BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018



Board of Education Oberlin City School District 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. 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. The Oberlin City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 30, 2019



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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Oberlin City School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Oberlin City School District Lorain County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Oberlin City School District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2018, on our consideration of the Oberlin City School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Oberlin City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 4, 2018

Julian & Sube, the.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The management's discussion and analysis of the Oberlin City School District's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2018. 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 notes to those respective statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2018 are:

- In total, net position increased by \$9,562,564 from fiscal year 2017's restated net position.
- Revenues for governmental activities totaled \$17,661,591 in 2018. Of this total, 86.99 percent consisted of general revenues while program revenues accounted for the remaining balance of 13.01 percent.
- Program expenses totaled \$8,099,027. Instructional expenses made up 52.78 percent of this total while supporting services accounted for 40.56 percent. Other expenses rounded out the remaining 6.66 percent.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 explain how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds, with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the General Fund is by far the most significant fund.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about 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 2018?" The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows of resources* along with *all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

In the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, the District reports governmental activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the District's programs and services are reported including, but not limited to, instruction, supporting services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, food service operations, and extracurricular activities.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds begins on page 15 of the financial statements. 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 fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* 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 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 Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain supplementary information concerning the District's net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2018 compared to 2017: The net position as of June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

(Table 1) Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
		Restated		
	2018	2017		
Current assets	\$15,424,468	\$14,872,192		
Capital assets	5,139,650	4,838,062		
Total assets	20,564,118	19,710,254		
Deferred outflows				
Pensions	4,966,061	4,303,226		
OPEB	168,831	34,650		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,134,892	4,337,876		
Current liabilities Long term liabilities	1,729,489	1,671,817		
Due within one year:	330,442	236,329		
Due in more than one year:	330,112	230,327		
Net Pension Liability	17,204,694	24,040,651		
Other Amounts	1,103,243	1,026,907		
Net OPEB Liability	3,981,409	4,987,307		
Total Liabilities	24,349,277	31,963,011		
Deferred inflows				
Property Taxes	4,591,425	6,160,668		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	53,707	50,047		
Pensions	1,372,200	631,673		
OPEB	527,106	031,073		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,544,438	6,842,388		
Net position: Net investment in				
capital assets	4,719,836	4,596,957		
Restricted	787,560	670,535		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,702,101)	(20,024,761)		
Total net position	(\$5,194,705)	(\$14,757,269)		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a deficit of \$9,804,612 to a deficit of \$14,757,269.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities

Revenues		2018	Restated 2017
Program revenues		2010	 2017
Charges for services	\$	820,213	\$ 698,014
Operating grants		1,478,231	1,712,091
Total program revenues		2,298,444	 2,410,105
General revenues	_	<u> </u>	 2,110,100
Property taxes		6,229,299	5,317,559
School District Income Taxes		4,855,912	4,417,716
Grants and entitlements		4,060,997	4,056,153
Payment in lieu of taxes		53,707	50,047
Investment income		112,963	45,222
All Other Revenues		50,269	 76,666
Total general revenues		15,363,147	 13,963,363
Total revenues	\$	17,661,591	\$ 16,373,468
Expenses			
Instruction			
Regular	\$	3,664,769	\$ 7,415,404
Special		568,973	1,311,422
Vocational		40,092	111,636
Other		980	105
Support services			
Pupil		427,218	979,225
Instructional staff		307,695	532,678
Board of Education		114,160	81,938
Administration		724,073	1,614,514
Fiscal		353,019	535,733
Business		77,651	66,872
Operations & maintenance		915,114	1,370,612
Pupil transportation		314,180	426,490
Central services		51,945	44,024
Other non-instructional services		333,924	526,357
Extracurricular activities		194,730	526,916
Interest and fiscal charges		10,504	 14,347
Total expenses	\$	8,099,027	\$ 15,558,273
Change in net position		9,562,564	815,195
Net position (deficit), beginning of year		(14,757,269)	 N/A
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$	(5,194,705)	\$ (14,757,269)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$34,650 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$569,270. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 8,099,027
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	569,270 43,703
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	8,712,000
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	15,558,273
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (6,846,273)

Governmental Activities

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is from general revenues. General revenues totaled \$15,363,147, or 86.99 percent of the total revenue. The most significant portions of the general revenues are property taxes, school district income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. The remaining amount of revenue was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$2,298,444 or only 13.01 percent.

The District has carefully planned its financial future by forecasting its revenues and expenditures over the next five years. In October 2018, the District submitted its yearly five-year forecast to the Ohio Department of Education. There is a great deal of uncertainty with the State and school funding. Although the District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs.

The reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. 63.07 percent of revenue is from property and school income taxes. Grants and entitlements not restricted for a specific program comprise 22.99 percent. Program revenues make up 13.02 percent of all governmental revenues, while investment income and other miscellaneous type revenues comprise the remaining 0.92 percent.

Clearly, the Oberlin community is by far the greatest source of financial support for the students of the District.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$7,459,246 or 47.94%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$5,567,960) in pension expense and (\$569,270) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlements. An analysis of fiscal year 2018 is presented.

(Table 3)

		Total Cost of Services				ces		
		2018		2017	2017 2018		2017	
Program expenses	-							
Instruction	\$	4,274,814	\$	8,838,567	\$	2,513,176	\$	7,095,948
Support services								
Pupils and Instructional staff		734,913		1,511,903		712,051		1,456,433
Board of Education		114,160		81,938		114,160		81,938
Administration		724,073		1,614,514		703,479		1,599,805
Fiscal		353,019		535,733		353,019		535,733
Business		77,651		66,872		77,651		66,872
Operations & maintenance		915,114		1,370,612		915,114		1,370,612
Pupil Transportation		314,180		426,490		267,512		356,672
Central		51,945		44,024		41,954		31,421
Other non-instructional services		333,924		526,357		(71,254)		50,816
Extracurricular activities		194,730		526,916		163,217		487,571
Interest and fiscal charges		10,504		14,347		10,504		14,347
Total cost of service	\$	8,099,027	\$	15,558,273	\$	5,800,583	\$	13,148,168

The District's Funds

Information regarding the District's funds can be found on pages 15-19. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The most significant fund is the General Fund which had an increase in fund balance of \$1,893,692. This increase was mainly due to increases in property taxes due to an increase in delinquent property taxes paid, income taxes and the District's ability to keep current year revenues exceeding current year expenditures. The General Fund's fund balance significantly increased from \$5,414,343 to \$7,308,035.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District's General Fund budget remained relatively constant. The original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,871,018. Actual revenues were more than final budgeted revenues by \$220,075. The original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$14,098,913 were reduced to \$14,071,492 in the final budget. The actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$304,035 lower than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. The District uses a modified site-based budgeting technique which is designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

The District ended the school year with a General Fund unencumbered cash balance of \$6,033,896.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$5,139,650 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The table below shows fiscal year 2018 balances compared to 2017:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	2018	2017			
Land	\$ 2,279,070	\$ 2,279,070			
Land improvements	124,776	138,307			
Building and improvements	1,956,418	1,987,649			
Furniture and equipment	337,777	255,020			
Vehicles	441,609	178,016			
Total	\$ 5,139,650	\$ 4,838,062			

During fiscal year 2018, the District purchased \$547,994 of capital assets, which included various capital improvements to the District's buildings, furniture, equipment, and vehicles. The overall increase in capital assets is due to capital outlays of \$547,994 exceeding depreciation of \$242,656 and disposals net of depreciation of \$3,750. For more information about the District's capital assets, see Note 9.

Debt

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$419,814 in capital lease obligations outstanding at June 30, 2018. Of this amount, \$142,450 was due within one year. See Note 14 for detail.

Economic Factors

The District has a mediocre financial position. The Board of Education and the administration closely monitor the District's revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast and the District's Continuous Improvement Plan.

The District relies heavily upon real estate taxes, school district income taxes and state funding as sources of revenue. Two levies were renewed on November 6, 2017; .75 percent income tax and the Permanent Improvement technology levy of 1.30 mills. A new 1.0 mill continuing Permanent Improvement Levy approved by voters in November, 2014. The 5.16 mill \$940,000 fixed sum emergency levy and 2.0 mills Permanent Improvement were renewed May 2016.

The District's financial future is not without challenges. The nature of school funding in Ohio severely restricts the growth in the District's operating revenues and requires the District to periodically seek additional funds from the taxpayers to offset rising operating costs. The Oberlin voters continue to show their support for the schools as illustrated with the passage of new and replacement levies.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

In light of the current economic circumstances and continued uncertainty relative to foundation funding from the State, the District will be facing funding challenges over the next few years. The District is monitoring all funding scenarios.

In addition to the problem of limited growth in revenue, school districts are faced with the challenge of losing traditional sources of tax revenue through the Ohio General Assembly legislative actions. In June 1999, the Ohio General Assembly passed House Bill 284 that will phase-out, over a period of 25 years, the taxation on business inventories. In June 2005, the General Assembly accelerated the phase-out of the inventory tax with HB 66. This tax has been completely phased out.

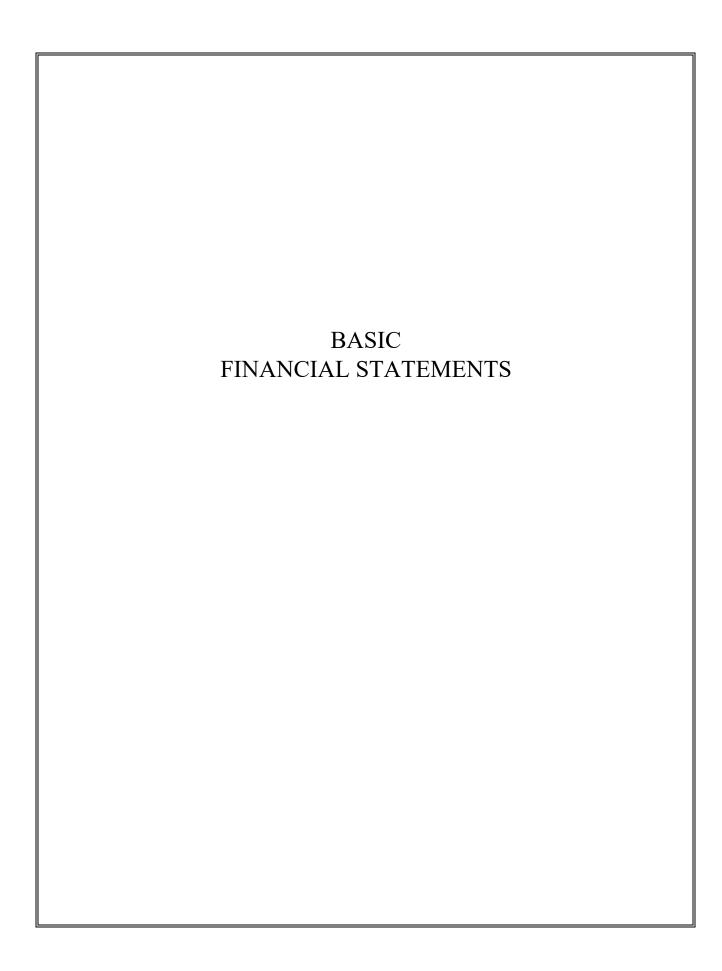
Financial aid from the State of Ohio through the State Foundation Program has been declining as a major source of operating revenue for the District. Because the District is considered a wealthy district in terms of property values, it receives a relatively small amount of revenue from the State to fund operating expenses.

As a result of the challenges mentioned above, the District's administration continues to carefully plan its expenditures to provide adequate resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

The Ohio Department of Education's 2018 release of the District's State Report Card contains six components, Achievement, Gap Closing, K-3 Literacy, Progress, Graduation Rate and Prepared for Success. Oberlin City schools received a "C" on our State Report Card for the 2017-2018 school year. We ranked among the top ¾ of school districts in the county and state. We have shown great growth in the area of Gap Closing, with a state report card component grade of a "B". The Gap Closing component on the state report card indicates how well schools are meeting the performance expectation for our most vulnerable students in English Language Arts, Math, Graduation, and English Language Proficiency. The District has shown many academic gains in 13 content areas on the State Report Card: ELA, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Angela Dotson, CPA, Treasurer at Oberlin City School District, 153 N. Main Street, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,732,103
Receivables:	(215 220
Property taxes	6,215,230
Income taxes	2,191,928
Payment in lieu of taxes	53,707
Accounts.	712
Accrued interest	7,496
Intergovernmental	190,226
Prepayments	23,875 3,477
Materials and supplies inventory	
Inventory held for resale	5,714
•	2,279,070
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,860,580
Capital assets, net	5,139,650
Total assets.	20,564,118
Total assets.	20,304,116
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	4,966,061
OPEB	168,831
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,134,892
T. L.	
Liabilities:	42.040
Accounts payable	42,940
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,373,970 97,740
Intergovernmental payable	212,978
Unearned revenue	1,861
Long-term liabilities:	1,001
Due within one year	330,442
Due in more than one year:	330,442
Net pension liability (See Note 12)	17,204,694
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,103,243
Net OPEB liability (See Note 13)	3,981,409
Total liabilities	24,349,277
Total habilities	
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,591,425
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	53,707
Pension	1,372,200
OPEB	527,106
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,544,438
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,719,836
Restricted for:	., ,000
Capital projects	478,856
Locally funded programs	174,466
State funded programs	310
Federally funded programs	66,565
Other purposes	67,363
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,702,101)
Total net position	\$ (5,194,705)
Tour not position	φ (3,13 1 ,703)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Expenses	Program Revenues Charges for Operating Grants Services and Sales and Contributions					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities		
Governmental activities:	-	Expenses	Servic	tes and Sales	anu	Contributions		Activities		
Instruction: Regular	\$	3,664,769 568,973 40,092	\$	574,994 118,459	\$	176,533 889,312 2,092	\$	(2,913,242) 438,798 (38,000)		
Other		980		-		248		(732)		
Support services:										
Pupil		427,218		-		9,274		(417,944)		
Instructional staff		307,695		-		13,588		(294,107)		
Board of education		114,160		=		20.504		(114,160)		
Administration		724,073		-		20,594		(703,479)		
Fiscal		353,019		-		-		(353,019)		
Business		77,651 915,114		-		-		(77,651) (915,114)		
Pupil transportation		314,180		27,609		19,059		(267,512)		
Central		51,945		27,009		9,991		(41,954)		
Operation of non-instructional services:		31,743				7,771		(41,754)		
Other non-instructional services		257		_		-		(257)		
Food service operations		333,667		67,638		337,540		71,511		
Extracurricular activities		194,730		31,513		-		(163,217)		
Interest and fiscal charges		10,504		-		-		(10,504)		
Total governmental activities	\$	8,099,027	\$	820,213	\$	1,478,231		(5,800,583)		
			Proj Ge Ca Ot Pay Inco Ge Gra to	pital outlay. her purposes. ments in lieu o ome taxes levie eneral purposes nts and entitler specific progra estment earning	f taxes. d for: ments no	ot restricted		5,381,324 598,588 249,387 53,707 4,855,912 4,060,997 112,963 50,269		
			Total	general revenu	es			15,363,147		
			Chang	ge in net position	on			9,562,564		
			Net p	osition at begi	nning o	f year (restated)		(14,757,269)		
			Net p	osition at end	of year.		\$	(5,194,705)		

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

		Nonmajor Governmental General Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	6,189,472	\$	542,631	\$	6,732,103
Receivables:						
Property taxes		5,400,514		814,716		6,215,230
Income taxes		2,191,928		-		2,191,928
Payment in lieu of taxes		53,707		-		53,707
Accounts		712		-		712
Accrued interest		7,496 109,049		91 177		7,496
Prepayments		23,594		81,177 281		190,226 23,875
Materials and supplies inventory		23,394		3,477		3,477
Inventory held for resale		_		5,714		5,714
Loans to other funds		226		-		226
Total assets		13,976,698		1,447,996		15,424,694
Liabilities:		_				
Accounts payable	\$	30,201	\$	12,739	\$	42,940
Accrued wages and benefits payable	•	1,250,602	-	123,368	-	1,373,970
Compensated absences payable		84,513		-		84,513
Intergovernmental payable		95,951		1,789		97,740
Pension and postemployment obligation payable.		204,821		8,157		212,978
Unearned revenue		1,861		0,137		1,861
Loans from other funds		1,001		226		226
Total liabilities		1,667,949		146,279		1,814,228
		1,007,949		140,279		1,014,220
Deferred inflows of resources:		3,972,363		619,062		4,591,425
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		53,707		017,002		53,707
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.				67,860		681,065
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		613,205		07,800		
Income tax revenue not available		304,904		90.242		304,904
Intergovernmental revenue not available		56,535		80,342		136,877
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,000,714		767,264		5,767,978
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:				2 477		2 477
Materials and supplies inventory		-		3,477		3,477
Prepaids		23,594		281		23,875
Long-term loans		226		-		226
Restricted:				421 525		421 525
Capital improvements		-		431,527		431,527
Other purposes		-		182,128		182,128
Educational technology		-		39,480		39,480
Assigned:		10.604				10.604
Student instruction		10,684		-		10,684
Student and staff support		100,789		-		100,789
School supplies		8,200		-		8,200
Unassigned (deficit)		7,164,542		(122,440)		7,042,102
Total fund balances		7,308,035		534,453		7,842,488
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	13,976,698	\$	1,447,996	\$	15,424,694

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2018}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,842,488
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.		5,139,650
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable	681,065 304,904 136,877	
Total The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.		1,122,846
Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	4,966,061 (1,372,200) (17,204,694)	(13,610,833)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	168,831 (527,106) (3,981,409)	(4,339,684)
Long-term liabilities, including leases payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Capital lease obligations Total	(929,358) (419,814)	(1,349,172)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (5,194,705)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General			Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	5,382,991	\$	848,861	\$	6,231,852	
Income taxes		4,866,268		-		4,866,268	
Payment in lieu of taxes		53,707		-		53,707	
Tuition		688,400		-		688,400	
Transportation fees		27,609		-		27,609	
Earnings on investments		112,963		_		112,963	
Charges for services		-		65,597		65,597	
Extracurricular		_		31,513		31,513	
Classroom materials and fees		5,053		_		5,053	
Contributions and donations		8,854		105,276		114,130	
Other local revenues		50,269		2,041		52,310	
Intergovernmental - state		4,386,214		162,849		4,549,063	
Intergovernmental - federal		63,803		827,567		891,370	
Total revenues		15,646,131		2,043,704		17,689,835	
		15,616,151		2,015,701		17,000,000	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:		6.501.554		10.5.61.6		5.005.15 0	
Regular		6,781,554		425,616		7,207,170	
Special		935,987		463,030		1,399,017	
Vocational		110,015		-		110,015	
Other		2,829		329		3,158	
Support services:							
Pupil		988,031		11,699		999,730	
Instructional staff		530,555		20,061		550,616	
Board of education		111,808		-		111,808	
Administration		1,557,587		31,719		1,589,306	
Fiscal		558,097		17,520		575,617	
Business		83,081		38,564		121,645	
Operations and maintenance		1,145,496		267,773		1,413,269	
Pupil transportation		633,139		96,080		729,219	
Central		16,232		35,713		51,945	
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other operation of non-instructional		-		257		257	
Food service operations		-		459,869		459,869	
Extracurricular activities		428,700		66,640		495,340	
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		13,500		13,500	
Debt service:							
Principal retirement		24,262		77,437		101,699	
Interest and fiscal charges		3,088		7,416		10,504	
Total expenditures		13,910,461		2,033,223		15,943,684	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		1,735,670		10,481		1,746,151	
Other financing sources (uses):		_		_		_	
Transfers in		10,000		121,178		131,178	
Transfers (out)		(121,178)		121,170		(121,178)	
Capital lease transaction		269,200		_			
Total other financing sources (uses)		158,022	-	121,178		269,200	
Net change in fund balances		1,893,692		131,659		2,025,351	
Fund balances at beginning of year		5,414,343		402,794		5,817,137	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	7,308,035	\$	534,453	\$	7,842,488	
•							

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, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,025,351
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 547,994 (242,656)	305,338
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(3,750)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Intergovernmental Total	 (2,553) (10,356) (20,815)	(33,724)
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Issuance of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources		101,699
in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(269,200)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,190,305
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		5,567,960
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		43,703
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		569,270
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.		75,612
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are aliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal		
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(10,000)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	9,562,564

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, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive			
D.		Original		Final		Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:	\$	4 920 752	\$	4 920 752	¢	4.011.276	¢.	71 622
Property taxes	Э	4,839,753	\$	4,839,753	\$	4,911,376	\$	71,623 68,816
Income taxes		4,650,079 53,707		4,650,079		4,718,895		00,010
Payment in lieu of taxes		678,865		53,707 678,865		53,707 688,911		10,046
Transportation fees		30,554		30,554		31,006		452
Earnings on investments		108,637		108,637		110,245		1,608
Classroom materials and fees		4,979		4,979		5,053		74
Other local revenues		44,792		44,792		46,250		1,458
Intergovernmental - state		4,316,516		4,316,516		4,380,395		63,879
Intergovernmental - federal		66,410		66,410		67,393		983
Total revenues		14,794,292		14,794,292		15,013,231		218,939
Expenditures:								
Current: Instruction:								
Regular		7,023,252		6,918,730		6,730,489		188,241
Special		856,513		954,104		943,574		10,530
Vocational		114,796		112,429		109,422		3,007
Other		114,790		112,429		2,829		(2,829)
Support services:		-		-		2,829		(2,029)
Pupil		986,313		964,990		963,371		1,619
Instructional staff		529,313		550,266		542,357		7,909
Board of education		71,307		100,626		131,649		(31,023)
Administration		1,624,936		1,575,745		1,555,945		19,800
Fiscal		527,106		524,904		555,712		(30,808)
Business		91,125		88,817		83,741		5,076
Operations and maintenance		1,216,540		1,221,241		1,164,917		56,324
Pupil transportation		392,220		368,031		366,769		1,262
Central		16,034		15,703		14,679		1,024
Extracurricular activities		479,346		469,463		433,475		35,988
Debt service:								
Principal		24,262		24,262		24,262		-
Interest and fiscal charges		3,088		3,088		3,088		-
Total expenditures		13,956,151		13,892,399		13,626,279		266,120
E (1-f-:) -f (1)								
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures.		838,141		901,893		1,386,952		485,059
expenditures		030,141	-	701,075		1,360,732	-	403,037
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		46,671		46,671		47,362		691
Transfers (out)		(109,661)		(126,674)		(121,178)		5,496
Advances in		19,708		19,708		20,000		292
Advances (out)		(33,101)		(52,419)		(20,000)		32,419
Sale of capital assets		10,347		10,347		10,500		153
Total other financing sources (uses)		(66,036)		(102,367)		(63,316)		39,051
Net change in fund balance		772,105		799,526		1,323,636		524,110
Fund balance at beginning of year		4,608,926		4,608,926		4,608,926		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		101,334		101,334		101,334		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	5,482,365	\$	5,509,786	\$	6,033,896	\$	524,110
·								

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Transfers: Transfer out	\$	(10,000)	
Change in net position		(10,000)	
Net position at beginning of year		10,000	
Net position at end of year	\$		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	<u></u>		
Cash used in transfers out	\$	(10,000)	
Net cash used in noncapital			
financing activities		(10,000)	
Net decrease in cash and cash			
cash equivalents		(10,000)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		10,000	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	-	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Agency		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	20,672	
Total assets	\$	20,672	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	28	
Due to students		20,644	
Total liabilities	\$	20,672	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Oberlin City School District (the "District") was 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 city school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under a Board of Education consisting of five members and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the District. Average daily membership for fiscal year 2018 was 1,009. The District employs 100 certified and 96 noncertified employees.

A. The Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the District are not misleading. 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;
- 2. The District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organizations' resources;
- 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 or 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.

Blended component units, although legally separated entities are, in substance, part of the District's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the District. The District has no component units.

The District is associated with the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions, the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District, and the Ohio Schools Council which are considered to be jointly governed organizations. These organizations and their relationships with the District are described in more detail in Note 17 to these financial statements. Effective July 1, 2011, the District entered into the Suburban Health Consortium which is considered a shared health risk pool. A further description of this shared health risk pool is provided in Note 20 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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. Following are the more significant of the District's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

<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 activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of governmental activities of the District at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, 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, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories of governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

<u>Governmental Funds</u> - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. 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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balances. The following is the District's only major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - the general fund is the operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The District's employee benefits fund is classified as an internal service fund. The District has no enterprise funds.

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

C. Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all liabilities, and all deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in the total net position.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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. Proprietary and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

<u>Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange 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. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction that can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. 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 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, grants, investment earnings, tuition, and student fees.

<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 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 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, income 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 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenditures/Expenses</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at fund level for all funds. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures for the general fund.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

F. Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily transferred to the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio) or other short term investments. Under existing Ohio statutes, interest earnings are allocated to funds based on average monthly cash balances. Interest income in the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$112,963 which includes \$10,118 assigned from other funds.

During fiscal year 2018, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2018, 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 \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by enabling legislation. As of June 30, 2018, the District did not have any restricted assets.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. 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 on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings	50 Years
Building Improvements	20 - 30 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	8 Years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. 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. Long-term obligations and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

L. Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for education technology and special trusts. The District applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$787,560 of the restricted component of net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation. The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted components of net position are available.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

<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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, 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. The Board of Education assigns fund balance by resolution. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenues and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

<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.

N. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the District, these revenues are charges for services for the employee benefits program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of this fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting those definitions are reported as nonoperating.

O. Interfund Transactions

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, 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 consist of donated food, purchased food and school supplies held for resale, and materials and supplies held for consumption.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension</u>", GASB Statement No. 81 "<u>Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements</u>" GASB Statement No. 85, "<u>Omnibus 2017</u>" and GASB Statement No. 86, "<u>Certain Debt Extinguishments</u>".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 effected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 13 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 74-79 and 81.

GASB Statement No. 81 improves the accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 75. The governmental activities at July 1, 2017 have been restated as follows:

	G	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$	(9,804,612)
Deferred outflows - payments		
subsequent to measurement date		34,650
Net OPEB liability		(4,987,307)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$	(14,757,269)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the District made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available. The restatement had no effect on fund balances.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2018 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	_I	<u>Deficit</u>
Food Service	\$	19,624
District Managed Student Activity		845
Management Information System		440
Public School Preschool		13,708
IDEA Part B		40,506
Title I		35,138
Improving Teacher Quality		5,944
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		2,477

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - 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);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,323,636
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	597,677
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(339,480)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	211,338
Funds budgeted elsewhere	5,069
Adjustment for encumbrances	95,452
GAAP basis	\$ 1,893,692

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 uniform school supplies fund and the public school support fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

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

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$702,791 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$814,674. Of the bank balance, \$564,674 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market 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 market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2018, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment
		Maturities
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Value</u>	less
Amortized cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 6,049,784	\$ 6,049,784
Total	\$ 6,049,784	\$ 6,049,784

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises 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: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not address credit risk beyond the adherence to Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2018:

Measurement/Investment type	M _	easurement Value	% of Total
Amortized cost: STAR Ohio	\$	6,049,784	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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, 2018:

Cash and	investments	per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 702,791
Investments	6,049,784
Cash on hand	 200
Total	\$ 6,752,775

Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position

Governmental activities	\$	6,732,103
Agency fund	_	20,672
Total	\$	6,752,775

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported in the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 6,215,230
Income taxes	2,191,928
Payment in lieu of taxes	53,707
Accounts	712
Intergovernmental	190,226
Accrued interest	 7,496
Total	\$ 8,659,299

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 7 - 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 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien on December 31, 2016, were levied after April 1, 2017, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Lorain County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$814,946 in the general fund, \$38,671 in the education technology fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$89,123 in the capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$343,331 in the general fund, \$15,674 in the education technology fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$36,037 in the capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2018 taxes were collected are:

	2017 Second 2018 Fir		rst	
	Half Collec	tions	Half Collec	tions
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential				
and other real estate	\$ 186,849,420	97.21	\$ 191,815,930	97.18
Public utility personal	5,362,180	2.79	5,557,240	2.82
Total	\$ 192,211,600	100.00	\$ 197,373,170	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$61.46		\$61.27	

NOTE 8 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The voters of the District have passed 2 income tax levies. The first income tax levy was passed on November 6, 1990 and established a 1 1/4% income tax effective January 1, 1991 which was then passed again May 6, 2003 for an indefinite period of time. The second income tax levy was passed on November 6, 2007 and established an additional 3/4% income tax effective January 1, 2008 for a period of 5 years which was renewed November 6, 2012 and November 7, 2017.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2017	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2018
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,279,070	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,279,070
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,279,070			2,279,070
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,293,244	-	-	1,293,244
Buildings and improvements	13,734,353	95,082	-	13,829,435
Furniture and equipment	1,439,021	137,062	=	1,576,083
Vehicles	767,881	315,850	(136,935)	946,796
Total capital assets, being depreciated	17,234,499	547,994	(136,935)	17,645,558
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,154,937)	(13,531)	-	(1,168,468)
Buildings and improvements	(11,746,704)	(126,313)	-	(11,873,017)
Furniture and equipment	(1,184,001)	(54,305)	=	(1,238,306)
Vehicles	(589,865)	(48,507)	133,185	(505,187)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,675,507)	(242,656)	133,185	(14,784,978)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,838,062	\$ 305,338	\$ (3,750)	\$ 5,139,650

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 163,198
Support services:	
Instructional staff	12,875
Board of education	10,664
Administration	564
Operations and maintenance	13,485
Pupil transportation	34,881
Extracurricular activities	4,681
Food service operations	2,308
Total depreciation expense	\$ 242,656

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

On the fund financial statements at June 30, 2018, interfund balances consisted of the following:

	Rec	<u>eivable</u>	Payable		
Major Fund General Fund	\$	226	\$	-	
Nonmajor Funds Special Revenue Funds		<u>-</u>		226	
Total	\$	226	\$	226	

These amounts are represented as "Loans to/from Other Funds" on the balance sheet. The interfund loans were made to support programs and projects in the nonmajor Special Revenue Funds and are not expected to be repaid in subsequent period. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the General Fund transferred \$121,178 to various nonmajor Special Revenue Funds and the Internal Service fund transferred \$10,000 to the General Fund to close out the fund. The transfers were eliminated on the government-wide statements because the transfers were between governmental funds. All transfers made in fiscal year 2018 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District contracted with the Netherlands Insurance Company for property, vehicle, and crime insurance. Automobile liability has a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability. Professional liability is covered by The Indiana Insurance Company with a \$2,000,000 umbrella and a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

A public employee blanket bond of \$125,000 is maintained for all District employees and Board Members through The Netherlands Insurance Company. In addition, a separate public official bond in the amount of \$50,000 is maintained for the Treasurer, through Traveler's insurance Company.

The District pays the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Life insurance is through One America and Ohio Schools Council. The life insurance is term life with a limit of \$25,000 for classified employees who work less than 20 hours per week, \$45,000 for classified employees who work 20 hours or more per week, \$50,000 for certified employees and coverage for administrators is based on their salary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$279,407 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$20,176 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 www.strsoh.org.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12% 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 that 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 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$910,898 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$158,700 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, 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	0.06724860%	0.05711668%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.06706640%	0.05555675%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00018220</u> %	- <u>0.00155993</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 4,007,069	\$ 13,197,625	\$ 17,204,694
Pension expense	\$ (224,428)	\$ (5,343,532)	\$ (5,567,960)

At June 30, 2018, 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	\$ 172,450	\$ 509,631	\$ 682,081
Changes of assumptions	207,209	2,886,466	3,093,675
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	279,407	910,898	1,190,305
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 659,066	\$4,306,995	\$4,966,061

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	 SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ -	\$	106,368	\$	106,368
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments	19,019		435,538		454,557
Difference between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	 112,447	_	698,828	_	811,275
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 131,466	\$	1,240,734	\$	1,372,200

\$1,190,305 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, 2019. 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:					
2019	\$ 80,513	\$ 346,314	\$	426,827	
2020	207,311	938,794		1,146,105	
2021	53,782	733,683		787,465	
2022	(93,413)	136,570		43,157	
2023	 <u> </u>	 2		2	
Total	\$ 248,193	\$ 2,155,363	\$	2,403,556	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA
Investment rate of return
Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.50 percent

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. 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 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on 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 percent, 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 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	19	1% Decrease (6.50%)		iscount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share	Φ.			4.00=.00	.	
of the net pension liability	\$	5,560,771	\$	4,007,069	\$ 2,705,527	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented below:

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, ,2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Preretirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. 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, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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 percent, 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 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 18,918,346	\$ 13,197,625	\$ 8,378,775			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

The net OPEB liability 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 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. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability 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* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *pension and postemployment benefits payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent 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 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$33,355.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$43,703 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$34,102 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability 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	.06780496%	0	.05711668%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0	.06758450%	0	<u>.05555675</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	<u>-0</u>	.00022046%	- <u>0</u>	.00155993%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,813,790	\$	2,167,619	\$ 3,981,409
OPEB expense	\$	104,088	\$	(673,358)	\$ (569,270)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, 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	\$	-	\$	125,128	\$ 125,128
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		43,703		<u>-</u>	 43,703
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	43,703	\$	125,128	\$ 168,831
Deferred inflows of resources	SE	RS	S	STRS	Total
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between District contributions	\$ 1	4,790 72,119	\$	92,649 174,609	\$ 97,439 346,728
and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share		11,431		71,508	 82,939
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 13	88,340	\$	338,766	\$ 527,106

\$43,703 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 in the year ending June 30, 2019. 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	\$ (67,701)	\$	(43,326)	\$	(111,027)
2020	(67,701)		(43,326)		(111,027)
2021	(51,739)		(43,326)		(95,065)
2022	(1,197)		(43,326)		(44,523)
2023	(2)		(20,165)		(20,167)
2024	 		(20,169)		(20,169)
Total	\$ (188,340)	\$	(213,638)	\$	(401,978)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return 7.50 percent net of investments
expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

Medicare5.50 to 5.00 percentPre-Medicare7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	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, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. 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 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent 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, 2025. 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, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). 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 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.63%)		Di	Current scount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,190,383	\$	1,813,790	\$	1,515,433	
	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)		1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,471,755	\$	1,813,790	\$	2,266,480	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)	
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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

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

^{*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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent 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 not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. 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 blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability 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.

	19	% Decrease (3.13%)	Di	Current scount Rate (4.13%)	1'	% Increase (5.13%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,909,994	\$	2,167,619	\$	1,580,901
	19	% Decrease		Current Trend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,505,969	\$	2,167,619	\$	3,038,429

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3A. The following is a schedule of the changes in long-term obligations during fiscal year 2018:

	_	Restated Balance 06/30/17	<u>A</u>	Additions]	Reductions	_	Balance 06/30/18	_(Due in One Year
Capital leases	\$	252,313	\$	269,200	\$	(101,699)	\$	419,814	\$	142,450
Compensated absences		1,010,923		127,605		(124,657)		1,013,871		187,992
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability		24,040,651 4,987,307		- -		(6,835,957) (1,005,898)		17,204,694 3,981,409		-
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$	30,291,194	\$	396,805	\$	(8,068,211)	\$	22,619,788	\$	330,442

The capital leases will be repaid from the General Fund and Nonmajor Funds (refer to Note 15 for additional information). The compensated absences will mostly be repaid from the General Fund.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - See Note 12 for detail on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Note 13 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASE

The District has entered into lease agreements for financing certain HB264 energy improvements, copier equipment, computers and multiple buses. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018. The computer equipment did not meet the capitalization threshold. The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Asset	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
H.B. 264 Energy Improvements	\$ 547,209	\$ (158,690)	\$ 388,519
Copier Equipment	126,454	(31,613)	94,841
Blue Bird 78 Passenger Bus	85,850	(37,559)	48,291
3 Blue Bird Passenger Buses Total	269,200	(16,825)	252,375
	\$ 1,028,713	\$ (244,687)	\$ 784,026

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASE - (Continued)

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	 Amount
2019	147,416
2020	152,332
2021	70,701
2022	 70,702
Total minimum lease payments	441,151
Less: amount representing interest	 (21,337)
Total	\$ 419,814

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
	<u>Im</u>	<u>orovements</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		174,591
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets		(591,355)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		<u> </u>
Total	\$	(416,764)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	_

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions (formerly Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA) who merged with MEC during this fiscal year), which is a computer consortium comprised of seventy-five school districts. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of META consists of representatives from eight districts. During fiscal year 2018, the School District paid \$24,705 to META for various services. Financial information can be obtained from META, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

B. Lorain County Joint Vocational School District

The Lorain County Joint Vocational School District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide vocational and special education needs of the students. The Board of the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District is comprised of representatives from each participating school district and is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, accounting, and financing related activities.

Each School District's control is limited to its representation on the board. The School District's students may attend the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District, 15181 State Route 58 South, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

C. Ohio Schools Council

The Ohio Schools Council is a jointly governed organization among 121 districts. The jointly governed organization was created by school districts for the purpose of saving money through volume purchases. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. Each school district member superintendent serves as a representative of the Assembly. The Assembly elects five of the Council's board members and the remaining four are representatives of the Greater Cleveland School Superintendents' Association. The Council operates under a nine-member Board of Directors (the Board). The Board meets monthly September through June. The Board appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds, investing available funds, preparing financial reports for the Board and Assembly and carrying out such other responsibilities as designated by the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council, 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Independence, Ohio 44131. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the District paid \$12,731 to the Ohio Schools Council.

The District participated in the Council's prepaid natural gas program. The Council provides participating school districts the ability to purchase natural gas at reduced rates, if the school district will commit to participating for a twelve year period. There are currently 120 districts in the Program. The participants make monthly payments based on estimated usage. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July - June). Districts that paid more in estimated billings than their actual billings are issued credits on future billings beginning in September until the credits are exhausted and districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on the September monthly estimated billing.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District received financial assistance from Federal and State 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 General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2018, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The District is not party to any legal proceedings.

C. State Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

Fund Type	-	ear-End ambrances
General Other governmental	\$	59,947 6,445
Total	\$	66,392

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 20 - SHARED RISK POOL

The Suburban Health Consortium ("the Consortium") is a shared health risk pool created on October 1, 2001, formed by the Boards of Education of several school districts in northeast Ohio, for the purposes of maximizing benefits and/or reducing costs of group health, life, dental and/or other insurance coverage for their employees and the eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees. The Consortium was formed and operates as a legally separate entity under Ohio Revised Code Section 9.833. The Board of Directors is the governing body of the Consortium. The Board of Education of each Consortium Member appoints its Superintendent or such Superintendent's designee to be its representative on the Board of Directors. The officers of the Board of Directors consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Recording Secretary, who are elected at the annual meeting of Board of Directors and serve until the next annual meeting. All of the authority of the Consortium is exercised by or under the direction of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also set all premiums and other amounts to be paid by the Consortium Members and the Board of Directors have the authority to waive premiums and other payments. All members of the Board of Directors serve without compensation.

The Fiscal Agent shall be the Board of Education responsible for administering the financial transactions of the Consortium (Orange City School District). The Fiscal Agent shall carry out the responsibilities of the Consortium Fund, enter into contracts on behalf of the Consortium as authorized by the Directors and carry out such other responsibilities as approved by the Directors and agreed to by the Fiscal Agent. Each District Member enrolled in a benefit program may require contributions from its employees toward the cost of any benefit program being offered by such District Member, and such contributions shall be included in the payments from such District Member to the Fiscal Agent for such benefit program. Contributions are to be submitted by each District Member, to the Fiscal Agent, required under the terms of the Consortium Agreement and any benefit program in which such District Member is enrolled to the Fiscal Agent on a monthly basis, or as otherwise required in accordance with any benefit program in which such District Member is enrolled. All general administrative costs incurred by the Consortium that are not covered by the premium payments shall be shared equally by the Consortium Members as approved by the Directors, and shall be paid by each Consortium Member upon receipt of notice from the Fiscal Agent that such payment is due. It is the express intention of the Consortium Members that the Consortium Agreement and the Consortium shall continue for an indefinite term, but may be terminated as provided in the Consortium Agreement.

Any Consortium Member wishing to withdraw from participation in the Consortium or any benefit program shall notify the Fiscal Agent at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Upon withdrawal of a Consortium Member, the Consortium shall pay the run out of all claims for such Consortium Member provided such Consortium Member has paid to the Consortium, prior to the effective date of withdrawal a withdrawal fee in the amount equal to two months' premiums at the Consortium Member's current rate. Payment of the withdrawal fee does not extend insurance coverage for two months. Upon automatic withdrawal, for non-payment of premiums required by the Consortium Agreement, the Consortium shall pay the run out of all claims for such Consortium Member provided that the Consortium has received from such Consortium Member all outstanding and unpaid premiums and other amounts and the withdrawal fee equal to two months' premiums at the Consortium Member's current rates. Any Consortium Member which withdraws from the Consortium pursuant to the Consortium Agreement shall have no claim to the Consortium's assets. Financial information for the Consortium can be obtained from the Treasurer of the Orange City School District (the Fiscal Agent) at 32000 Chagrin Blvd., Pepper Pike, Ohio 44124.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

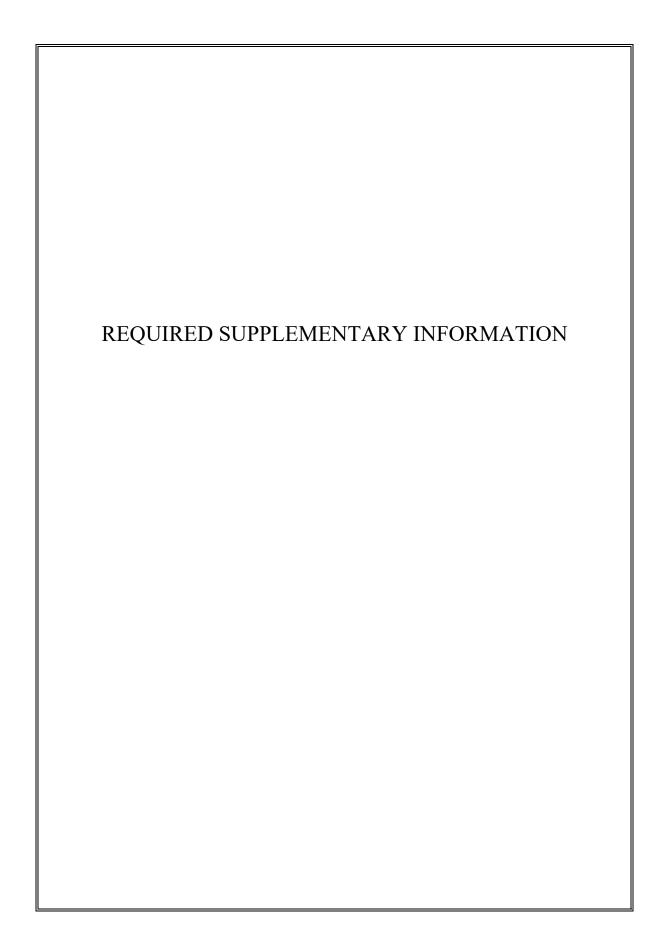
NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Oberlin entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District property taxes were reduced by \$16,018 during fiscal year 2018.

NOTE 22 – SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 23, 2018, the Oberlin City Schools Board of Education passed a resolution stating the intent to cancel collection of 1.0 mill of the existing 2.0 mill permanent improvement tax levy after collection year 2018, if the issuance of school improvement bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,760,000 was approved by the voters of the District on the November 6, 2018 election. The school improvement bond levy was approved by voters on November 6, 2018, therefore the District will cancel collection of 1.0 mill of the existing 2.0 mill permanent improvement tax levy beginning January, 2019. An annual majority vote of the Board of Education will be needed to cancel collection of 1.0 mill of the existing 2.0 mill permanent improvement tax levy until the renewal of the permanent improvement levy. The levy approved on November 6, 2018 is for 4.8 mills.





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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018			2017		2016		2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06706640%		0.06724860%		(0.06892230%	(0.07237200%	(0.07237200%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,007,069	\$	4,921,977	\$	3,932,773	\$	3,662,706	\$	4,303,731
District's covered payroll	\$	2,091,757	\$	2,146,543	\$	2,075,425	\$	2,095,924	\$	1,845,246
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		191.56%		229.30%		189.49%		174.75%		233.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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.

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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.05555675%		0.05711668%			0.05738880%		0.05982567%		0.05982567%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,197,625	\$	19,118,674	\$	15,860,608	\$	14,551,673	\$	17,333,858	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,068,471	\$	6,007,143	\$	6,029,221	\$	6,236,246	\$	6,208,177	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		217.48%		318.27%		263.06%		233.34%		279.21%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

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.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018			2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	279,407	\$	292,846	\$ 300,516	\$	273,541
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(279,407)		(292,846)	(300,516)		(273,541)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,069,681	\$	2,091,757	\$ 2,146,543	\$	2,075,425
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		14.00%	14.00%		13.18%

2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 290,495	\$ 255,382	\$ 236,940	\$ 220,276	\$ 242,832	\$ 174,933
 (290,495)	 (255,382)	 (236,940)	 (220,276)	 (242,832)	 (174,933)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 2,095,924	\$ 1,845,246	\$ 1,761,636	\$ 1,752,395	\$ 1,793,442	\$ 1,777,774
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018			2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	910,898	\$	849,586	\$ 841,000	\$	844,091
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(910,898)		(849,586)	 (841,000)		(844,091)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,506,414	\$	6,068,471	\$ 6,007,143	\$	6,029,221
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011		2010	 2009
\$ 810,712	\$ 807,063	\$ 789,195	\$ 826,412	\$	810,342	\$ 820,223
 (810,712)	 (807,063)	 (789,195)	 (826,412)	_	(810,342)	 (820,223)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 6,236,246	\$ 6,208,177	\$ 6,070,731	\$ 6,357,015	\$	6,233,400	\$ 6,309,408
13.00%	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 TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.06758450%	().06780496%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,813,790	\$	1,932,692
District's covered payroll	\$	2,091,757	\$	2,146,543
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		86.71%		90.04%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		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 STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.05555675%	(0.05711668%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,167,619	\$	3,054,615
District's covered payroll	\$	6,068,471	\$	6,007,143
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.72%		50.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$	43,703	\$	34,650	\$	32,833	\$ 17,018
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(43,703)		(34,650)		(32,833)	 (17,018)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$
District's covered payroll	\$	2,069,681	\$	2,091,757	\$	2,146,543	\$ 2,075,425
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.11%		1.66%		1.53%	0.82%

2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 34,655	\$ 37,013	\$ 36,259	\$ 51,464	\$ 37,071	\$ 73,955
 (34,655)	 (37,013)	 (36,259)	 (51,464)	(37,071)	(73,955)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 2,095,924	\$ 1,845,246	\$ 1,761,636	\$ 1,752,395	\$ 1,793,442	\$ 1,777,774
1.65%	2.01%	2.06%	2.94%	2.07%	4.16%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018			2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		<u>-</u>			<u>-</u>		<u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,506,414	\$	6,068,471	\$ 6,007,143	\$	6,029,221
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%

 2014	2013	 2012	2 2011		2010		2009	
\$ 63,553	\$ 62,082	\$ 60,707	\$	63,570	\$	62,334	\$	63,094
 (63,553)	 (62,082)	 (60,707)		(63,570)		(62,334)		(63,094)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
\$ 6,236,246	\$ 6,208,177	\$ 6,070,731	\$	6,357,015	\$	6,233,400	\$	6,309,408
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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 change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

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 year 2018.

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.

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.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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 reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts 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.

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.



OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Child Nutrition Grant Cluster: (D) School Breakfast Program	10.553	2018	\$ 85,715
(D) National School Lunch Program(C) National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555 10.555	2018 2018	213,624 30,326
Total National School Lunch Program			243,950
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Grant Cluster			329,665
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010	2017 2018	43,687 177,393
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			221,080
Special Education Grant Cluster: Special Education_Grants to States Special Education_Grants to States	84.027 84.027	2017 2018	36,759 193,660
Total Special Education _Grants to States			230,419
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2018	3,828
Total Special Education Grant Cluster			234,247
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367 84.367	2017 2018	5,577 29,487
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			35,064
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2018	7,511
Total U.S. Department of Education			497,902
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 827,567

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- (A) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2018.
- (B) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Oberlin City School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Oberlin City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Oberlin City School District.
- (C) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- (D) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (E) CFR 200.414 allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate.





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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

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, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Oberlin City School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2018, wherein we noted as discussed in Note 3, the Oberlin City School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

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 Oberlin City School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Oberlin City School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

December 4, 2018



Julian & Grube, Inc.

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333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Oberlin City School District's compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the Oberlin City School District's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Oberlin City School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Oberlin City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 4, 2018

Julian & Sube, the.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS			
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR \$200.516(a)?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Special Education Cluster	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes	

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LORAIN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 14, 2019