-	2,300,000
Interest and fiscal charges		1,335,263		1,335,263
Total expenditures	36,757,141	3,680,456	4,773,177	45,210,774
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures.	(56,600)	240,076	135,329	318,805
Other financing sources:				
Insurance proceeds.	25,404		_	25,404
Total other financing sources	25,404			25,404
Net change in fund balances	(31,196)	240,076	135,329	344,209
Fund halanoos at haginning of year	10 042 966	1 702 002	1 101 071	14 000 702
Fund balances at beginning of year Increase in reserve for inventory	10,942,866	1,702,983	2,282,874 3,303	14,928,723 3,303
Fund balances at end of year.	\$ 10,911,670	\$ 1,943,059	\$ 2,421,506	\$ 15,276,235
i una parances at ena or year	φ 10,711,070	φ 1,775,059	φ 2,721,500	φ 15,210,255

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		\$	344,209
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 78,832 (2,836,755)	-	(2,757,923)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.			3,303
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes	(54,325)		
Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total	 5,972 160,359	-	112,006
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			2,300,000
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			3,075,753
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(4,503,882)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			116,063
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			4,747,302
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 less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	(1,135) 86,240 (28,838)		56.267
Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			56,267 576
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	3,493,674
6 . I			-, -,-,

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

						Variance v Final Bud	get
-	Budgeted	Amou				Positiv	
_	Original		Final		Actual	(Negativ	e)
Revenues:							
From local sources:	• 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	۴	14 (20, 024	<i>•</i>	14 (20, 024		
1 5	\$ 14,069,142	\$	14,639,924	\$	14,639,924	\$	-
Payment in lieu of taxes.	76,826		79,943		79,943		-
Tuition.	2,195,394		2,286,819		2,286,819		-
Transportation fees.	10,961		12,541		12,541		-
Earnings on investments	279,250		275,725		275,725		-
Classroom materials and fees	93,325		99,640		99,640		-
Rental income	209,748		218,257		218,257		-
Contributions and donations	790		822		822		-
Other local revenues	45,346		62,620		62,620		-
Intergovernmental - state	18,207,673		18,974,153		18,974,153		-
Intergovernmental - federal	50,334		64,211		64,211	-	-
Total revenues	35,238,789		36,714,655		36,714,655		-
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular	16,031,756		16,758,533		16,758,533		-
Special	4,674,878		5,028,113		5,028,113		-
Other	50,208		63,288		63,288		-
Support services:	,		,		,		
Pupil	2,868,529		3,151,859		3,151,859		-
Instructional staff	1,278,520		1,329,809		1,329,809		-
Board of education	250,479		231,894		231,894		-
Administration.	2,401,417		2,509,036		2,509,036		-
Fiscal	1,004,521		858,100		858,100		-
Business	150,464		148,836		148,836		-
Operations and maintenance.	4,317,522		3,318,748		3,318,748		-
Pupil transportation	1,948,887		1,751,338		1,751,338		_
	333,361		384,391		384,391		_
Other operation of non-instructional services .	32,105		19,097		19,097		_
Extracurricular activities.	948,596		615,621		615,621		-
Total expenditures	36.291.243		36,168,663		36,168,663		
					,,		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures	(1,052,454)		545,992		545,992		-
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures	97,810		99,226		99,226		_
Advances in.	345,985		345,986		345,986		-
Advances (out)	545,905		(540,957)		(540,957)		-
Sale of capital assets	25,404		25,404		(340,937) 25,404		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	469,199		(70,341)		(70,341)		
	+02,127		(70,341)		(70,341)		
Net change in fund balance	(583,255)		475,651		475,651		-
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year .	13,025,953		13,025,953		13,025,953		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	154,952		154,952		154,952		-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year	\$ 12,597,650	\$	13,656,556	\$	13,656,556	\$	-

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,796	\$ 68,134
Receivables: Accounts		4,772
Total assets.	16,796	\$ 72,906
Liabilities: Accounts payable		\$
Total liabilities		\$ 72,906
Net position: Held in trust for scholarships	16,796	
Total net position	\$ 16,796	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purp Trust Scholarshij		
Additions: Gifts and contributions	\$	5,000 5,000	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		11,547	
Change in net position		(6,547)	
Net position at beginning of year		23,343	
Net position at end of year	\$	16,796	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Edgewood City School District (the "District") was formed on February 14, 1968 with the consolidation of Trenton City School District and Shiloh Local School District. Today, the District operates under current standards prescribed by the Ohio State Board of Education, as provided in division (D) of Section 3301.07, and Section 119.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The District operates under a locally elected five-member board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by its charter or further mandated by State and/or federal agencies. This Board controls the District's instructional and support facilities, staffed by 260 certified full-time teaching and administrative personnel and 197 classified personnel, who provide services to approximately 3,686 students and other community members.

The District ranks as the 124th largest by enrollment among the 918 public school districts and community schools in the State. It currently operates 3 elementary schools, 1 middle school and 1 comprehensive high school.

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

Southwest Ohio Computer Association

The Southwest Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA) is a jointly governed organization among a three-county consortium of Ohio school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to the administrative and instructional functions of the member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports SWOCA based upon a per pupil charge, dependent upon the software package utilized.

The Governing Board of SWOCA is comprised of the superintendent of each of the member districts, plus one representative from the fiscal agent. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

Financial information can be obtained from K. Michael Crumley, who serves as Director, at 3603 Hamilton-Middletown Road, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

Butler Technology & Career Development Schools

The Technology & Career Development Schools is a vocational school district, and is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide for the vocational and special education needs of its students. The Technology & Career Development School accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school; however, it is considered a separate political subdivision and is not considered to be part of the District.

B. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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.

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

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

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

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

C. 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 an exchange transaction, 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.

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the District, see Note 11 and Note 12 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes 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 Note 11 and Note 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

D. 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 has no proprietary funds.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

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

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 and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and 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's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

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

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

The specific timetable for fiscal year 2019 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.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Butler County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources 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 of estimated resources 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, 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.) Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource, and are intended to be repaid.
- 6. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.
- 9. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Cash disbursements plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, the District had investments in negotiable certificates of deposit, U.S. government money market mutual funds, federal agency securities and in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (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. 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 \$439,006, which includes \$87,465 assigned from other District funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments not part of the cash management pool with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis. On the government wide financial statements, inventories are expensed when used. On the fund financial statements, an expenditure is recorded when the inventory is purchased. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method on the statement of activities and the purchase method on the governmental fund statements. On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance.

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the financial statement date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees age fifty or greater with at least ten years of service or any age with 20 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater with at least ten years of service or any age with 20 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in Accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

The total liability for vacation and sick leave 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 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 due. 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.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

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 fund financial statements and the government wide financial statements, issuance costs are expended/expensed in the fiscal year they occur.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.A.

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

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

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. 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.

O. 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 offset by a nonspendable fund balance.

P. 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.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Fair Market Value

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

T. 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. The District had neither type of transaction occur in fiscal year 2019.

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</u> <u>Obligations</u>" and GASB Statement No. 88, "<u>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct</u> <u>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:

<u>Nonmajor funds</u> Title I	<u> </u>	<u>Deficit</u> 5,014
Improving teacher quality		21,869
Miscellaneous federal grants		5,880

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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 market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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 \$1,300 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$674,682 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,094,198. Of the bank balance, \$844,198 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

The District does not have a deposit policy specifically addressing its depository accounts with financial institutions.

C. Investments

Investments are made in order to seek preservation of capital in the portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio. The portfolio is managed in such a way as to equal or exceed the market average rate of return. The portfolio remains sufficiently liquid to enable the District to meet reasonably anticipated operational requirements.

The District may invest in those instruments defined in Chapter 135 ORC and other relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code at a price not exceeding their fair market value. Cash flow requirements are considered in determining the term of an investment. Provided these requirements have been satisfied, maturity length is determined by market conditions and interest rate forecasts. Investments of the District are diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific investment instrument. All investments and deposits are collateralized pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code.

In addition to these policies, all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code are adhered to at all times.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

				Investment Maturities								
Measurement/	Μ	easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	breater than
Investment type Amortized Cost:		Amount	_	less	-	months	-	months	_	months		24 months
STAR Ohio	\$	7,194,593	\$	7,194,593	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fair Value:												
U.S. Govt Money Market		168,263		168,263		-		-		-		-
FNMA		996,590		996,590		-		-		-		-
FHLMC		3,497,670		498,400		-		999,500		-		1,999,770
FHLB		3,494,445		-		-		-		998,830		2,495,615
Negotiable CDs		2,737,157		499,173		249,390		498,485		-		1,490,109
Total	\$	18,088,718	\$	9,357,019	\$	249,390	\$	1,497,985	\$	998,830	\$	5,985,494

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.18 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs).

The District's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit and federal agency securities are valued using quoted market prices that are not considered too be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm money market rating by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Government money markets were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CD's are fully covered by the FDIC and are not rated.

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 investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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:

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Amount	% of Total
Amortized Codt:		
STAR Ohio	7,194,593	39.77
Fair Value:		
U.S. Govt Money Market	168,263	0.93
FNMA	996,590	5.51
FHLMC	3,497,670	19.34
FHLB	3,494,445	19.32
Negotiable CDs	2,737,157	15.13
Total	\$ 18,088,718	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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Cash and investments per note disclosure	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 674,682
Investments	18,088,718
Cash on hand	 1,300
Total	\$ 18,764,700
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 18,679,770
Private-purpose trust fund	16,796
Agency fund	 68,134
Total	\$ 18,764,700

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

At June 30, 2019, interfund loans receivable and payable reported in the fund financial statements consisted of the following:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	_
General	Nonmajor governmental	\$ 161,50)0

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

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

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 market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 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 Butler 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 \$827,596 in the general fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,652,871 in the general 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 receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow.

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

	2018 Seco Half Collect		2019 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$ 344,076,890	73.15	\$ 344,505,980 72.76	
Public utility personal	126,283,810	26.85	128,980,570 27.24	-
Total	\$ 470,360,700	100.00	<u>\$ 473,486,550 100.00</u>	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$50.11		\$50.08	

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accrued interest 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	\$ 16,167,077
Accounts	18,118
Accrued interest	45,718
Intergovernmental	 667,647
Total	\$ 16,898,560

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	06/30/18	Additions	Deductions	06/30/19
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,330,689	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,330,689
Construction in progress	274,737		(274,737)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,605,426		(274,737)	2,330,689
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,090,510	68,905	-	2,159,415
Buildings and improvements	76,290,922	23,324	-	76,314,246
Equipment and furniture	5,691,354	176,911	-	5,868,265
Vehicles	2,738,510	84,429		2,822,939
Total capital assets, being depreciated	86,811,296	353,569		87,164,865
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(775,208)	(86,110)	-	(861,318)
Buildings and improvements	(30,177,955)	(2,371,871)	-	(32,549,826)
Equipment and furniture	(4,677,538)	(208,762)	-	(4,886,300)
Vehicles	(1,384,515)	(170,012)		(1,554,527)
Total accumulated depreciation	(37,015,216)	(2,836,755)		(39,851,971)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 52,401,506	\$ (2,483,186)	\$ (274,737)	\$ 49,643,583

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:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,129,452
Support services:	
Pupil	248
Instructional staff	7,847
Administration	8,641
Fiscal	217
Operations and maintenance	1,437,080
Pupil transportation	172,209
Extracurricular activities	74,419
Food service operations	 6,642
Total depreciation expense	\$ 2,836,755

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

		Balance 6/30/18	 Increases	 Decreases	 Balance 6/30/19	 mount Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:						
G.O. Bonds - Series 2011						
Current interest bonds	\$	2,510,000	\$ -	\$ (100,000)	\$ 2,410,000	\$ 90,000
2013 Series Bonds						
Serial bonds		9,820,000	-	(50,000)	9,770,000	840,000
Term bonds		12,885,000	-	-	12,885,000	-
2015 Series Bonds						
Serial bonds		6,090,000	-	(2,150,000)	3,940,000	475,000
Net pension liability		42,460,472	-	(2,018,248)	40,442,224	-
Net OPEB liability		9,703,299	39,358	(5,433,011)	4,309,646	-
Compensated absences		1,834,647	 407,627	 (314,544)	 1,927,730	 285,848
Total	\$	85,303,418	\$ 446,985	\$ (10,065,803)	75,684,600	\$ 1,690,848
Unamortized premium on refunding bo	nds				 999,556	
Total long-term liabilities on statement	of ne	et position			\$ 76,684,156	

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. <u>School Improvement Series 2011</u> - On November 17, 2011, the District issued \$2,980,000 in general obligations bonds to provide financing for various construction projects. The issue is comprised current interest bonds, par value \$2,595,000 outstanding at June 30, 2019. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.375%. The bonds have a final maturity date of December 1, 2037.

<u>General Obligation Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds - Series 2013</u> - On July 11, 2013, the District issued series 2013 General Obligation Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds to advance refund the Series 2009 School Improvement General Obligation Unlimited Tax Bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded general obligation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$22,765,000.

This refunding issue is comprised of both serial and term bonds, in the amount of \$9,770,000 and \$12,885,000, respectively, outstanding as of June 30, 2019. The interest rates on the serial and term bonds range from 2.625% to 5.000% and 4.750% to 5.250%, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twenty-four year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2038. The bonds will be retired through the debt service fund.

Issuance proceeds totaling \$23,304,883 were deposited with an escrow agent.

Interest payments on the serial and term current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2028 for the serial bond and December 1, 2033 and 2037 for the term bonds.

The \$6,235,000 current interest term bond maturing on December 1, 2033, shall bear interest at the rate of 5.250% per year and be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on December 1, 2029, and each December 1 thereafter (with the balance of \$1,465,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2033), at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year (December 1)	Amount
2029	\$ 1,075,000
2030	1,170,000
2031	1,230,000
2032	1,295,000

The \$6,650,000 current interest term bond maturing on December 1, 2037, shall bear interest at the rate of 4.750% per year and be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on December 1, 2034, and each December 1 thereafter (with the balance of \$1,800,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2037), at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year (December 1)	Amount
2034	\$ 1,530,000
2035	1,600,000
2036	1,720,000

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$329,883. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

<u>General Obligation Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds - Series 2015</u> - On October 7, 2015, the District issued series 2015 General Obligation Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds to advance refund the Series 2005 General Obligation bonds. The proceeds from the issuance were used to purchase securities, which were placed in an irrevocable trust in order to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the advance refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded Series 2005 general obligation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$3,940,000.

This refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, in the amount of \$3,940,000 outstanding at June 30, 2019. The interest rates range from 2.000% to 4.000%. The bonds were issued for a ten year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2026. The bonds will be retired through the debt service fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$155,358. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

Issuance proceeds totaling \$6,670,358 were deposited with an escrow agent. These bonds were issued with a premium of \$498,769, which were reported as an other financing source on the fund financial statements. The issuance costs of \$111,345 were reported as an expenditure on the fund financial statements.

Interest payments on the serial and term current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2025.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: See Note 11 for details. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>: See Note 12 for details. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid out of the funds from which the employee's salaries are paid, which is primarily the general fund for the District.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Total

C. Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	General Obligation Refunding Bonds - Series 2015					General O	bliga	tion Bonds - S	Series	s 2011		
Fiscal Year Ending		C	urrent	Interest Bon	ds			C	urren	t Interest Bon	ds	
June 30,	I	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	I	Principal		Interest	-	Total
2020	\$	475,000	\$	121,650	\$	596,650	\$	90,000	\$	95,794	\$	185,794
2021		500,000		111,900		611,900		90,000		93,319		183,319
2022		585,000		101,050		686,050		95,000		90,844		185,844
2023		610,000		83,000		693,000		95,000		88,231		183,231
2024		650,000		57,800		707,800		100,000		84,431		184,431
2025-2029		1,120,000		38,400		1,158,400		575,000		358,155		933,155
2030-2034		-		-		-		695,000		233,665		928,665
2035-2038				-				670,000		74,760		744,760
Total	\$	3,940,000	\$	513,800	\$	4,453,800	\$	2,410,000	\$	1,119,199	\$	3,529,199

			Gene	ral C	bligation Refu	nding B	onds - Series 2	2013	3		
Fiscal Year Ending	Curr	ent	Interest Serial	Bon	ds	-	Curr	ent	Interest Term	Bor	<u>nds</u>
June 30,	 Principal		Interest	_	Total		Principal		Interest	-	Total
2020	\$ 840,000	\$	1,077,787	\$	1,917,787	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2021	850,000		1,052,113		1,902,113		-		-		-
2022	890,000		1,016,262		1,906,262		-		-		-
2023	920,000		971,013		1,891,013		-		-		-
2024	950,000		924,262		1,874,262		-		-		-
2025-2029	5,320,000		3,521,706		8,841,706		-		321,606		321,606
2030-2034	-		-		-		6,235,000		2,445,231		8,680,231
2035-2038	 -		-		-		6,650,000		653,838		7,303,838
Total	\$ 9,770,000	\$	8,563,143	\$	18,333,143	\$	12,885,000	\$	3,420,675	\$	16,305,675
Fiscal Year Ending	Total	- Re	efunding Bonds	s 201	13						
<u>June 30,</u>	Principal		Interest	-	Total						
2020	\$ 840,000	\$	1,077,787	\$	1,917,787						
2021	850,000		1,052,113		1,902,113						
2022	890,000		1,016,262		1,906,262						
2023	920,000		971,013		1,891,013						
2024	950,000		924,262		1,874,262						
2025 - 2029	5,320,000		3,843,312		9,163,312						
2030 - 2034	6,235,000		2,445,231		8,680,231						
2035 - 2038	 6,650,000		653,838	<u> </u>	7,303,838						

<u>\$ 22,655,000</u> <u>\$ 11,983,818</u> <u>\$ 34,638,818</u>

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

D. Legal Debt Margins

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District.

The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margins has been modified by House Bill 530, which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculations excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019 are a legal voted debt margin of \$15,551,849 (including available funds of \$1,943,059), and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$473,487.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. 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 purchased commercial coverage for property and general liability insurance, including boilers and machinery valued at \$103,565,000 with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$2,500 deductible.

Professional liability is protected by Liberty Mutual with a \$3,000,000 annual aggregate/\$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$1,000 per claim deductible. Vehicles are covered by Liberty Mutual and hold a \$250 deductible for comprehensive and a \$500 deductible for collision. The District also carries an umbrella policy with Liberty Mutual with a \$2,000,000 annual aggregate and a \$2,000,000 single occurrence limit.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal 2019.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 12. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation

As a penalty-rated organization, the District is not eligible for group rating due to the fact that the total claims cost, including compensation, medical costs and reserves, exceeded the established amount of the District's expected losses set by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). However, the District does see the need to become proactive in the management of claims in order to decrease the financial impact of claims on the District's premiums. To that end, the District strives to implement workplace safety solutions and cost-saving strategies in order to be able to participate once again in the Group Rating Program. The District participates in the Cincinnati Regional Chamber Group Retrospective program whereby participating employers pay their annual premiums as scheduled. The BWC will then conduct three (3) annual evaluations following the completion of the retro year to determine refund opportunities.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 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 \$697,398 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$72,585 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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.

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 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 \$2,378,355 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$407,304 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 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	C	.15701660%		0.13924975%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	<u>C</u>).15393170%	(0.14383583%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00308490%	(0.00458608%	
Proportionate share of the net	_				
pension liability	\$	8,815,954	\$	31,626,270	\$ 40,442,224
Pension expense	\$	810,946	\$	3,692,936	\$ 4,503,882

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	\$ 483,499	\$ 730,032	\$ 1,213,531
Changes of assumptions	199,082	5,604,772	5,803,854
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	152,702	1,890,376	2,043,078
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	697,398	2,378,355	3,075,753
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,532,681	\$ 10,603,535	\$ 12,136,216

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 206,539	\$ 206,539
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	244,262	1,917,781	2,162,043
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	110,759		110,759
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 355,021	\$ 2,124,320	\$ 2,479,341

\$3,075,753 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	\$	708,495	\$ 3,367,330	\$	4,075,825	
2021		135,995	2,424,485		2,560,480	
2022		(289,315)	551,476		262,161	
2023		(74,913)	 (242,431)		(317,344)	
Total	\$	480,262	\$ 6,100,860	\$	6,581,122	

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.

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,417,935	\$ 8,815,954	\$ 5,795,933	

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	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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 %	

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

**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.

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.

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

NOTE 11- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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						
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase		
		(6.45%)		(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	46,186,003	\$	31,626,270	\$ 19,303,430		

NOTE 12 - 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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 \$90,233.

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 \$116,063 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$92,921 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> 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.

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	C).15911720%	(0.13924975%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0).15534340%	(0.14383583 <mark>%</mark>	
Change in proportionate share	-0).00377 <u>380</u> %	(0.00458608%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
OPEB liability	\$	4,309,646	\$	-	\$ 4,309,646
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(2,311,295)	\$ (2,311,295)
OPEB expense	\$	212,809	\$	(4,960,111)	\$ (4,747,302)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		SERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and	¢	70.240	¢	260.062	¢	240 212
actual experience	\$	70,349	\$	269,963	\$	340,312
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		44,608		292,385		336,993
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		116,063		_		116,063
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	231,020	\$	562,348	\$	793,368
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	134,664	\$	134,664
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		6,467		264,045		270,512
Changes of assumptions		387,189		3,149,324		3,536,513
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		136,789		-		136,789
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	530,445	\$	3,548,033	\$	4,078,478

\$116,063 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		STRS	Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ (157,518)	\$	(533,868)	\$	(691,386)
2021	(129,197)		(533,868)		(663,065)
2022	(39,523)		(533,867)		(573,390)
2023	(36,774)		(473,901)		(510,675)
2024	(37,219)		(452,870)		(490,089)
Thereafter	(15,257)		(457,311)		(472,568)
Total	\$ (415,488)	\$	(2,985,685)	\$	(3,401,173)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation	3.00% 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 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, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments during 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)			Current count Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,229,416	\$	4,309,646	\$	3,581,360
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,477,093	\$	4,309,646	\$	5,412,094

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 investi	ment	7.45%, net of investment
	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%	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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:

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 %	

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

** 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 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

	Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate (6.45%) (7.45%)				1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,980,996	\$	2,311,295	\$	2,588,895
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,573,224	\$	2,311,295	\$	2,045,285

NOTE 13 - 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);

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

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – (Continued)

- (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 a assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	475,651
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(546,198)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(376,981)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		95,745
Funds budgeted elsewhere		28,975
Adjustment for encumbrances		291,612
GAAP basis	\$	(31,196)

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

NOTE 14 - 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 a party to legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The District's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material, adverse effect on the District's financial position.

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

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENCIES – (Continued)

C. Foundation Funding

The District's 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 15 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	1	vements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	6	69,667
Current year offsets	(6	69,667 <u>)</u>
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

NOTE 16 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

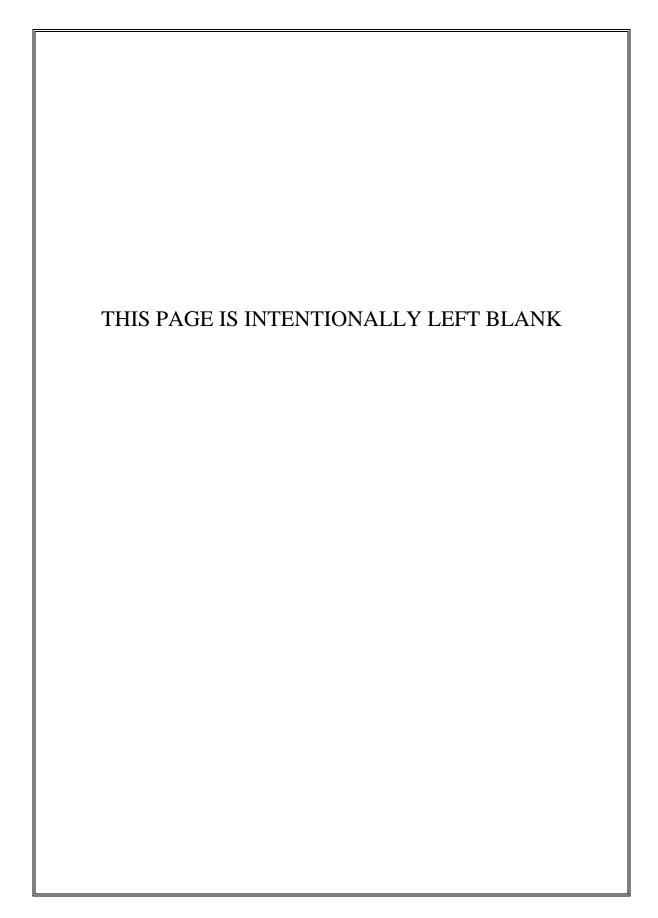
The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are for subsequent-year expenditures and may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year-end, the District's commitments for encumbrances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

	Y	Year-End				
Fund Type	Enc	umbrances				
General fund	\$	283,550				
Other governmental		454,446				
Total	\$	737,996				

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

NOTE 17 – LEASE AGREEMENT

On January 12, 2015 the District (Lessor) entered into an agreement to lease a District building located at 3590 Busenbark Road, Trenton Ohio 45067 to Atrium Medical Center (the "Lessee"). The lease is for a period of fifteen years with the option to renew the lease at the end of the term for an additional five years. Under the terms of the agreement the Lessee is to pay the District \$17,682 per month for the duration of the lease.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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	0.15393170%		0.15701660%		0.15362430%		0.14494090%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,815,954	\$	9,381,395	\$	11,243,881	\$	8,270,468
District's covered payroll	\$	4,846,948	\$	4,420,421	\$	5,046,350	\$	4,363,475
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		181.89%		212.23%		222.81%		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
().14209100%	C).14209100%
\$	7,191,145	\$	8,449,696
\$	4,128,882	\$	3,802,132
	174.17%		222.24%
	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	0.14383583%		0.13924975%		0.13587393%		0.13086982%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	31,626,270	\$	33,079,077	\$	45,481,100	\$	36,168,590
District's covered payroll	\$	16,684,193	\$	15,389,921	\$	14,405,436	\$	13,877,457
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		189.56%		214.94%		315.72%		260.63%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		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							
0.13003328%	(0.13003328%						
\$ 31,628,594	\$	37,675,774						
\$ 13,285,808	\$	12,970,077						
238.06%		290.48%						
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	\$	697,398	\$	654,338	\$	618,859	\$	706,489
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(697,398)		(654,338)		(618,859)		(706,489)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	5,165,911	\$	4,846,948	\$	4,420,421	\$	5,046,350
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014		2013		2012		2011	 2010
\$ 575,106	\$ 572,263	\$	526,215	\$	541,543	\$	554,232	\$ 642,478
 (575,106)	 (572,263)		(526,215)		(541,543)		(554,232)	 (642,478)
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$ -
\$ 4,363,475	\$ 4,128,882	\$	3,802,132	\$	4,026,342	\$	4,409,165	\$ 4,745,037
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	\$	2,378,355	\$	2,335,787	\$	2,154,589	\$	2,016,761
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(2,378,355)		(2,335,787)		(2,154,589)		(2,016,761)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$	-	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	16,988,250	\$	16,684,193	\$	15,389,921	\$	14,405,436
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	2014		2013		 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 1,942,844	\$	1,727,155	\$	1,686,110	\$ 1,871,552	\$ 2,042,071	\$ 2,117,459
 (1,942,844)		(1,727,155)		(1,686,110)	 (1,871,552)	 (2,042,071)	 (2,117,459)
\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 13,877,457	\$	13,285,808	\$	12,970,077	\$ 14,396,554	\$ 15,708,238	\$ 16,288,146
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	().15534340%	().15911720%	0).15515164%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,309,646	\$	4,270,288	\$	4,422,396
District's covered payroll	\$	4,846,948	\$	4,420,421	\$	5,046,350
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		88.91%		96.60%		87.64%
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	0.14383583%	0.13924975%	0.13587393%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (2,311,295)	\$ 5,433,011	\$ 7,266,573
District's covered payroll	\$ 16,684,193	\$ 15,389,921	\$ 14,405,436
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	13.85%	35.30%	50.44%
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		2018	 2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$	116,063	\$	104,515	\$ 85,713	\$	76,235
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(116,063)		(104,515)	 (85,713)		(76,235)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$ -	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	5,165,911	\$	4,846,948	\$ 4,420,421	\$	5,046,350
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.25%		2.16%	1.94%		1.51%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 106,966	\$ 72,215	\$ 64,839	\$ 87,707	\$ 134,983	\$ 92,609
 (106,966)	 (72,215)	 (64,839)	 (87,707)	 (134,983)	 (92,609)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 4,363,475	\$ 4,128,882	\$ 3,802,132	\$ 4,026,342	\$ 4,409,165	\$ 4,745,037
2.45%	1.75%	1.71%	2.18%	3.06%	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	\$ 16,988,250	\$ 16,684,193	\$ 15,389,921	\$ 14,405,436
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 135,879	\$ 129,701	\$ 143,966	\$ 157,082	\$ 162,881
 -	 (135,879)	 (129,701)	 (143,966)	 (157,082)	 (162,881)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 13,877,457	\$ 13,285,808	\$ 12,970,077	\$ 14,396,554	\$ 15,708,238	\$ 16,288,146
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 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend 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 7.25%-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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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster: National School Lunch Program - Food Commodities School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Child Nutrition Cluster Total	10.555 10.553 10.555	N/A 05-PU LLP4	\$113,864 168,888 610,906 893,658
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	ССМО	2,554
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			896,212
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I, Part A: Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I, Part A Total	84.010	C1S1	401,504 401,504
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education Cluster Total	84.027 84.173	6BSF PGS1	823,081 16,543 839,624
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	TRS1	116,957
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	3HI0	30,995
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,389,080
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$2,285,292

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Edgewood City School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.



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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

Edgewood City School District Butler County 3500 Busenbark Road Trenton, Ohio 45067

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Edgewood City School District, Butler County, (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 9, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the 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*.

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020



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

Edgewood City School District Butler County 3500 Busenbark Road Trenton, Ohio 45067

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Edgewood City School District's (the School District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect Edgewood City School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Edgewood City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	CFDA #10.553 / 10.555 – Child Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

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EDGEWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

BUTLER 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.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 24, 2020

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