

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

FAIRBANKS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT UNION COUNTY Regular Audit For the FIscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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Board of Education Fairbanks Local School District 11158 State Route 38 Milford Center, Ohio 43045-9764

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Fairbanks Local School District, Union County, prepared by Perry & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, A.C., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. Fairbanks Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 20, 2020

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Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

December 19, 2019

Fairbanks Local District Union County 11158 SR 38 Milford Center, Ohio 43045

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Fairbanks Local District, Union County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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 OPEB liabilities and pension and OPEB contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Berry & associates Con's A.C.

Perry and Associates Certified Public Accountants, A.C. *Marietta, Ohio*

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$1,273,252 from 2018. Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,255,372, which represents a 41.99% increase from 2018. Net position of business-type activities increased \$17,880 from fiscal year 2018.
- For governmental activities, general revenues accounted for \$12,949,209, or 85.11% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,265,911, or 14.89%, of total revenues of \$15,215,120.
- The District had \$13,959,748 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,265,911 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$12,949,209 were adequate to provide for the programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$12,707,450 in revenues and \$12,950,118 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$242,668 from a balance of \$7,574,842 to \$7,332,174.
- The bond retirement fund had \$774,058 in revenues and other financing sources and \$775,309 in expenditures. The bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$1,251 from a balance of \$1,359,618 to \$1,358,367.
- Net position for the District's enterprise fund increased \$17,880. The Fairbanks Elementary Extended Day Program (F.E.E.D. Program), a nonmajor enterprise fund, had \$66,720 in operating revenues and \$48,840 in operating expenses.

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 non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund and bond retirement 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, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's *net positions* 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 District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The District's F.E.E.D. Program operations are reported as business activities.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17 - 19 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 12. 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 bond retirement 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 statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 - 24 of this report.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match information provided in the statements for the District as a whole. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25 - 27 of this report.

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 28 and 29. 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 governmentwide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 31 - 72 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 statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2019 and 2018.

		C .	1 4	,• •,•	Net Po				т	. 1	
	-	Government	al A		 Business-Ty	pe A			То	tal	
		2019		2018	 2019		2018		2019		2018
<u>Assets</u> Current assets Net OPEB asset Capital assets, net	\$	18,481,968 791,049 16,040,112	\$	18,171,288	\$ 82,838	\$	61,764 - -	\$	18,564,806 791,049 16,040,112	\$	18,233,052
Total assets		35,313,129		33,956,811	 82,838		61,764		35,395,967		34,018,575
Deferred outflows of resources											
Unamortized deferred charges		748,637		797,197	-		-		748,637		797,197
Pension		4,349,486		5,015,199	10,311		10,765		4,359,797		5,025,964
OPEB		326,504		233,736	1,826		587		328,330		234,323
Total deferred					 		<u> </u>				
outflows of resources		5,424,627		6,046,132	 12,137		11,352		5,436,764		6,057,484
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilies:		1,874,314		1,562,845	2,805		2,031		1,877,119		1,564,876
Due within one year		508,687		566,881	-		-		508,687		566,881
Net pension liability		13,774,139		14,245,851	50,484		50,146		13,824,623		14,295,997
Net OPEB liability		1,440,869		3,196,384	24,659		22,783		1,465,528		3,219,167
Other amounts		10,372,525		10,533,301	 				10,372,525		10,533,301
Total liabilities		27,970,534		30,105,262	 77,948		74,960		28,048,482		30,180,222
Deferred inflows of resources											
Property taxes		6,352,290		6,046,840	-		-		6,352,290		6,046,840
Pension		817,096		490,750	1,629		599		818,725		491,349
OPEB		1,353,021		370,648	 2,372		2,411		1,355,393		373,059
Total deferred											
inflows of resources		8,522,407		6,908,238	 4,001		3,010		8,526,408		6,911,248
<u>Net Position</u> Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted (deficit)		6,902,588 2,225,109 (4,882,882)		6,516,726 2,276,221 (5,803,504)			- (4,854)		6,902,588 2,225,109 (4,869,856)		6,516,726 2,276,221 (5,808,358)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	4,244,815	\$	2,989,443	\$ 13,026	\$	(4,854)	\$	4,257,841	\$	2,984,589
					 			_		_	

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

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4,257,841. \$4,244,815 of this total is in governmental activities, and \$13,026 is in business-type activities.

Current assets increased primarily due to increased equity in pooled cash resulting from fiscal year 2019 operations.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

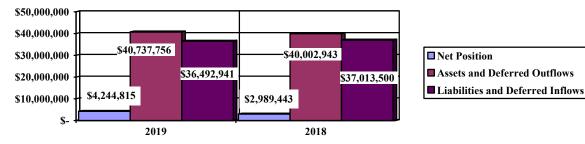
Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represented 45.32% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings/improvements, furniture/equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$6,902,588 in the governmental activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail.

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

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,225,109, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities and business-type activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$4,882,882 and \$13,026 respectively.

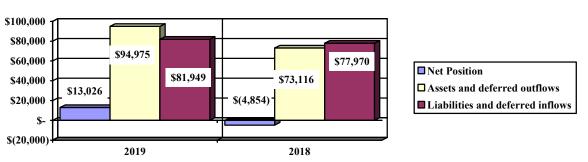
The graphs below show the District's government-wide assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.



Governmental - Net Position

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



Business-Type - Net Position

The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities and business-type activities for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	Governmental Activities		E	Business-Ty	pe A	ctivities	Total		
	2019	2018		2019		2018	2019	2018	
Revenues									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,326,929	\$ 1,345,407	\$	63,386	\$	59,338	\$ 1,390,315	\$ 1,404,745	
Operating grants and contributions	938,982	890,044		-		-	938,982	890,044	
General revenues:									
Property taxes	6,678,310	7,204,135		-		-	6,678,310	7,204,135	
Income taxes	2,572,751	2,117,902		-		-	2,572,751	2,117,902	
Grants and entitlements	3,456,583	3,383,868		-		-	3,456,583	3,383,868	
Investment earnings	181,553	107,157		-		-	181,553	107,157	
Other	60,012	94,123		3,334		3,271	63,346	97,394	
Total revenues	15,215,120	15,142,636		66,720		62,609	15,281,840	15,205,245	

Change in Net Position

(continued)

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

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	T	otal
Expenses	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Program expenses:						
Instruction:						
Regular	6,042,412	3,297,277	-	-	6,042,412	3,297,277
Special	1,399,621	717,767	-	-	1,399,621	717,767
Vocational	14,463	32,765	-	-	14,463	32,765
Other	95,112	45,646	-	-	95,112	45,646
Support services:						
Pupil	729,066	440,032	-	-	729,066	440,032
Instructional staff	603,730	408,694	-	-	603,730	408,694
Board of education	49,620	31,861	-	-	49,620	31,861
Administration	934,471	655,185	-	-	934,471	655,185
Fiscal	430,980	337,267	-	-	430,980	337,267
Operations and maintenance	1,362,831	951,624	-	-	1,362,831	951,624
Pupil transportation	703,422	529,340	-	-	703,422	529,340
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations	310,844	220,242	-	-	310,844	220,242
Other non-instructional services	347,267	163,594	-	-	347,267	163,594
Extracurricular activities	420,003	217,073	-	-	420,003	217,073
Interest and fiscal charges	515,906	457,518	-	-	515,906	457,518
F.E.E.D. Program	<u> </u>		48,840	39,050	48,840	39,050
Total expenses	13,959,748	8,505,885	48,840	39,050	14,008,588	8,544,935
Changes in net position	1,255,372	6,636,751	17,880	23,559	1,273,252	6,660,310
Net position (deficit)						
at beginning of year	2,989,443	(3,647,308)	(4,854)	(28,413)	2,984,589	(3,675,721)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ 4,244,815	\$ 2,989,443	\$ 13,026	\$ (4,854)	\$ 4,257,841	\$ 4,;:6,7:;

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,255,372 from 2018. During 2019, total governmental expenses of \$13,959,748 were offset by program revenues of \$2,265,911 and general revenues of \$12,949,209. Program revenues supported 16.23% of the total governmental expenses. The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 83.52% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,453,863 or 64.12%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when comparted fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,601,465 and (\$4,218,542) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,617,040) and (\$474,603) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$4,677,570. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

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

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

\$20,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$-2019 2018

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2019 and 2018.

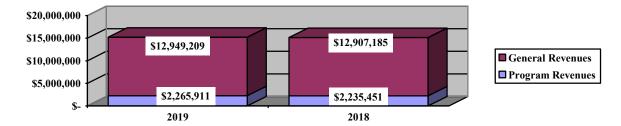
	Total Cost of Services 2019			Net Cost of Services 2019		Total Cost of Services 2018		Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	6,042,412	:	\$ 5,234,048	\$	3,297,277	\$	2,448,383
Special		1,399,621		884,292		717,767		190,926
Vocational		14,463		(3,315)		32,765		14,987
Other		95,112		95,112		45,646		45,646
Support services:								
Pupil		729,066		695,817		440,032		405,576
Instructional staff		603,730		557,002		408,694		364,191
Board of education		49,620		49,620		31,861		31,861
Administration		934,471		931,749		655,185		655,101
Fiscal		430,980		340,711		337,267		249,134
Operations and maintenance		1,362,831		1,352,226		951,624		939,624
Pupil transportation		703,422		639,882		529,340		515,091
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		310,844		(35,800)		220,242		(113,340)
Other non-instructional services		347,267		145,445		163,594		(27,349)
Extracurricular activities		420,003		291,142		217,073		93,085
Interest and fiscal charges	_	515,906		515,906	_	457,518	_	457,518
Total expenses	\$	13,959,748		\$ 11,693,837	\$	8,505,885	\$	6,270,434

The dependence upon tax revenues during fiscal year 2019 for governmental activities is apparent, as 82.24% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. General revenue support for all governmental activities was 83.77% in fiscal year 2019. The graph on the following page presents the District's governmental activities revenues for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the F.E.E.D. Program. This program had operating revenues of \$66,720 and operating expenses of \$48,840 for fiscal year 2019. The District's business-type activities receive no support from tax revenues.

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 20) reported a combined fund balance of \$9,760,496, which is less than last year's balance of \$10,195,547. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

		nd Balance ne 30, 2019		nd Balance ne 30, 2018		Change
General	\$	7,332,174	\$	7,574,842	\$	(242,668)
Bond retirement		1,358,367		1,359,618		(1,251)
Other governmental		1,069,955		1,261,087	_	(191,132)
Total	\$	9,760,496	\$ 1	10,195,547	\$	(435,051)

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$242,668 during fiscal year 2019. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 7,879,680	\$ 8,094,978	\$ (215,298)	(2.66) %
Tuition	758,339	809,460	(51,121)	(6.32) %
Interest earnings	181,553	107,157	74,396	69.43 %
Intergovernmental Other revenues	3,612,547 275,331	3,537,068 301,563	75,479 (26,232)	2.13 % (8.70) %
Total	\$ 12,707,450	\$ 12,850,226	\$ (142,776)	(1.11) %

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

<u>Expenditures</u>					
Instruction	\$ 7,617,796	\$ 7,137,146	\$ 480,650	6.73	%
Support services	4,873,513	4,754,824	118,689	2.50	%
Extracurricular activities	317,352	275,444	41,908	15.21	%
Non-instructional services	 90,197	 87,049	 3,148	3.62	%
Total	\$ 12,898,858	\$ 12,254,463	\$ 644,395	5.26	%

Property taxes decreased from the prior fiscal year due to the timing of collections. Income taxes increased due to an improving economy and increased wages. Intergovernmental revenues increased due to increased funding from the State of Ohio through State Foundation. Interest earnings increased due to rising interest rates on the District's investments. All other revenues remained consistent with the prior year.

Instruction expenditures increased due to increased teacher salaries. Extracurricular activities increased due to increased participation in the District's programs by students.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$774,058 in revenues and other financing sources and \$775,309 in expenditures. The bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$1,251 from a balance of \$1,359,618 to \$1,358,367.

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 2019, the District amended its general fund budget once. The District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$12,984,000 which were \$38,400 more than final budgeted revenues of \$12,945,600. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$12,950,257, which is \$4,657 more than final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$13,231,583 were decreased to \$13,054,038 in the final budget. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$12,990,659, which is \$63,379 lower than the final appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$16,040,112 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings/improvements, furniture/equipment and vehicles. This total amount was reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

(Net of Depreciation)								
		Government	tal Activ	vities				
		2019		2018				
Land	\$	289,921	\$	289,921				
Construction in progress		285,976		-				
Land improvements		605,181		637,756				
Building/improvements		13,241,239	1	3,423,611				
Furniture/equipment		715,977		690,495				
Vehicles		901,818		743,740				
Total	\$	16,040,112	\$ 1	5,785,523				

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

The overall increase in capital assets of \$254,589 is due to capital asset additions of \$839,518 being greater that depreciation expense of \$579,258 and disposals of \$5,671 (net of accumulated depreciation).

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019 the District had \$8,893,110 in general obligation bonds and \$350,000 in energy conservation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$420,571 is due within one year and \$8,822,539 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the District's debt obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
General obligation bonds Energy conservation bonds	\$ 8,893,110 350,000	\$ 9,088,273 384,606
Total	<u>\$ 9,243,110</u>	<u>\$ 9,472,879</u>

At June 30, 2019 the District's overall legal debt margin was \$17,410,048 with an unvoted debt margin of \$270,757.

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

Fairbanks Local School District continues to maintain a healthy financial condition with a strong reserve balance. District voters renewed a 5-year emergency levy in November, 2018. The levy generates \$1,679,000 in operating revenues for the district. This levy should continue to keep the district financially stable for the next three years. Longer-term financial health is mostly dependent on future state funding, local economic factors, as well as district growth.

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. Aaron S. Johnson, Treasurer, Fairbanks Local School District, 1258 State Route 38, Milford Center, Ohio 43045.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 9,686,118	\$ 82,753	\$ 9,768,871
Property taxes	7,381,835	-	7,381,835
Income taxes.	1,146,732	-	1,146,732
Accrued interest	4,125	-	4,125
Intergovernmental	225,365	-	225,365
Prepayments	36,858	85	36,943
Materials and supplies inventory.	314	-	314
Inventory held for resale.	621	-	621
Net OPEB asset (Note 13)	791,049	-	791,049
Capital assets:	,		,
Nondepreciable capital assets	575,897	-	575,897
Depreciable capital assets, net	15,464,215	-	15,464,215
Capital assets, net	16,040,112	-	16,040,112
Total assets.	35,313,129	82,838	35,395,967
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	748,637	-	748,637
Pension (Note 12)	4,349,486	10,311	4,359,797
OPEB (Note 13)	326,504	1,826	328,330
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,424,627	12,137	5,436,764
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable.	136,559	226	136,785
Contracts payable.	247,885	-	247,885
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,180,603	-	1,180,603
Intergovernmental payable	92,436	-	92,436
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	199,527	2,579	202,106
Accrued interest payable	17,304	-	17,304
Due within one year.	508,687		508,687
Due in more than one year:	508,087	-	508,087
-	12 774 120	50 484	12 824 622
Net pension liability (Note 12)	13,774,139 1,440,869	50,484	13,824,623
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)		24,659	1,465,528
Total liabilities	<u>10,372,525</u> 27,970,534	77,948	10,372,525 28,048,482
	27,970,334	11,948	28,048,482
Deferred inflows of resources:	< 250 0 00		C 250 200
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	6,352,290	-	6,352,290
Pension (Note 12)	817,096	1,629	818,725
OPEB (Note 13)	1,353,021	2,372	1,355,393
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,522,407	4,001	8,526,408
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	6,902,588	-	6,902,588
Restricted for:	0.62.000		0.60 000
Capital projects	962,898	-	962,898
Debt service.	781,697	-	781,697
Locally funded programs	1,210	-	1,210
State funded programs	36,715	-	36,715
Federally funded programs	75,407	-	75,407
Student activities	71,293	-	71,293
Other purposes	295,889	-	295,889
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,882,882)	13,026	(4,869,856)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 4,244,815	\$ 13,026	\$ 4,257,841

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

		Program Revenues				
		Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		
	Expenses					
Governmental activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 6,042,412	\$	807,564	\$	800	
Special	1,399,621		-		515,329	
Vocational	14,463		-		17,778	
Other	95,112		-		-	
Support services:						
Pupil	729,066		23,248		10,001	
Instructional staff	603,730		18,591		28,137	
Board of education	49,620		-		-	
Administration	934,471		195		2,527	
Fiscal	430,980		90,269		-	
Operations and maintenance	1,362,831		8,014		2,591	
Pupil transportation	703,422		24,977		38,563	
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations	310,844		241,835		104,809	
Other non-instructional services	347,267		-		201,822	
Extracurricular activities	420,003		112,236		16,625	
Interest and fiscal charges	 515,906		-		-	
Total governmental activities	 13,959,748		1,326,929		938,982	
Business-type activities:						
F.E.E.D Program	 48,840		63,386		-	
Totals	\$ 14,008,588	\$	1,390,315	\$	938,982	

General revenues:

General revenues.
Property taxes levied for:
General purposes
Debt service.
School district income tax:
General purposes
Capital projects
Grants and entitlements not restricted
to specific programs
Investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues
Change in net position
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year
Net position at end of year

		Net (E and Char	iges in Net Po	sition	
Go	vernmental		ess-Type	311011	
	Activities		tivities		Total
\$	(5,234,048)	\$	-	\$	(5,234,048)
	(884,292)		-		(884,292)
	3,315		-		3,315
	(95,112)		-		(95,112)
	(695,817)		-		(695,817)
	(557,002)		-		(557,002)
	(49,620)		-		(49,620)
	(931,749)		-		(931,749)
	(340,711)		-		(340,711)
	(1,352,226)		-		(1,352,226)
	(639,882)		-		(639,882)
	35,800		-		35,800
	(145,445)		-		(145,445)
	(291,142)		-		(291,142)
	(515,906)		-		(515,906)
	(11,693,837)		-		(11,693,837)
	_		14,546		14,546
	(11 (02 027)				
	(11,693,837)		14,546	·	(11,679,291)
	6,040,733		-		6,040,733
	637,577		-		637,577
	1,929,564		-		1,929,564
	643,187		-		643,187
	3,456,583		-		3,456,583
	181,553		-		181,553
	60,012		3,334		63,346
	12,949,209		3,334		12,952,543
	1,255,372		17,880		1,273,252
	2,989,443		(4,854)		2,984,589
\$	4,244,815	\$	13,026	\$	4,257,841

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General	Bond Retirement		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	7,273,741	\$	1,275,562	\$	1,136,815	\$	9,686,118
Receivables:								
Property taxes.		6,689,504		692,331		-		7,381,835
		860,049		-		286,683		1,146,732
Accrued interest		4,125		-		-		4,125
Intergovernmental.		84,839		-		140,526		225,365
Prepayments		22,278		-		14,580 314		36,858 314
Inventory held for resale.		-		-		621		621
Due from other funds		3,230		_				3,230
Total assets	\$	14,937,766	\$	1,967,893	\$	1,579,539	\$	18,485,198
	-	,, - , ,	-	-,, -,,-,-	-	_,_ ,_ ,_ ,,	.	
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	126,202	\$	-	\$	10,357	\$	136,559
Contracts payable.		-		-		247,885		247,885
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,115,352		-		65,251		1,180,603
Compensated absences payable		30,856		-		-		30,856
Intergovernmental payable		78,101		-		14,335		92,436
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		181,683		-		17,844		199,527
Due to other funds		-		_		3,230		3,230
Total liabilities.		1,532,194		_		358,902		1,891,096
		,,-						,
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,760,095		592,195		-		6,352,290
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		159,504		17,331		-		176,835
Income tax revenue not available		122,288		-		40,763		163,051
Intergovernmental revenue not available		31,511		-		109,919		141,430
Total deferred inflows of resources		6,073,398		609,526		150,682		6,833,606
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		314		314
Prepaids		22,278		-		14,580		36,858
Restricted:								
Debt service		-		1,358,367		-		1,358,367
Capital improvements		-		-		674,250		674,250
Food service operations		-		-		300,598		300,598
Non-public schools		-		-		30,552		30,552
Other purposes		-		-		10,229		10,229
Extracurricular.		-		_		71,235		71,235
Assigned:						71,200		11,200
Student instruction		29,545		_		-		29,545
Student and staff support.		123,141		_		_		123,141
Subsequent year's appropriations		516,567		-		-		516,567
				-		-		
School supplies		35,321		-		-		35,321
Other purposes.		2,256		-		-		2,256
Unassigned (deficit)		6,603,066		-		(31,803)		6,571,263
Total fund balances		7,332,174		1,358,367		1,069,955		9,760,496
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	14,937,766	\$	1,967,893	\$	1,579,539	\$	18,485,198

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

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 9,760,496
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.	16,040,112
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.176,835Property taxes receivable163,051Income taxes receivable163,051Intergovernmental receivable141,430TotalTotal	481,316
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.	(971,863)
Unamortized deferred charges on refundings are not recognized in the funds.	748,637
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(17,304)
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 - pension4,349,486Deferred inflows of resources - pension(817,096)Net pension liability(13,774,139)TotalTotal	(10,241,749)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Net OPEB asset791,049Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB326,504Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB(1,353,021)Net OPEB liability(1,440,869)TotalTotal	(1,676,337)
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 (9,243,110) Compensated absences (635,383) Total	(9,878,493)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	\$ 4,244,815

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 5,958,748	\$ 628,914	\$ -	\$ 6,587,662
Income taxes.	1,920,932	-	640,310	2,561,242
Tuition.	758,339	-	-	758,339
Transportation fees.	24,977	-	-	24,977
Earnings on investments	181,553	-	-	181,553
Charges for services	-	-	241,835	241,835
Extracurricular	-	-	112,236	112,236
Classroom materials and fees	68,141	-	-	68,141
Rental income	8,014	-	-	8,014
Contributions and donations	800	-	16,000	16,800
Contract services	90,269	-	-	90,269
Other local revenues	83,130	-	2,386	85,516
Intergovernmental - state	3,612,547	93,884	227,471	3,933,902
Intergovernmental - federal			479,376	479,376
Total revenues	12,707,450	722,798	1,719,614	15,149,862
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,325,702	-	90,842	6,416,544
Special	1,170,180	-	325,351	1,495,531
Vocational	17,077	-	-	17,077
Other	104,837	-	-	104,837
Support services:	5 (2, 2, 10)		5.020	
Pupil	762,240	-	7,838	770,078
Instructional staff	575,564	-	30,964	606,528
Board of education	50,791	-	-	50,791
Administration	1,019,449	-	2,556	1,022,005
Fiscal	416,146	13,134	-	429,280
Operations and maintenance	1,330,027	-	519,751	1,849,778
Pupil transportation	719,296	-	224,132	943,428
Operation of non-instructional services:			227 577	227 577
Food service operations	- 00.107	-	327,577	327,577
Extracurricular activities	90,197	-	248,104 124,065	338,301 441,417
Facilities acquisition and construction.	317,352	-	9,566	9,566
Debt service:	-	-	9,500	9,500
Principal retirement.		363,845	_	363,845
Interest and fiscal charges		222,175		222,175
Accretion on capital apprecation bonds	-	176,155	_	176,155
Total expenditures	12,898,858	775,309	1,910,746	15,584,913
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(191,408)	(52,511)	(191,132)	(435,051)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in.	-	51,260	-	51,260
Transfers (out)	(51,260)	-	-	(51,260)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(51,260)	51,260	-	
Net change in fund balances	(242,668)	(1,251)	(191,132)	(435,051)
Fund balances at beginning of year	7,574,842	1,359,618	1,261,087	10,195,547
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 7,332,174	\$ 1,358,367	\$ 1,069,955	\$ 9,760,496

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	\$	(435,051)
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	\$ 839,518 (579,258)	
Total		260,260
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(5,671)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	90,648	
Income taxes	11,509	
Intergovernmental Total	 (5,388)	96,769
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		
G.O. Bonds	355,000	
Capital appreciation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	8,845 176,155	
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		540,000
Decrease in accrued interest payable	1,187	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums	(310,231) 63,873	
Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	(48,560)	
Total	 <u></u>	(293,731)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,081,118
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,601,465)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		39,919
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,617,040
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.		(43,816)
Change in net position of governmental activities	۹	1,255,372
SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FIN		1,200,012

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
From local sources:	¢ 6.470.047	¢ 6 426 000	\$ 6,425,697	¢ (202)
Property taxes	\$ 6,479,947	\$ 6,426,000		\$ (303)
	1,748,483	1,776,000	1,776,385	385
Tuition.	770,025	760,000	758,338	(1,662)
Transportation fees	5,330	20,000	24,977	4,977
Earnings on investments	162,315	165,000	175,151	10,151
Rental income	12,106	9,000	8,014	(986)
Contributions and donations	1,011	1,000	800	(200)
Contract services.	91,189	90,000	89,916	(84)
Other local revenues	101,992	112,500	112,816	316
Intergovernmental - state	3,606,005	3,578,800	3,570,812	(7,988)
Total revenues	12,978,403	12,938,300	12,942,906	4,606
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,402,296	6,310,723	6,309,563	1,160
Special	1,154,883	1,148,316	1,138,156	10,160
Vocational	17,328	17,077	17,077	-
Other	105,547	104,018	104,018	-
Support services:				
Pupil	763,041	751,990	751,989	1
Instructional staff	550,586	542,611	542,611	-
Board of education	74,371	73,294	73,294	-
Administration.	1,051,274	1,036,101	1,036,047	54
Fiscal	421,057	414,932	414,958	(26)
Operations and maintenance	1,393,506	1,375,480	1,373,323	2,157
Pupil transportation	783,418	773,944	772,071	1,873
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	91,295	89,973	89,973	-
Extracurricular activities.	317,752	313,150	313,150	-
Total expenditures	13,126,354	12,951,609	12,936,230	15,379
Excess (defincincy) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures.	(147,951)	(13,309)	6,676	19,985
Other financing sources (uses):	507	500	161	(20)
Refund of prior year's expenditures	506	500	464	(36)
Refund of prior year's receipts	(3,216)		(3,169)	-
Transfers (out).	(52,013)		(51,260)	-
Advances (out)	(50,000)		-	48,000
Sale of capital assets	5,091 (99,632)	6,800 (95,129)	6,887 (47,078)	48,051
Total other financing sources (uses)	(33,032)	(95,129)	(47,078)	40,001
Net change in fund balance	(247,583)	(108,438)	(40,402)	68,036
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,740,182	6,740,182	6,740,182	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	259,883	259,883	259,883	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 6,752,482	\$ 6,891,627	\$ 6,959,663	\$ 68,036

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Non-Major Enterprise Fund	
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	82,753
Prepayments		85
Total assets.		82,838
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension (Note 12)		10,311
OPEB (Note 13)		1,826
Total deferred outflows of resources		12,137
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.		226
Pension and postemployment benefits payab		2,579
Total current liabilities		2,805
Long-term liabilities:		
Net Pension liability (Note 12).		50,484
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)		24,659
Total long-term liabilities		75,143
Total liabilities		77,948
		,
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension (Note 12)		1,629
OPEB (Note 13)		2,372
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,001
Net position:		
Unrestricted		13,026
Total net position	\$	13,026

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Typ Activities - Non-Major Enterprise Fu		
Operating revenues:			
Tuition and fees	\$	63,386	
Other		3,334	
Total operating revenues		66,720	
Operating expenses: Personal services Purchased services Materials and supplies Total operating expenses		40,999 10 7,831 48,840	
Change in net position		17,880	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(4,854)	
Net position at end of year	\$	13,026	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Non-Major Enterprise Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities:Cash received from tuition and feesCash received from other operationsCash payments for personal servicesCash payments for contractual servicesCash payments for materials and supplies	\$	63,386 3,334 (37,949) (10) (7,671)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		21,090	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		21,090	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	61,663 82,753	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	17,880	
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:			
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension		454 (1,239) 16 160 614 338 1,876 1,030 (39)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	21,090	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship		1	Agency
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	69,232	\$	102,595
Total assets	\$	69,232	\$	102,595
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable.		-	\$	690
Due to students		-		101,905
Total liabilities			\$	102,595
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		69,232		
Total net position.	\$	69,232		

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

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship	
Additions:		
Interest	\$	788
Change in net position		788
Net position at beginning of year		68,444
Net position at end of year	\$	69,232

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Fairbanks Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education (5 members) and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District employs 77 certified employees and 49 non-certified employees to provide services to approximately 1,072 students. The District cooperates with the Educational Service Center of Central Ohio, a separate entity, for curricular services.

The District provides regular and special instruction. The District also provides support services for pupils, instructional staff, general and school administration, business and fiscal services, facilities acquisition and construction services, operation and maintenance of plant, student transportation, food services, extracurricular activities and non-programmed services.

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)

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

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

Tolles Career & Technical Center (TCTC)

TCTC is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a board consisting of one representative from each of the seven participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Tolles Career and Technical Center, Tammy Woods, Treasurer, at 7877 U.S. Highway 42 S, Plain City, Ohio 43064.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

<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>Bond retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond and principal and interest from governmental resources when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

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.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The following is the District's only proprietary fund:

<u>Nonmajor Enterprise Fund</u> - The enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The District has one nonmajor enterprise fund to account for the Fairbanks Elementary Extended Day Program (F.E.E.D. Program).

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 private-purpose trust fund 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 agency fund accounts for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

The government-wide 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. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements, but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the District and for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the 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 which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current deferred outflows and current liabilities and current deferred inflows, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. For the District, these revenues are sales for the F.E.E.D Program and expenses incurred in operating the F.E.E.D Program. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income 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) and revenue from income taxes is recognized in the year in which the income is earned (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the 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, income taxes, interest, tuition and grants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds (except agency). 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 County Budget Commission for tax rate determination. The Union County Budget Commission waived this requirement for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

- 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 is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted revenue amount in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final 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 of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year). Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education. Although the legal level of control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement for the general fund at the fund and function level of expenditures in the basic financial statements.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated, increased or decreased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations included were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Cash disbursements may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance.

F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit and STAR Ohio. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

During fiscal year 2019, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a 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 statute, interest earnings are allotted to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$181,553 which includes \$48,588 assigned from other District funds.

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

An analysis of the District's depository 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 and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On fund financial statements, inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory consists of donated food and purchased food.

H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not capitalized.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings/improvements	20 - 75 years
Furniture/equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 -15 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column of 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 severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet 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 expected to become eligible to retire in the future, employees age 50 with at least 10 years of service and any employees with at least 20 years of service were considered expected to become with GASB Statement No. 16.

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.

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

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

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

In the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported to the extent that a known liability for an employee's retirement/resignation has been incurred by fiscal year end. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees are paid. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

<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.

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Parochial Schools

Within the District boundaries, St. John Lutheran School operated as a private school. Current State legislation provides funding to parochial schools. The monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial school by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial school. The activity is reflected in a nonmajor governmental fund of the District.

O. Estimates

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

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

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

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

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

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed during the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

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

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

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

S. Pensions/OPEB

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

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

NOTE 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.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit	
IDEA Part B	\$ 22,382	
Title I	9,232	
Improving teacher quality	189	

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Cash on Hand

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$2,245 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,211,681 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,358,056. Of the bank balance, \$683,086 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,674,970 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized.

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

C. Investments

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

			Inves	tment Maturity	
Measurement/	М	easurement	6	months or	
Investment type		Value		less	
Amortized cost: STAR Ohio	\$	7,726,772	\$	7,726,772	

For the District, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1 day.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. 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: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Measurement/	Measurement				
Investment type		Value	% of Total		
Amortized cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$	7,726,772	100.00		

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,211,681
Investments	7,726,772
Cash on hand	 2,245
Total	\$ 9,940,698
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 9,686,118
Business-type activities	82,753
Private-purpose trust fund	69,232
Agency fund	 102,595
Total	\$ 9,940,698

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year 2019 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfers from general fund to:	
Bond retirement fund	\$ 51,260

Amount

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

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

All transfers made in fiscal year 2019 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

B. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, as reported on the fund financial statements, consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable funds	An	nount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	3,230

The primary purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover the negative cash balances at fiscal year-end in the nonmajor governmental funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Union and Madison Counties. The County Auditors 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 \$769,905 in the general fund and \$82,805 in the bond retirement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,236,855 in the general fund and \$136,305 in the bond retirement 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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

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

		2018 Secon	nd	2019 First	st	
		Half Collecti	ons	Half Collect	tions	
		Amount	Percent	Percent Amount H		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$	257,501,710	96.70	\$ 261,760,740	96.68	
Public utility personal		8,789,180	3.30	8,995,860	3.32	
Total	\$	266,290,890	100.00	\$ 270,756,600	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed	i val	uation for:				
General		\$38.80		\$38.80		
Bond		3.00		2.95		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, 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 list of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	\$ 7,381,835
Income taxes	1,146,732
Intergovernmental Accrued interest	225,365
Accrued interest	4,125
Total receivables	\$ 8,758,057

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

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES

The District levies a voted income tax of 1.00%, .75% for operating and .25% for permanent improvements on the income of residents and on estates for general operations of the District. The .75% for operations was passed in November 1989 and is a continuing levy. The .25% is a five-year permanent improvements levy passed in May 2006. The .25% permanent improvement levy was renewed during fiscal year 2016 through December 31, 2021. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and then remit that income tax to the State of Ohio, and taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State of Ohio makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds.

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

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES - (Continued)

Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund in the amount of \$1,920,932 and permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) in the amount of \$640,310 for fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

]	Balance						Balance
Governmental activities:	Jun	June 30, 2018		dditions	Deductions		June 30, 2019	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	289,921	\$	-	\$	-	\$	289,921
Construction in progress		-		285,976		-		285,976
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		289,921	285,976					575,897
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements		1,713,880		8,540		-		1,722,420
Building/improvements		19,084,346		164,783		-		19,249,129
Furniture/equipment		1,389,072		125,452	(57	7,350)		1,457,174
Vehicles		1,501,946		254,767	(190),104)		1,566,609
Total capital assets, being depreciated		23,689,244		553,542	(247	7,454)		23,995,332
Less: accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements		(1,076,124)		(41,115)		-		(1,117,239)
Building/improvements		(5,660,735)		(347,155)		-		(6,007,890)
Furniture/equipment		(698,577)		(94,299)	51	l,679		(741,197)
Vehicles		(758,206)		(96,689)	190),104		(664,791)
Total accumulated depreciation		(8,193,642)		(579,258)	241	1,783		(8,531,117)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	15,785,523	\$	260,260	\$ (5	5,671)	\$	16,040,112

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 175,267
Special	21,007
Support Services:	
Pupil	33,250
Instructional staff	52,838
Administration	35,418
Operations and maintenance	105,717
Pupil transportation	96,243
Operation of non-instructional services	32,750
Extracurricular	22,322
Food service operations	4,446
Total depreciation expense	\$ 579,258

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. The District's long-term obligations activity for fiscal year 2019 follows.

Governmental activities:	Balance June 30, 2018	_Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2006 Bonds: Current interest serial bonds	\$ 355,000	\$-	\$ (355,000)	\$ -	\$-
Series 2011 Energy Conservation Bonds: Current interest term bonds Capital appreciation bonds Accreted interest	350,000 5,000 29,606	5,394	(5,000) (35,000)	350,000	40,000
Series 2012 Refunding Bonds:					
Current interest serial bonds	8,305,000	-	-	8,305,000	-
Capital appreciation bonds	15,258	-	(3,845)	11,413	7,401
Accreted interest	413,015	304,837	(141,155)	576,697	373,170
Total G.O. Bonds	9,472,879	310,231	(540,000)	9,243,110	420,571
Net pension liability	14,245,851		(471,712)	13,774,139	
Net OPEB liability	3,196,384	99,296	(1,854,811)	1,440,869	
Compensated absences: Severance Vacation leave Total compensated absences	521,512 70,055 591,567	87,467 39,502 126,969	(52,297) (52,297)	608,979 57,260 666,239	30,856 57,260 88,116
Total	27,506,681	\$ 536,496	\$ (2,918,820)	25,124,357	\$ 508,687
Add: unamortized premium on bonds	1,035,736			971,863	
Total on statement of net position	\$ 28,542,417			\$ 26,096,220	
Business-type activities:					
Net pension liability	\$ 50,146	\$ 338	\$ -	\$ 50,484	\$ -
Net OPEB liability	22,783	1,876		24,659	
Total on statement of net position	\$ 72,929	\$ 2,214	<u>\$ </u>	\$ 75,143	<u>\$</u>

Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District, is primarily the general fund.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Net pension liability

See Note 12 for further information on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB liability/asset

See Note 13 for further information on the District's net OPEB liability/asset. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Series 2006 General Obligation Bonds

On August 16, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2006, School Facilities Improvement Bonds). These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. The Series 2006 bonds were partially refunded by the issuance of the Series 2012 refunding bonds. Payments of principal and interest relating to the unrefunded Series 2006 bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds matured on December 1, 2018.

Series 2011 Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds

On September 27, 2011, the District issued \$570,000 in current interest term bonds and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$5,000 (federally taxable qualified school construction bonds). The proceeds of these bonds were used for building improvements intended to increase the energy efficiency of the District's buildings. These bonds bear an annual interest rate between 1.10% and 3.6% and are scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2027. Payments of principal and interest relating to these liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. The balance of these bonds at June 30, 2019 in the amount of \$350,000 has been included on the statement of net position.

The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2018, (stated interest 31.174%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$40,000.

Fiscal Year	_	Current Interest Bonds					
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total		
2020	\$	40,000	\$	10,680	\$	50,680	
2021		40,000		9,520		49,520	
2022		40,000		8,360		48,360	
2023		45,000		7,128		52,128	
2024		45,000		5,687		50,687	
2025 - 2027		140,000		7,525		147,525	
Total	\$	350,000	\$	48,900	\$	398,900	

Series 2012 Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On December 27, 2012, the District issued general obligation bonds (series 2012 refunding bonds) to refund the remaining series 2006 general obligation current interest bonds in the amount of \$9,685,000. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$8,580,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$54,994. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.00%-3.00%. The capital appreciation bonds mature each December 1, 2015 through 2020 (stated interest rate 71.65%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$1,565,000. Total accreted interest of \$576,697 for series 2012 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2019. Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2034.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,064,278. 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, as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

Fiscal Year	Cu	Current Interest Bonds			Capital Appreciation Bonds			
Ending June 30,	Principal Interest		Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ -	\$ 203,549	203,549	\$ 7,40	1 \$ 507,599	\$ 515,000		
2021	-	203,549	203,549	4,01	2 510,988	515,000		
2022	510,000	198,449	708,449			-		
2023	525,000	188,099	713,099			-		
2024	535,000	177,499	712,499			-		
2025-2029	2,835,000	712,508	3,547,508			-		
2030-2034	3,205,000	338,319	3,543,319			-		
2035	695,000	10,425	705,425		<u> </u>			
Total	\$ 8,305,000	\$ 2,032,397	<u>\$ 10,337,397</u>	\$ 11,41	<u>\$ 1,018,587</u>	\$ 1,030,000		

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds are as follows:

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$17,410,048 (including available funds of \$1,358,367), an unvoted debt margin of \$270,757, and an unvoted energy conservation debt margin of \$2,086,809.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District has addressed these various types of risk by purchasing a comprehensive insurance policy through the Ohio School Plan.

General liability insurance is maintained in the amount of \$3,000,000 for each occurrence and \$5,000,000 in the aggregate. Employee benefits liability is maintained in the amount of \$3,000,000 for each occurrence and \$5,000,000 in the aggregate. In addition, \$2,000,000 in excess coverage to the above amounts is further maintained.

The District maintains fleet insurance in the amount of \$3,000,000 for any one accident or loss.

The District maintains replacement cost insurance on buildings and contents in the amount of \$40,162,316. Property insurance also includes \$1,000,000 additional expense coverage.

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

B. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP.

The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Medical Insurance

The District has established limited risk health, dental and life insurance programs for its employees. The District is a member of the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Insurance Consortium. Upon payment of the premium, the risk of loss transfers to the Consortium.

United Health, a third party administrator, services all medical claims submitted by employees. CORE Source, a third party administrator, services all dental claims submitted by employees

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

* 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 \$246,054 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$23,984 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015 – July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$839,204 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$145,744 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 PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.05025990%	0.04753937%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.05238910%	0.04922832%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00212920%	<u>0.00168895</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 3,000,421	\$ 10,824,202	\$ 13,824,623
Pension expense	\$ 307,779	\$ 1,299,648	\$ 1,607,427

Of the District's total pension expense of \$1,607,427, \$1,601,465 is reported in the governmental activities and \$5,962 is reported in the business-type activities.

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	\$ 164,555	\$ 249,855	\$ 414,410
Changes of assumptions	67,755	1,918,252	1,986,007
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	90,880	783,242	874,122
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	246,054	839,204	1,085,258
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 569,244	\$3,790,553	\$4,359,797
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 70,688	\$ 70,688
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	83,129	656,369	739,498
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	8,539		8,539
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 91,668	<u>\$ 727,057</u>	\$ 818,725

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$1,085,258 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. Of the total contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, \$1,081,118 relates to governmental activities and \$4,140 relates to business-type activities. 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	\$ 284,317	\$	1,188,203	\$ 1,472,520
2021	71,164		875,024	946,188
2022	(98,464)		241,964	143,500
2023	 (25,495)		(80,899)	 (106,394)
Total	\$ 231,522	\$	2,224,292	\$ 2,455,814

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	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)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	Current				
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$	4,226,319	\$	3,000,421	\$ 1,972,587

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
(COLA)	

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 %	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

*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.

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 15,807,322	\$ 10,824,202	\$ 6,606,667		

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For 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 \$31,489.

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 \$40,602 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$32,377 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total	
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability prior measurement date	0	.05083790%	(0.04753937%			
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.05282570%	().04922832%			
Change in proportionate share	0	.00198780%	(0.00168895%			
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB liability	\$	1,465,528	\$	-	\$	1,465,528	
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(791,049)	\$	(791,049)	
OPEB expense	\$	74,622	\$	(1,690,381)	\$	(1,615,759)	

Of the District's total OPEB expense of (\$1,615,759), (\$1,617,040) is reported in the governmental activities and \$1,281 is reported in the business-type activities.

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	23,922	\$	92,396	\$	116,318
Difference between District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		34,449		136,961		171,410
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		40,602		-		40,602
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	98,973	\$	229,357	\$	328,330

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources	-					
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	46,089	\$	46,089
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		2,199		90,370		92,569
Changes of assumptions	1	31,666	1	1,077,866		1,209,532
Difference between District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		7,203		-		7,203
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$</u> 1	41,068	<u>\$</u> 1	1,214,325	\$	1,355,393

\$40,602 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. Of the total contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, \$39,919 relates to governmental activities and \$683 relates to business-type activities. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2019	\$ (51,310)	\$	(175,484)	\$	(226,794)	
2020	(38,629)		(175,484)		(214,113)	
2021	1,526		(175,483)		(173,957)	
2022	2,462		(154,959)		(152,497)	
2023	2,311		(147,757)		(145,446)	
Thereafter	 943		(155,801)		(154,858)	
Total	\$ (82,697)	\$	(984,968)	\$	(1,067,665)	

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB 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 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
Man is in all hand in damaged	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 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.

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 (6.5% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Di	scount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1.778.303	\$	1.465.528	\$	1,217,868	
of the net of EB hadding	Ψ	1,770,505	Ψ	1,105,520	Ψ	1,217,000	

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Current						
	19	6 Decrease	Т	rend Rate	19	% Increase		
		(6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		% decreasing o 4.75 %)	(8.5 % decreasing to 5.75 %)			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,182,412	\$	1,465,528	\$	1,840,424		

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%				

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.90% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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

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 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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

	- / •	(6.45%)	Dis	Current count Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	678,003	\$	791,049	\$	886,059
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	880,695	\$	791,049	\$	700,006

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (40,402)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(326,715)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(135,708)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(4,182)
Funds budgeted elsewhere *	11,000
Adjustment for encumbrances	253,339
GAAP basis	<u>\$ (242,668)</u>

*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, the public school support fund and the internal service rotary fund.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, 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.

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

NOTE 16 - 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.

	_	Capital provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		197,264
Current year offsets		(197,264)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year - End					
<u>Fund</u>	Encumbrances					
General	\$	141,252				
Other governmental		651,416				
Total	\$	792,668				

NOTE 18 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Enterprise Zone Agreements ("EZAs") program within the taxing districts of the District. The EZA program is a directive incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under this program, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, Union County and Millcreek Township have entered into an EZA. Under this agreement, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$20,603. The District is not receiving any amounts from these other governments in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

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	C	0.05238910%	().05025990%	(0.05063590%	().04846240%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,000,421	\$	3,002,918	\$	3,706,081	\$	2,765,312
District's covered payroll	\$	1,603,585	\$	1,713,650	\$	1,685,843	\$	1,458,968
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		187.11%		175.24%		219.84%		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
().04826100%	().04826100%
\$	2,442,462	\$	2,869,927
\$	1,402,359	\$	1,286,004
	174.17%		223.17%
	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		0.04922832%		0.04753937%		0.04552957%		0.04397864%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	10,824,202	\$	11,293,079	\$	15,240,119	\$	12,154,410
District's covered payroll	\$	5,625,600	\$	5,289,971	\$	4,870,386	\$	4,621,864
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		192.41%		213.48%		312.91%		262.98%
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
0.04383762%	(0.04383762%
\$ 10,662,826	\$	12,701,489
\$ 4,478,992	\$	4,539,246
238.06%		279.81%
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	\$ 246,054	\$ 216,484	\$ 239,911	\$ 236,018
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (246,054)	 (216,484)	 (239,911)	 (236,018)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,822,622	\$ 1,603,585	\$ 1,713,650	\$ 1,685,843
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 192,292	\$ 194,367	\$ 177,983	\$ 170,748	\$ 169,892	\$ 180,681
 (192,292)	 (194,367)	 (177,983)	 (170,748)	 (169,892)	 (180,681)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,458,968	\$ 1,402,359	\$ 1,286,004	\$ 1,269,502	\$ 1,351,567	\$ 1,334,424
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	\$ 839,204	\$ 787,584	\$ 740,596	\$ 681,854
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (839,204)	 (787,584)	 (740,596)	 (681,854)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,994,314	\$ 5,625,600	\$ 5,289,971	\$ 4,870,386
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 647,061	\$ 582,269	\$ 590,102	\$ 600,328	\$ 623,438	\$ 599,192
 (647,061)	 (582,269)	 (590,102)	 (600,328)	 (623,438)	 (599,192)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,621,864	\$ 4,478,992	\$ 4,539,246	\$ 4,617,908	\$ 4,795,677	\$ 4,609,169
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.05282570%	().05083790%	().05116364%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,465,528	\$	1,364,356	\$	1,458,353
District's covered payroll	\$	1,603,585	\$	1,713,650	\$	1,685,843
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		91.39%		79.62%		86.51%
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).04922832%	().04753937%	(0.04552957%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(791,049)	\$	1,854,811	\$	2,434,933
District's covered payroll	\$	5,625,600	\$	5,289,971	\$	4,870,386
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.06%		35.06%		49.99%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 40,602	\$ 35,122	\$ 26,948	\$ 25,244
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (40,602)	 (35,122)	 (26,948)	 (25,244)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,822,622	\$ 1,603,585	\$ 1,713,650	\$ 1,685,843
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.23%	2.19%	1.57%	1.50%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 35,873	\$ 23,345	\$ 20,316	\$ 26,955	\$ 39,651	\$ 26,462
 (35,873)	 (23,345)	 (20,316)	 (26,955)	 (39,651)	 (26,462)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 1,458,968	\$ 1,402,359	\$ 1,286,004	\$ 1,269,502	\$ 1,351,567	\$ 1,334,424
2.46%	1.66%	1.58%	2.12%	2.93%	1.98%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,994,314	\$ 5,625,600	\$ 5,289,971	\$ 4,870,386
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	012 2011			2010
\$ -	\$ 45,339	\$ 45,392	\$ 46,179	\$	47,957	\$	46,092
 	 (45,339)	 (45,392)	 (46,179)		(47,957)		(46,092)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	-
\$ 4,621,864	\$ 4,478,992	\$ 4,539,246	\$ 4,617,908	\$	4,795,677	\$	4,609,169
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 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% to 3.63% to 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment 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 2, 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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Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

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

December 19, 2019

Fairbanks Local School District Union County 11158 SR 38 Milford Center, Ohio 43045

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, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **Fairbanks Local School District**, Union County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Verry & ameriates CAAJ A.C.

Perry and Associates Certified Public Accountants, A.C. *Marietta, OH*

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FAIRBANKS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

UNION 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 Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED JANUARY 30, 2020

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