



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2019**

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STARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2019**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the 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 10, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

December 10, 2019

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Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

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

Financial Highlights

Key Financial Highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The School District changed to a new accounting software system during fiscal year 2019. The new system was used for non-payroll transactions starting July 1, 2018. The payroll side began use on January 1, 2019.
- Calendar year 2018 was a reappraisal year for Stark County. The School District's assessed valuation saw an increase of nearly 10 percent as a result of the reappraisal. The School District began to realize an increase in property tax revenue in fiscal year 2019 related to collections on the School District's inside millage of 5.0 mills.
- Due to House Bill 920, the School District had previously not realized increases in voted millage except as a result of new construction. However, the 2018 reappraisal discussed previously reduced the School District's effective millage to below the 20 mill floor. As a result, the School District began to receive a small portion of inflationary increase collected on voted millage beginning in fiscal year 2019.
- During fiscal year 2019, a group of community members, through a local foundation, funded an update to the School District's baseball and softball complex. The update was estimated at nearly \$290,000 and included turf, new netting/backstops, and new scoreboards.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes pertaining to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand the Louisville City School District as a financial whole, or complete operating entity.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate and 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 School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Louisville City School District, the general fund and the bond retirement debt service fund are the most significant funds.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains all the funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The statement of net position and statement of activities answer

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in that net position. The amount of net position, the difference between all other elements in the statement of net position, is one measure of the School District's financial health, or financial position. The change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. Assessing the overall health of the School District involves many factors. Non-financial factors may include the School District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and willingness of the community to support the School District. On the other hand, financial factors may include the School District's financial position, liquidity and solvency and fiscal capacity.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, all of the School District's non-fiduciary activities are classified as governmental. All of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of food service, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement debt service fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the School District's programs. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

The School District as a Whole

You may recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$20,058,424	\$19,221,294	\$837,130
Capital Assets, Net	61,207,980	62,905,048	(1,697,068)
Net OPEB Asset	1,686,312	0	1,686,312
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>82,952,716</u>	<u>82,126,342</u>	<u>826,374</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	1,164,460	1,252,670	(88,210)
Pension	7,576,037	9,380,870	(1,804,833)
OPEB	407,239	320,795	86,444
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>9,147,736</u>	<u>10,954,335</u>	<u>(1,806,599)</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	3,515,942	3,656,943	141,001
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	1,407,308	1,389,070	(18,238)
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	29,811,952	31,674,189	1,862,237
Net OPEB Liability	3,322,309	7,212,260	3,889,951
Other Amounts	25,911,429	27,056,009	1,144,580
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>63,968,940</u>	<u>70,988,471</u>	<u>7,019,531</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	10,711,349	10,617,850	(93,499)
Pension	3,631,906	3,657,525	25,619
OPEB	3,335,127	1,370,519	(1,964,608)
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>17,678,382</u>	<u>15,645,894</u>	<u>(2,032,488)</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	37,294,094	38,583,750	(1,289,656)
Restricted	2,103,252	1,828,642	274,610
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(28,944,216)	(33,966,080)	5,021,864
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$10,453,130</u>	<u>\$6,446,312</u>	<u>\$4,006,818</u>

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
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The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the “employment exchange” – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange; however, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these 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.

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 previously, 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 liabilities section of the statement of net position.

Overall, the position of the School District improved, as evidenced by the increase in net position. This is largely because of an increase to unrestricted net position, resulting mostly from a decrease in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities and an increase in the net OPEB asset.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. The most significant portions of the general revenue are grants and entitlements, which is primarily State foundation funding and local property tax. The remaining revenue was program revenues, which consist of charges for services provided by the School District, State and Federal grants, and contributions for capital improvement.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,690,824	\$2,367,257	\$323,567
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	3,603,231	3,439,508	163,723
Capital Grants and Contributions	336,375	18,280	318,095
Total Program Revenues	\$6,630,430	\$5,825,045	\$805,385

(continued)

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities (continued)

	2019	2018	Change
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	\$10,925,485	\$10,755,537	\$169,948
Grants and Entitlements	15,174,470	15,089,538	84,932
Unrestricted Contributions	3,300	1,850	1,450
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	28,533	0	28,533
Investment Earnings	218,358	85,568	132,790
Miscellaneous	126,397	209,457	(83,060)
Total General Revenues	<u>26,476,543</u>	<u>26,141,950</u>	<u>334,593</u>
Total Revenues	<u>33,106,973</u>	<u>31,966,995</u>	<u>1,139,978</u>
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	9,054,858	3,065,095	(5,989,763)
Special	3,328,988	1,565,499	(1,763,489)
Vocational	280,480	80,001	(200,479)
Student Intervention Services	1,831,701	1,689,324	(142,377)
Support Services:			
Pupils	1,152,459	407,501	(744,958)
Instructional Staff	1,392,364	985,874	(406,490)
Board of Education	82,104	85,018	2,914
Administration	2,011,776	1,398,053	(613,723)
Fiscal	670,540	639,636	(30,904)
Business	39,051	42,481	3,430
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,702,300	3,573,975	(128,325)
Pupil Transportation	1,552,310	1,185,070	(367,240)
Central	132,679	135,189	2,510
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,646,464	1,473,496	(172,968)
Extracurricular Activities	1,151,427	1,246,680	95,253
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,070,654	1,471,815	401,161
Total Program Expenses	<u>29,100,155</u>	<u>19,044,707</u>	<u>(10,055,448)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	4,006,818	12,922,288	(8,915,470)
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>6,446,312</u>	<u>(6,475,976)</u>	<u>12,922,288</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$10,453,130</u>	<u>\$6,446,312</u>	<u>\$4,006,818</u>

The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from \$3,782,878 in fiscal year 2017 to a negative pension expense of \$10,442,482 for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal year 2019, pension expense increased to \$2,163,487, closer to the 2017 pension expense amount.

Program revenues also increased across the board. Charges for services and sales increased primarily due to increases in tuition and fees related to State foundation adjustments. Operating grants, contributions, and interest increased primarily due to increases in intergovernmental grants from the Ohio Department of Education. Capital grants and contributions increased due to the donation of baseball stadium improvements during the fiscal year.

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

Governmental Activities

The School District has carefully planned its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses over the next five years. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs. Property taxes increased from the prior fiscal year. This was due to an increase in assessed values of property within the School District.

The majority of the School District's expenses are for instruction. Additional supporting services for pupils, staff, administration, operation and maintenance of plant, and pupil transportation are the next largest area of expenses. The remaining amount of program expenses are to facilitate other obligations of the School District such as interest and fiscal charges, the food service program and numerous extracurricular activities.

The statement of activities shows the total net cost of program services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services for governmental activities and the net cost of those services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$9,054,858	\$8,364,890	\$3,065,095	\$2,492,478
Special	3,328,988	709,361	1,565,499	(911,682)
Vocational	280,480	151,746	80,001	(46,074)
Student Intervention Services	1,831,701	1,750,450	1,689,324	1,622,149
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,152,459	1,059,369	407,501	343,631
Instructional Staff	1,392,364	1,330,392	985,874	942,304
Board of Education	82,104	78,462	85,018	81,686
Administration	2,011,776	1,881,116	1,398,053	1,282,779
Fiscal	670,540	642,459	639,636	615,093
Business	39,051	37,319	42,481	40,816
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,702,300	3,535,051	3,573,975	3,463,613
Pupil Transportation	1,552,310	1,491,448	1,185,070	1,129,346
Central	132,679	126,794	135,189	129,892
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,646,464	140,924	1,473,496	(73,824)
Extracurricular Activities	1,151,427	99,290	1,246,680	635,640
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,070,654	1,070,654	1,471,815	1,471,815
Total	\$29,100,155	\$22,469,725	\$19,044,707	\$13,219,662

As one can see, the vast majority of program expenses are not covered by program revenues. Instead, the reliance upon general revenues, including local tax revenues and grants and entitlements for governmental activities, is crucial.

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

School District's Funds

Information regarding the School District's major funds can be found beginning on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Total governmental funds had revenues outpacing expenditures. The general fund balance increase was largely due to increased property tax revenues. The bond retirement fund balance decrease was due to an increase in debt retirement expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget numerous times, none significant. The School District uses an operational unit budget process and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control expenditures but provide flexibility for program based decision and management.

For the general fund, the final budget basis estimated revenue was higher than the original estimate, and actual revenues were higher than the final estimates. The difference between actual and final estimated revenues is mainly due to higher than expected intergovernmental revenues. Final budget basis appropriations for expenditures also increased compared to the original estimate, and actual expenditures were lower than the final appropriations. The difference between actual expenditures and final appropriations is due to effective cost control across many program expenditure line items.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

All capital assets, except land, are reported net of depreciation. During fiscal year 2019, there was a decrease in capital assets due to annual depreciation and deletions outpacing capital outlay, which mainly consisted of improvements to the baseball field, a truck and other various equipment purchases. More detailed information is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

The 2009 school facilities bonds were issued to retire notes that were issued to construct one elementary school to replace three existing elementary schools and to do additional renovations at the Louisville High School. This local money was used in conjunction with funding from the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC). The 2011 school facilities refunding bonds and 2016 general obligation refunding bonds were both issued in subsequent years to partially refund the 2009 school facilities bonds.

During fiscal year 2019, there was a decrease in debt due to debt being paid down. More detailed information is presented in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$11,981,152 with an unvoted debt margin of \$408,765 as of June 30, 2019.

Louisville City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

Current Issues Affecting Financial Condition

In May 2013, the voters of the Louisville City School District approved a 5 year emergency operating levy for \$1,835,000, which was critically needed to support the operations of the School District. Since collection on the levy began, the School District has been able to operate on a balanced budget. In November 2017, the voters passed the renewal of the emergency operating levy for another 5 year term. Further, even with the renewal of the levy, the School District is looking at potential deficit spending within the general fund as early as fiscal year 2020. The Board has and will continue to make the necessary decisions to ensure the School District is fiscally stable and can operate efficiently. As such, a request for a new emergency operating levy was presented on the November 2019 ballot. The levy failed with 63 percent of voters voting against the additional levy.

The School District's largest revenue source is from State foundation. As such, changes in student enrollment and changes from the legislature within the constructs of the funding formula significantly affect the School District's budget overall. Through fiscal year 2017, the School District has been a formula funded district, meaning the School District received what the formula calculated; however, in fiscal year 2018, the School District moved on to the guarantee, which means the funding formula calculates less than what the School District received in the previous year. When this occurs, the State subsidizes the formula to offset the loss. The School District was once again on the guarantee for fiscal year 2019. The related concern with the current biennium budget is that the legislature approved its first set of criteria (related to student enrollment loss) that can begin reducing the amount of the guarantee. This creates risk for districts on the guarantee.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Derek Nottingham, Treasurer, at Louisville City School District, 407 East Main Street, Louisville, Ohio 44641, or email at derek.nottingham@lepapps.org.

Basic
Financial
Statements

Louisville City School District

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$7,988,152
Accounts Receivable	9,100
Accrued Interest Receivable	23,016
Intergovernmental Receivable	560,440
Inventory Held for Resale	9,347
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,928
Property Taxes Receivable	11,421,746
Prepaid Items	44,695
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	631,908
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	60,576,072
Net OPEB Asset	1,686,312
<i>Total Assets</i>	82,952,716
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	1,164,460
Pension	7,576,037
OPEB	407,239
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	9,147,736
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	89,787
Contracts Payable	16,134
Accrued Wages Payable	2,728,733
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	40,256
Intergovernmental Payable	568,881
Accrued Interest Payable	72,151
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,407,308
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	29,811,952
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 14)	3,322,309
Other Amounts	25,911,429
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	63,968,940
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	10,711,349
Pension	3,631,906
OPEB	3,335,127
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	17,678,382
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	37,294,094
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	24,526
Debt Service	1,374,212
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	450,423
District Managed Student Activities	117,961
Special Instruction	63,504
Other Purposes	72,626
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(28,944,216)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$10,453,130

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities					Governmental Activities
Instruction:					
Regular	\$9,054,858	\$678,925	\$11,043	\$0	(\$8,364,890)
Special	3,328,988	167,734	2,451,893	0	(709,361)
Vocational	280,480	15,127	113,607	0	(151,746)
Student Intervention Services	1,831,701	81,251	0	0	(1,750,450)
Support Services:					
Pupils	1,152,459	60,403	32,687	0	(1,059,369)
Instructional Staff	1,392,364	57,282	4,690	0	(1,330,392)
Board of Education	82,104	3,642	0	0	(78,462)
Administration	2,011,776	89,515	41,145	0	(1,881,116)
Fiscal	670,540	28,081	0	0	(642,459)
Business	39,051	1,732	0	0	(37,319)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,702,300	104,830	16,044	46,375	(3,535,051)
Pupil Transportation	1,552,310	60,862	0	0	(1,491,448)
Central	132,679	5,885	0	0	(126,794)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,646,464	614,835	890,705	0	(140,924)
Extracurricular Activities	1,151,427	720,720	41,417	290,000	(99,290)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,070,654	0	0	0	(1,070,654)
Totals	\$29,100,155	\$2,690,824	\$3,603,231	\$336,375	(22,469,725)
		General Revenues			
		Property Taxes Levied for:			
		General Purposes			8,815,388
		Debt Service			1,737,488
		Capital Outlay			229,304
		Classroom Facilities Maintenance			143,305
		Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs			15,174,470
		Unrestricted Contributions			3,300
		Payments in Lieu of Taxes			28,533
		Investment Earnings			218,358
		Miscellaneous			126,397
		Total General Revenues			26,476,543
		Change in Net Position			4,006,818
		<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>			<u>6,446,312</u>
		<i>Net Position End of Year</i>			<u><u>\$10,453,130</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District

*Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019*

	General	Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5,849,653	\$1,371,647	\$760,835	\$7,982,135
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,017	0	0	6,017
Accounts Receivable	4,008	0	5,092	9,100
Accrued Interest Receivable	23,016	0	0	23,016
Interfund Receivable	197,662	0	0	197,662
Intergovernmental Receivable	235,275	0	325,165	560,440
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	9,347	9,347
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	0	1,928	1,928
Prepaid Items	44,036	0	659	44,695
Taxes Receivable	9,199,897	1,837,149	384,700	11,421,746
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$15,559,564</u>	<u>\$3,208,796</u>	<u>\$1,487,726</u>	<u>\$20,256,086</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$57,237	\$0	\$32,550	\$89,787
Contracts Payable	15,974	0	160	16,134
Accrued Wages Payable	2,490,605	0	238,128	2,728,733
Interfund Payable	0	0	197,662	197,662
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	27,267	0	12,989	40,256
Intergovernmental Payable	517,196	0	51,685	568,881
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>3,108,279</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>533,174</u>	<u>3,641,453</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	8,626,375	1,724,369	360,605	10,711,349
Unavailable Revenue	614,342	77,768	272,011	964,121
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>9,240,717</u>	<u>1,802,137</u>	<u>632,616</u>	<u>11,675,470</u>
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	50,053	0	2,587	52,640
Restricted	0	1,406,659	637,800	2,044,459
Assigned	705,567	0	0	705,567
Unassigned (Deficit)	2,454,948	0	(318,451)	2,136,497
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>3,210,568</u>	<u>1,406,659</u>	<u>321,936</u>	<u>4,939,163</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$15,559,564</u>	<u>\$3,208,796</u>	<u>\$1,487,726</u>	<u>\$20,256,086</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2019*

Total Governmental Funds Balances	\$4,939,163
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	61,207,980
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:	
Delinquent Property Taxes	531,758
Intergovernmental	326,773
Tuition and Fees	105,590
Total	964,121
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(72,151)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
OSFC Bonds	(469,163)
Refunding Bonds	(25,745,202)
Deferred Charge on Refunding	1,164,460
Capital Leases	(190,971)
Compensated Absences	(913,401)
Total	(26,154,277)
The net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	
Net OPEB Asset	1,686,312
Deferred Outflows - Pension	7,576,037
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	407,239
Net Pension Liability	(29,811,952)
Net OPEB Liability	(3,322,309)
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(3,631,906)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(3,335,127)
Total	(30,431,706)
 <i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>	 \$10,453,130

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General	Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$8,821,282	\$1,747,602	\$373,874	\$10,942,758
Intergovernmental	16,203,754	271,666	2,121,802	18,597,222
Interest	217,517	0	841	218,358
Tuition and Fees	1,243,036	0	0	1,243,036
Extracurricular Activities	251,647	0	439,644	691,291
Contributions and Donations	44,445	0	77,264	121,709
Customer Sales and Services	25,213	0	614,344	639,557
Rentals	11,350	0	0	11,350
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	28,533	0	0	28,533
Miscellaneous	68,853	0	57,544	126,397
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>26,915,630</u>	<u>2,019,268</u>	<u>3,685,313</u>	<u>32,620,211</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,996,793	0	20,467	11,017,260
Special	3,089,868	0	871,856	3,961,724
Vocational	340,997	0	0	340,997
Student Intervention Services	1,831,701	0	0	1,831,701
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,371,094	0	27,290	1,398,384
Instructional Staff	1,287,850	0	115,969	1,403,819
Board of Education	82,104	0	0	82,104
Administration	2,042,805	0	177,894	2,220,699
Fiscal	628,281	28,435	6,114	662,830
Business	39,051	0	0	39,051
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,350,917	0	134,676	2,485,593
Pupil Transportation	1,367,848	0	58,140	1,425,988
Central	132,679	0	0	132,679
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	11,066	0	1,598,015	1,609,081
Extracurricular Activities	672,282	0	487,764	1,160,046
Capital Outlay	0	0	153,796	153,796
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	77,730	260,000	34,973	372,703
Interest and Fiscal Charges	7,216	868,010	523	875,749
Capital Appreciation Bonds Interest	0	945,000	0	945,000
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>26,330,282</u>	<u>2,101,445</u>	<u>3,687,477</u>	<u>32,119,204</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balances</i>	585,348	(82,177)	(2,164)	501,007
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>2,625,220</u>	<u>1,488,836</u>	<u>324,100</u>	<u>4,438,156</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u>\$3,210,568</u>	<u>\$1,406,659</u>	<u>\$321,936</u>	<u>\$4,939,163</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$501,007

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of activities are different because:*

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay expense in the current period:

Capital Outlay	369,904	
Current Year Depreciation	(2,057,634)	
Total		(1,687,730)

Governmental funds report proceeds from the sale of capital assets, while the statement of activities reports the related gain or loss on disposal. (9,338)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:

Delinquent Property Taxes	(17,273)	
Intergovernmental	108,445	
Tuition and Fees	105,590	
Total		196,762

Repayment of bond principal and capital lease is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position:

Principal Retirement	372,703	
Capital Appreciation Bonds Interest	945,000	
Total		1,317,703

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

Accrued Interest on Bonds	186,863	
Amortization of Premium	135,608	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding	(88,210)	
Bond Accretion	(429,166)	
Total		(194,905)

Compensated Absences reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 102,197

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:

Pension	2,246,510	
OPEB	96,286	
Total		2,342,796

Except for amounts reported deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities:

Pension	(2,163,487)	
OPEB	3,601,813	
Total		1,438,326

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$4,006,818

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$8,722,086	\$8,956,652	\$8,819,648	(\$137,004)
Intergovernmental	16,103,692	16,103,692	16,241,124	137,432
Interest	90,000	90,000	157,237	67,237
Tuition and Fees	1,066,658	1,066,658	1,107,054	40,396
Extracurricular Activities	90,000	90,000	87,162	(2,838)
Contributions and Donations	1,500	1,500	3,300	1,800
Customer Sales and Services	34,500	34,500	25,213	(9,287)
Rentals	5,000	5,000	11,650	6,650
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	28,533	28,533
Miscellaneous	117,550	117,550	86,527	(31,023)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>26,230,986</u>	<u>26,465,552</u>	<u>26,567,448</u>	<u>101,896</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,764,437	10,872,342	10,840,404	31,938
Special	3,124,920	3,156,245	3,119,125	37,120
Vocational	356,506	360,080	337,749	22,331
Student Intervention Services	1,967,155	1,986,874	1,986,840	34
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,435,456	1,449,846	1,434,284	15,562
Instructional Staff	1,350,892	1,364,434	1,331,916	32,518
Board of Education	98,447	99,434	98,165	1,269
Administration	1,860,958	1,879,613	1,870,103	9,510
Fiscal	686,553	693,435	653,551	39,884
Business	44,817	45,266	40,767	4,499
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,398,436	2,422,479	2,377,055	45,424
Pupil Transportation	1,379,063	1,393,739	1,378,349	15,390
Central	146,082	147,546	147,488	58
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	11,944	12,064	12,063	1
Extracurricular Activities	659,529	666,141	665,805	336
Capital Outlay	15,225	15,378	1,500	13,878
Debt Service:				
Principal	77,730	77,730	77,730	0
Interest	7,216	7,216	7,216	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>26,385,366</u>	<u>26,649,862</u>	<u>26,380,110</u>	<u>269,752</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(154,380)</u>	<u>(184,310)</u>	<u>187,338</u>	<u>371,648</u>
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers Out	(34,652)	(34,999)	(19,100)	15,899
Advances Out	(175,737)	(177,499)	(177,499)	0
<i>Total Other Financing Uses</i>	<u>(210,389)</u>	<u>(212,498)</u>	<u>(196,599)</u>	<u>15,899</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(364,769)	(396,808)	(9,261)	387,547
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	4,881,580	4,881,580	4,881,580	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	434,741	434,741	434,741	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$4,951,552</u>	<u>\$4,919,513</u>	<u>\$5,307,060</u>	<u>\$387,547</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
June 30, 2019

Assets

Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u><u>\$100,378</u></u>
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Liabilities

Due to Students	<u><u>\$100,378</u></u>
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See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Louisville City School District (the “School District”) is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected Board of Education (the “Board”) form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and Federal guidelines.

The School District is located in Stark County and encompasses the entire City of Louisville, and a portion of Nimishillen Township. The School District has 4 instructional facilities, 1 bus garage, and 1 administrative facility, staffed by 149 classified employees and 178 certificated employees who provide services to 2,925 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

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

Non-Public Schools Within the School District boundaries, St. Thomas Aquinas High School and St. Louis Elementary are operated as non-public schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the non-public schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the non-public schools. These transactions are reported in a special revenue fund as a governmental activity of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burden on, the primary government. The School District has no component units.

The School District is associated with the Stark County Schools Council of Government Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, an insurance purchasing pool; Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, the R.G. Drage Career Center and the Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council, jointly governed organizations; and the Louisville Public Library, a related organization. These organizations are presented in Notes 18, 19 and 20 to the basic financial statements.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The School District, however, has no business-type activities.

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

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

Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. The School District has two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

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

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

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

Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund The bond retirement debt service fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of property tax revenue restricted for the payment of general obligation bonds.

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

Fiduciary Fund Type 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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

Measurement Focus

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

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

Basis of Accounting

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

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7). 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 School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension, and OPEB plans. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 13 and 14.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and tuition and fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 17. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Notes 13 and 14).

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to federal home loan mortgage corporation notes, federal national mortgage association notes, federal farm credit bureau notes, and negotiable certificates of deposit reported at fair value, commercial paper reported at amortized cost, money market funds reported at cost, and STAR Ohio. The School District's commercial paper is measured at amortized cost as it is a highly liquid debt instrument with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of less than one year.

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

For the fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates; however, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to \$100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$217,517, of which \$57,451 was assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature of normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or the laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets on the balance sheet represent cash and cash equivalents for unclaimed monies.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventories consist of donated and purchased food and supplies held for resale, and supplies held for consumption. Inventory is recorded at entitlement value for commodities.

Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received.

The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	10 - 20 years
Vehicles	15 years

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District had identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees within three years of retirement.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account “Matured Compensated Absences Payable” in the fund from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave is paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds; however, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Net pension/OPEB liabilities should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plans' fiduciary net position are not sufficient for payment of those benefits. Bonds and capital leases are recognized as liabilities on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Internal Activity

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

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

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance includes the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These assigned balances are established by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or by State statute. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balances for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The School District Board of Education has also assigned fund balance to cover a gap between fiscal year 2020’s estimated revenue and appropriated budget and for public school support, rotary, adult education, and summer school.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in the statement of net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include class size reduction, auxiliary services and other grants.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Estimates

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

Budgetary Data

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

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

Deferred Charge on Refunding

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on the refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

Bond Premiums

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized for the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On governmental fund statements, bond premiums are received in the year the bonds are issued.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* and Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*.

For fiscal year 2019, the School District also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-2*. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Investments are reported at cost (budget basis) rather than fair value (GAAP basis).
3. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
4. Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
5. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the uniform school supplies, public school support, rotary and summer school funds are reclassified to the general fund for GAAP reporting.
6. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	\$585,348
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(674,136)
Beginning Fair Value Adjustments for Investments	(30,655)
Ending Fair Value Adjustments for Investments	(13,725)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	15,547
Advances Out	(177,499)
Perspective Differences:	
Uniform School Supplies	294,708
Public School Support	393,564
Rotary	22,135
Summer School	6,529
Encumbrances	<u>(431,077)</u>
Budget Basis	<u><u>(\$9,261)</u></u>

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

Protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institution's 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.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other 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, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed previously provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Investments

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

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Fair Value:				
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	\$574,990	Less than two years	AA+	12.12 %
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	39,772	Less than two years	AA+	0.84
Federal Farm Credit Bureau Notes	239,669	Less than three years	AA+	5.05
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,848,355	Less than four years	N/A	38.96
Amortized Cost:				
Commercial Paper	895,835	Less than one year	A-1	18.88
Cost:				
Money Market Funds	89,457	1 Day	N/A	1.89
Net Asset Value Per Share:				
STAR Ohio	<u>1,055,813</u>	53.3 Days	AAAm	<u>22.26</u>
Total Investments	<u><u>\$4,743,891</u></u>			<u><u>100.00 %</u></u>

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The preceding chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. All of the School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The School District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 6 – Fund Balance

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Nonspendable:</i>				
Inventory	\$0	\$0	\$2,587	\$2,587
Prepaid Items	44,036	0	0	44,036
Unclaimed Monies	6,017	0	0	6,017
<i>Total Nonspendable</i>	50,053	0	2,587	52,640
<i>Restricted for:</i>				
Capital Improvements	0	0	13,152	13,152
Debt Service Payments	0	1,406,659	0	1,406,659
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	443,316	443,316
District Managed Student Activities	0	0	117,928	117,928
Other Purposes	0	0	63,404	63,404
<i>Total Restricted</i>	0	1,406,659	637,800	2,044,459
<i>Assigned to:</i>				
Fiscal Year 2020 Operations	229,592	0	0	229,592
Public School Support	86,121	0	0	86,121
Rotary	12,959	0	0	12,959
Adult Education	3,663	0	0	3,663
Summer School	15,119	0	0	15,119
Purchases on Order:				
Instruction	218,517	0	0	218,517
Support Services	138,354	0	0	138,354
Non-Instructional Services	1,242	0	0	1,242
<i>Total Assigned</i>	705,567	0	0	705,567
<i>Unassigned (Deficit)</i>	2,454,948	0	(318,451)	2,136,497
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	\$3,210,568	\$1,406,659	\$321,936	\$4,939,163

Note 7 – Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District’s fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School 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 and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected in calendar year 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Stark County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the county by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was \$138,013 in the general fund, \$35,012 in the bond retirement debt service fund, \$3,455 in the permanent improvements capital projects fund, and \$2,159 in the classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was \$136,379 in the general fund, \$27,983 in the bond retirement debt service fund, \$3,835 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund, and \$2,397 in the classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund. The difference is in the timing and collection by the County Auditor.

On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

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

	2018 Second- Half Collections		2019 First- Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	\$357,262,340	96.14 %	\$393,887,200	96.36 %
Public Utility Personal	14,355,710	3.86	14,877,890	3.64
Total	<u>\$371,618,050</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$408,765,090</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$58.70		\$58.20	

During fiscal year 2019, property values increased in the School District. This caused the tax rate to decrease so that the emergency and bond levies would meet their collection amounts.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 8 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts (rent and student fees), interest and intergovernmental grants. 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. All receivables except for a portion of the delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Title VI-B Grant	\$194,134
School Foundation Adjustments	106,194
Title I Grant	77,788
Bureau of Workers' Compensation Reimbursement	76,827
Medicaid Reimbursement	55,838
Title II-A Grant	17,543
Title IV-A Grant	14,279
Ohio High School Athletics Association	10,528
IDEA Early Childhood Grant	4,832
Miscellaneous Local Grant	2,477
Total Governmental Activities	\$560,440

Note 9 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$631,908	\$0	\$0	\$631,908
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	80,359,352	290,000	0	80,649,352
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5,231,145	53,250	(13,500)	5,270,895
Vehicles	1,540,301	26,654	(177,336)	1,389,619
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	87,130,798	369,904	(190,836)	87,309,866
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(19,784,645)	(1,862,195)	0	(21,646,840)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(4,403,670)	(110,029)	4,162	(4,509,537)
Vehicles	(669,343)	(85,410)	177,336	(577,417)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(24,857,658)	(2,057,634) *	181,498	(26,733,794)
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	62,273,140	(1,687,730)	(9,338)	60,576,072
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$62,905,048	(\$1,687,730)	(\$9,338)	\$61,207,980

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* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$617,327
Special	42,869
Vocational	7,813
Support Services:	
Pupils	28,905
Instructional Staff	18,195
Administration	33,074
Fiscal	630
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,154,350
Pupil Transportation	86,100
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	53,574
Extracurricular Activities	14,797
Total Depreciation Expense	<u><u>\$2,057,634</u></u>

Note 10 – Capital Leases

In prior fiscal years, the School District entered into lease agreements for school buses. These lease obligations meet the criteria of a capital lease and have been recorded on the government-wide statements. The payments for these capital leases are shown on a GAAP basis as debt service expenditures in the general fund and the nonmajor permanent improvement capital projects fund.

	<u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>
Asset:	
Vehicles	\$646,627
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(151,973)</u>
Current Book Value	<u><u>\$494,654</u></u>

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and present value of the minimum lease payments:

	<u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>
2020	\$84,946
2021	84,946
2022	<u>28,314</u>
Total Minimum Lease Payment	198,206
Less: Amount Representing Interest	<u>(7,235)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u><u>\$190,971</u></u>

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
2009 School Facilities Commission Bonds (2.00%-5.00%):					
Serial Bonds	\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$0	\$0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	30,000	0	0	30,000	10,000
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	297,402	103,697	0	401,099	210,000
Premium	50,753	0	12,689	38,064	0
Total 2009 School Facilities Commission Bonds	488,155	103,697	122,689	469,163	220,000
2011 Ohio School Facilities Commission Refunding Bonds (0.70%-4.00%):					
Serial Bonds	12,155,000	0	0	12,155,000	0
Term Bonds	4,240,000	0	0	4,240,000	0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	275,000	0	150,000	125,000	125,000
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	1,507,358	325,469	945,000	887,827	887,827
Premium	770,058	0	66,961	703,097	0
Total 2011 Ohio School Facilities Commission Refunding Bonds	18,947,416	325,469	1,161,961	18,110,924	1,012,827
2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2.00%-4.00%):					
Serial Bonds	6,655,000	0	0	6,655,000	0
Premium	1,035,236	0	55,958	979,278	0
Total 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds	7,690,236	0	55,958	7,634,278	0
<i>Total General Obligation Bonds</i>	<u>27,125,807</u>	<u>429,166</u>	<u>1,340,608</u>	<u>26,214,365</u>	<u>1,232,827</u>
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	6,896,037	0	158,479	6,737,558	0
STRS	24,778,152	0	1,703,758	23,074,394	0
Total Net Pension Liability	31,674,189	0	1,862,237	29,811,952	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
SERS	3,142,619	179,690	0	3,322,309	0
STRS	4,069,641	0	4,069,641	0	0
Total OPEB Liability	7,212,260	179,690	4,069,641	3,322,309	0
Capital Leases	303,674	0	112,703	190,971	80,156
Compensated Absences	1,015,598	15,760	117,957	913,401	94,325
<i>Total Other Long-Term Obligations</i>	<u>40,205,721</u>	<u>195,450</u>	<u>6,162,538</u>	<u>34,238,633</u>	<u>174,481</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>\$67,331,528</u>	<u>\$624,616</u>	<u>\$7,503,146</u>	<u>\$60,452,998</u>	<u>\$1,407,308</u>

On August 27, 2009, the School District issued \$8,500,000 in Ohio School Facilities Commission bonds which included serial, term and capital appreciation bonds in the amounts of \$2,660,000, \$5,810,000 and \$30,000, respectively. The bonds were issued to construct one elementary school, to replace three existing elementary schools, and to do additional renovations at the Louisville High School. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 2 to 5 percent for a 27 year period with a maturity date at December 1, 2036.

The capital appreciation bonds remained outstanding at June 30, 2019. Interest on the capital appreciation bonds will be accreted annually until the point of maturity of the capital appreciation bonds which is 2020 through 2022.

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The final maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$590,000. The accretion recorded for 2019 was \$103,697, for a total outstanding bond liability of \$431,099.

On December 2, 2010, the School District issued \$21,970,000 in general obligation bonds to refund a portion of the Ohio School Facilities Commission general obligation serial bonds in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds included serial, term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$17,455,000, \$4,240,000 and \$275,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2029. The final maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$1,120,000. The accretion recorded for fiscal year 2019 was \$325,469 for a total outstanding bond liability of \$1,012,827.

The bonds were sold at a premium of \$1,272,270. Net proceeds of \$22,999,308 were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. On June 30, 2019, \$17,520,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

The Ohio School Facilities Commission Refunding term bonds maturing on December 1, 2029 are subject to mandatory sinking fund. The mandatory redemption is to occur in December 2028 (with the remaining principal amount of \$2,185,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2029) at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, according to the following schedule:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2028	\$2,055,000

On May 12, 2016, the School District issued \$6,840,000 in refunding serial general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the 2009 school facilities bonds to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds were issued for a 21 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2036. The proceeds of the new bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. At June 30, 2019, \$6,980,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

The school facilities bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension and OPEB liabilities; however, employer pension contributions are made from the general fund and food service, title VI-B, and title I special revenue funds. For additional information related to the net pension and OPEB liabilities, see Notes 13 and 14, respectively. Compensated absences are to be paid from the general fund and food service, title VI-B, title I, and preschool grant special revenue funds. Capital leases will be paid from the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

The overall debt margin of the School District as of June 30, 2019, was \$11,981,152 with an unvoted debt margin of \$408,765.

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

	General Obligation Bonds					
	Serial		Term		Capital Appreciation	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$0	\$865,810	\$0	\$0	\$135,000	\$1,205,000
2021	1,150,000	848,560	0	0	10,000	205,000
2022	1,270,000	810,990	0	0	10,000	145,000
2023	1,575,000	762,770	0	0	0	0
2024	1,660,000	704,810	0	0	0	0
2025-2029	8,295,000	2,335,207	2,055,000	128,500	0	0
2030-2034	2,775,000	720,300	2,185,000	43,700	0	0
2035-2037	2,085,000	127,100	0	0	0	0
Total	\$18,810,000	\$7,175,547	\$4,240,000	\$172,200	\$155,000	\$1,555,000

Note 12 – Tax Abatements

School District property taxes were reduced by \$42,715 for fiscal year 2019 under enterprise zone agreements entered into by Nimishillen Township.

Note 13 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

The net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) represent the School District’s proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan’s collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) calculations are 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 School District’s obligation for these liabilities to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the School District does receive the benefit of employees’ services in exchange for compensation, including pension and OPEB.

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

The proportionate share of each plan’s unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset*, long-term *net pension liability*, or long-term *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)

Plan Description – School 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.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018 is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is

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added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$552,802 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$70,867 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS, 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 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of-living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with 5 years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be 5 years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit 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 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and

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contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent, and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,693,708 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$308,035 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Prior Measurement Date	0.11541910%	0.10430616%	
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.11764170%</u>	<u>0.10494202%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00222260%</u>	<u>0.00063586%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,737,558	\$23,074,394	\$29,811,952
Pension Expense	\$579,011	\$1,584,476	\$2,163,487

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$369,513	\$532,628	\$902,141
Changes of assumptions	152,148	4,089,217	4,241,365
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	109,786	76,235	186,021
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>552,802</u>	<u>1,693,708</u>	<u>2,246,510</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$1,184,249</u>	<u>\$6,391,788</u>	<u>\$7,576,037</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$150,690	\$150,690
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	186,677	1,399,206	1,585,883
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>168,443</u>	<u>1,726,890</u>	<u>1,895,333</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$355,120</u>	<u>\$3,276,786</u>	<u>\$3,631,906</u>

\$2,246,510 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$482,576	\$1,346,917	\$1,829,493
2021	72,111	759,544	831,655
2022	(221,109)	(402,470)	(623,579)
2023	<u>(57,251)</u>	<u>(282,697)</u>	<u>(339,948)</u>
Total	<u>\$276,327</u>	<u>\$1,421,294</u>	<u>\$1,697,621</u>

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.

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

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

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

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

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 %	

Louisville City School District
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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 earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members; therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$9,490,359	\$6,737,558	\$4,429,519

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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

* 10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and do 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, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018; therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$33,697,115	\$23,074,394	\$14,083,702

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Note 14 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 13 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description – The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides health care 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 2019, 0.5 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, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 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 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$75,812.

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 School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$96,286 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$78,437 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (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 postemployment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to postemployment health care.

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

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Prior Measurement Date	0.11709860%	0.10430616%	
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.11975430%</u>	<u>0.10494202%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00265570%</u>	<u>0.00063586%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	\$3,322,309	\$0	\$3,322,309
Net OPEB Asset	\$0	\$1,686,312	\$1,686,312
OPEB Expense	\$123,962	(\$3,725,775)	(\$3,601,813)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$54,232	\$196,964	\$251,196
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	37,098	22,659	59,757
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>96,286</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>96,286</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u><u>\$187,616</u></u>	<u><u>\$219,623</u></u>	<u><u>\$407,239</u></u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$98,250	\$98,250
Changes of assumptions	298,485	2,297,732	2,596,217
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	4,984	192,648	197,632
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>83,108</u>	<u>359,920</u>	<u>443,028</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u><u>\$386,577</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,948,550</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,335,127</u></u>

\$96,286 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	(\$161,841)	(\$496,407)	(\$658,248)
2021	(123,986)	(496,407)	(620,393)
2022	(4,119)	(496,408)	(500,527)
2023	(1,997)	(452,657)	(454,654)
2024	(2,343)	(437,306)	(439,649)
Thereafter	<u>(961)</u>	<u>(349,742)</u>	<u>(350,703)</u>
Total	<u><u>(\$295,247)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$2,728,927)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$3,024,174)</u></u>

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.

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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, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented as follows:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Medical Trend Assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015 and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return 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.

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The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan (see Note 13).

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 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 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$4,031,359	\$3,322,309	\$2,760,872

	1% Decrease (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.25% decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,680,493	\$3,322,309	\$4,172,186

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Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation are presented as follows:

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends:	
Medical:	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug:	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020; however, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan (see Note 13).

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended 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 continues to

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allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. 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.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,445,327	\$1,686,312	\$1,888,847

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,877,414	\$1,686,312	\$1,492,231

Note 15 – Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible employees earn three days of personal leave per year, which may not be accumulated. Full-time classified employees earn five to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service; part-time 12-month employees earn vacation on a prorated basis. Accumulated vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated with a maximum of 325 days for certified employees, 326 days for classified employees and unlimited for administrators. Upon retirement of a classified employee, payment is made for one-fourth of total sick leave accumulation, for a maximum payment of 79 days. Upon retirement of a certified employee, payment is made for one-fourth of accumulated but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 76 days. Upon retirement of administrators, payment is made for one-fourth of total sick leave accumulation, for limited amounts of days for various contracts. Employees receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

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Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance through Consumer's Life, to eligible employees.

Longevity

The Board pays a longevity allowance to classified personnel at 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, 27 years, and 30 years of continuous service in the School District. The allowance amount is based on contract length, and is described in the negotiated agreement.

Insurance Benefits

The School District also provides medical/surgical insurance, prescription drug, vision and dental insurance through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments to all eligible employees. Employees have the option of choosing a traditional comprehensive plan with 80 percent co-payment of major medical expenses after deductibles or a Preferred Provider Organization (Medical Mutual or Aultcare) plan with a 90 percent co-pay of major medical expenses after deductibles.

Note 16 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Ohio Casualty Insurance for the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Liability	\$1,000,000/\$2,000,000	\$0
School Leaders Errors/Omissions	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Sexual Misconduct/Molestation	1,000,000/1,000,000	0
Employers Stop Gap Liability	1,000,000/2,000,000	0
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000	1,000
Excess Liability/Umbrella	10,000,000/10,000,000	0
Fleet Insurance	1,000,000 liability	250/500
Property Insurance	102,646,228	5,000
Inland Marine	2,624,313	500
Crime	100,000	1,000
Employee Dishonesty	50,000	1,000
Coverage According to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002 and 2005	N/A	N/A

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

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Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in a workers compensation program jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA), known as SchoolComp. CompManagement, Incorporated (CMI) is the program's third party administrator. SchoolComp serves to group its members' risks for the purpose of obtaining a favorable experience rating to determine its premium liability to the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (OBWC) and the Ohio Workers' Compensation Fund. This may be accomplished through participation in a group rating program or through group retrospective rating. The School District has chosen to participate in the group rating program for fiscal year 2019. Participation in SchoolComp is restricted to members who meet enrollment criteria and are jointly in good standing with OASBO and OSBA. OASBO and OSBA are certified sponsors recognized by OBWC.

Note 17 – Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital Acquisition
Set-aside Balances as of June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	516,630
Current Year Offsets	(374,492)
Qualifying Disbursements	(222,547)
Totals	(\$80,409)
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	\$0
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$0

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements and offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital acquisition set-aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years. This negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future years.

Note 18 – Insurance Purchasing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Government Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program has created a group insurance pool for the purpose of creating a group rating plan for workers' compensation. The governing body is comprised of the superintendents and representatives who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

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The intent of the pool is to achieve a reduced rate for the School District by the group with other members of the group. The injury claim history of all participating members is used to calculate a common rate for the group. An annual fee is paid to Comp Management, Inc. to administer the group and to manage any injury claims. Premium savings created by the group are prorated to each member entity annually based on the percentage created by comparing its payroll to the total payroll of the group.

Note 19 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium The Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes made up of public school districts and educational service centers from Stark, Portage, and Carroll Counties. The primary function of SPARCC is to provide data processing services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, inventory control and payroll services. Other areas of service provided by SPARCC include student scheduling, registration, grade reporting, and test scoring. Each member district pays an annual fee for the services provided by SPARCC.

SPARCC is governed by a board of directors comprised of each Superintendent within SPARCC. The Stark County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent of SPARCC and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The Board exercises total control over the operations of SPARCC including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Louisville City School District paid \$137,169 to SPARCC during fiscal year 2019 for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, 6057 Strip Ave. NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

R.G. Drage Career Center The Stark County Area Vocational School (R.G. Drage) is a joint vocational school which is a jointly governed organization among six school districts. It is operated under the direction of a seven member Board consisting of one representative from each of the six participating school district's boards and one board member that rotates from each participating district. The Board exercises total control over the operations of R.G. Drage including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. R.G. Drage offers vocational education. The Board has its own budgeting and taxing authority. The School District did not pay R.G. Drage for services during fiscal year 2019. Financial information can be obtained by writing the R.G. Drage Career Center, 6805 Richville Drive S.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646.

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council The Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council (TIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as an advisory council pursuant to State statutes. TIRC has 24 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, ten members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and six members appointed by boards of education located within the enterprise zones of Stark County. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The TIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority that approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council.

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Note 20 – Related Organization

The Louisville Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Louisville City School District Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the School District for operational subsidies. Although the School District serves as the taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Louisville Public Library, 700 Lincoln Avenue, Louisville, Ohio 44641.

Note 21 – Accountability

At June 30, 2019, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Other Governmental Funds:</i>	
Food Service	\$183,538
Title VI-B	71,369
Title I	45,682
Preschool Grant	3,565
Class Size Reduction	11,710

The deficit balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, rather than when accruals occur.

Note 22 – Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds; however, in the opinion of management, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School Foundation

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

Louisville City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Litigation

The School District is not party to legal proceedings.

Note 23 – Interfund Balances

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	Interfund Balances	
	June 30, 2019	
	Receivables	Payables
General	\$197,662	\$0
Other Governmental Funds:		
Food Service	0	95,000
Title VI-B	0	14,829
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	5,334
Permanent Improvement	0	82,499
Total Other Governmental Funds	0	197,662
Total Governmental Funds	\$197,662	\$197,662

The advances from the general fund to the other governmental funds were made to cover negative cash balances. The balances are anticipated to be repaid in one year.

Note 24 – Significant Commitments

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

General Fund	\$431,077
Other Governmental Funds	168,356
Total Governmental Funds	\$599,433

Required
Supplementary
Information

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
*Last Six Fiscal Years (1) **

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.11764170%	0.11541910%	0.12130600%	0.11887310%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,737,558	\$6,896,037	\$8,878,480	\$6,783,015
School District's Covered Payroll	\$3,873,563	\$3,795,279	\$3,777,643	\$3,719,214
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.94%	181.70%	235.03%	182.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2015	2014
0.11483100%	0.11483100%
\$5,811,531	\$6,828,631
\$3,325,420	\$3,443,366
174.76%	198.31%
71.70%	65.52%

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
*Last Three Fiscal Years (1) **

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.11975430%	0.11709860%	0.12289170%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$3,322,309	\$3,142,619	\$3,502,868
School District's Covered Payroll	\$3,873,563	\$3,795,279	\$3,777,643
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	85.77%	82.80%	92.73%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

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Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
*Last Six Fiscal Years (1) **

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.10494202%	0.10430616%	0.11372811%	0.11359327%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$23,074,394	\$24,778,152	\$38,068,227	\$31,393,856
School District's Covered Payroll	\$11,997,507	\$11,472,886	\$12,083,907	\$11,879,393
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	192.33%	215.97%	315.03%	264.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2015	2014
0.11459449%	0.11459449%
\$27,873,345	\$33,202,547
\$11,750,469	\$11,974,638
237.21%	277.27%
74.70%	69.30%

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
*Last Three Fiscal Years (1) **

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.10494202%	0.10430616%	0.11372811%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$1,686,312)	\$4,069,641	\$6,082,209
School District's Covered Payroll	\$11,997,507	\$11,472,886	\$12,083,907
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.06%	35.47%	50.33%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

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Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$552,802	\$522,931	\$531,339	\$528,870
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(552,802)	(522,931)	(531,339)	(528,870)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$4,094,830	\$3,873,563	\$3,795,279	\$3,777,643
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>13.50%</u>	<u>13.50%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>
Net OPEB Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$96,286	\$85,871	\$63,705	\$62,018
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(96,286)	(85,871)	(63,705)	(62,018)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>2.35%</u>	<u>2.22%</u>	<u>1.68%</u>	<u>1.64%</u>
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	<u>15.85%</u>	<u>15.72%</u>	<u>15.68%</u>	<u>15.64%</u>

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$490,192	\$460,903	\$476,562	\$463,528	\$423,086	\$432,277
(490,192)	(460,903)	(476,562)	(463,528)	(423,086)	(432,277)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,719,214	\$3,325,420	\$3,443,366	\$3,446,291	\$3,365,843	\$3,192,590
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
\$93,177	\$71,433	\$74,688	\$89,000	\$101,756	\$51,359
(93,177)	(71,433)	(74,688)	(89,000)	(101,756)	(51,359)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.51%	2.15%	2.17%	2.58%	3.02%	1.61%
15.69%	16.01%	16.01%	16.03%	15.59%	15.15%

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$1,693,708	\$1,679,651	\$1,606,204	\$1,691,747
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,693,708)	(1,679,651)	(1,606,204)	(1,691,747)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$12,097,914	\$11,997,507	\$11,472,886	\$12,083,907
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>
Net OPEB Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$1,663,115	\$1,527,561	\$1,556,703	\$1,757,194	\$1,727,819	\$1,634,460
(1,663,115)	(1,527,561)	(1,556,703)	(1,757,194)	(1,727,819)	(1,634,460)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$11,879,393	\$11,750,469	\$11,974,638	\$13,516,877	\$13,290,915	\$12,572,769
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$117,505	\$119,746	\$135,169	\$132,909	\$125,728
0	(117,505)	(119,746)	(135,169)	(132,909)	(125,728)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are 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. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 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	3.00 percent	3.50 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2.00 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2.00 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2.00 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, 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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Louisville City School District, Ohio
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

For fiscal year 2017 and prior 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, set back one year from age 80 through 89, and not set back from age 90 and above.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal Year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal Year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Fiscal Year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal Year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, 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.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020; however, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

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**LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures	Total Non-Cash Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	049874-3L70-2019	\$194,021	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	049874-3L60-2019	418,534	\$76,824
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			612,555	76,824
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			612,555	76,824
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
<i>Passed through Ohio Department of Education</i>				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049874-3M00-2018	66,167	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049874-3M00-2019	235,857	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			302,024	
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	049874-3M20-2018	98,061	
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	049874-3M20-2019	602,254	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	049874-3C50-2018	4,015	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	049874-3C50-2019	15,779	
Total Special Education Cluster			720,109	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	049874-3Y60-2018	14,033	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	049874-3Y60-2019	54,251	
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			68,284	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	049874-3HI0-2018	3,642	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	049874-3HI0-2019	21,668	
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			25,310	
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,115,727	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,728,282	\$76,824

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2019 to 2020 programs:

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Amt. Transferred</u>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$16,340
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$61,318
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	\$699
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	\$1,006
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$2,828

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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

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Louisville City School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 10, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

December 10, 2019

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

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

The 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 District's compliance for each of the District's major federal programs 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 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 each of the District's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The 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 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 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.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

December 10, 2019

**LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2019**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster (CFDA 84.027; 84.173) Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (84.367)
(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?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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Louisville City School District

407 E. Main St. • Louisville, OH 44641 • 330.875.1666

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
2 CFR 200.511(b)
JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	GAAP Sound Financial Reporting: Policies & Procedures for Certain Financial Statement Accounts	Partially corrected see the management letter	N/A

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
JANUARY 21, 2020**