



### WEATHERSFIELD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUMBULL COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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### WEATHERSFIELD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUMBULL COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Weathersfield Local School District Trumbull County 1334 Seaborn St. Mineral Ridge, Ohio 44440-9535

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 Weathersfield Local School District, Trumbull County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

Weathersfield Local School District Trumbull County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Weathersfield Local School District, Trumbull County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

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

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 3, 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

May 3, 2019

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Weathersfield Local School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$4,981,434 which represents a 71.73% increase from June 30, 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$8,582,090 in revenue or 70.75% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,548,496 or 29.25% of total revenues of \$12,130,586.
- The District had \$7,149,152 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,548,496 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$8,582,090 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$12,521,636 in revenues and \$10,286,306 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$235,330 from a balance of \$2,333,502 to a fund balance of \$2,568,832.
- The bond retirement fund had \$644,569 in revenues and \$627,942 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$16,627 from a balance of \$585,813 to a fund balance of \$602,440.

### **Using these Basic Financial Statements**

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

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

### Reporting the District as a Whole

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

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 22. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-64 of this report.

### Required Supplemental Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net position liability and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 66-79 of this report.

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

### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The following tables provides a summary of the District's net position for June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

been restated as described in 1vote 5.71.	Net Position		
	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017	
Assets	¢ 0.105.220	¢ 0.242.702	
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 9,195,339 28,139,354	\$ 8,243,783 28,558,492	
Total assets	37,334,693	36,802,275	
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	37,261	48,167	
Pension	3,270,594	2,764,116	
OPEB	112,783	21,280	
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,420,638	2,833,563	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	40,755,331	39,635,838	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	1,279,183	965,624	
Due in one year Due within more than one year:	458,961	598,451	
Net pension liability	10,931,099	15,358,268	
Net OPEB liability	2,456,293	3,112,499	
Other amounts	8,951,265	9,300,000	
Total liabilities	24,076,801	29,334,842	
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,647,277	3,105,933	
Pension	772,823	250,543	
OPEB	332,476	<del>-</del>	
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,752,576	3,356,476	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	28,829,377	32,691,318	
Net Position Net investment in capital assets	19,497,924	19,450,953	
Restricted	1,022,656	1,064,455	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,594,626)	(13,570,888)	
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,925,954</u>	\$ 6,944,520	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

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

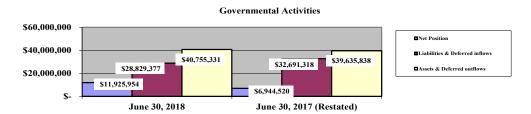
As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from \$10,035,739 to \$6,944,520.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$11.925.954.

At year-end, capital assets represented 75.37% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$19,497,924. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,022,656, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position for fiscal year 2018 and 2017. Amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2018 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Change in I	Net Position
		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,372,442	\$ 2,237,019
Operating grants and contributions	1,174,870	1,221,819
Capital grants and contributions	1,184	2,071
General revenues:		
Property taxes	3,443,403	2,950,900
Grants and entitlements	5,005,724	5,340,441
Investment earnings	28,748	9,837
Other	104,215	8,459
Total revenues	12,130,586	11,770,546
		- Continued

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

### **Change in Net Position**

				Restated
	Govern	nmental	Go	vernmental
	Activ	vities		Activities
	20	18		2017
<b>Expenses</b>				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 2,	,156,015	\$	4,616,461
Special		705,011		1,134,128
Adult		8,581		-
Other		528,630		653,104
Support services:				
Pupil		306,395		537,204
Instructional staff		144,731		360,438
Board of education		19,117		26,037
Administration		555,343		1,007,310
Fiscal		207,283		277,551
Business		6,276		6,554
Operations and maintenance		960,161		1,515,769
Pupil transportation		309,119		552,074
Central		60		-
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services		291,408		-
Food service operations		314,743		398,856
Extracurricular activities		354,920		558,335
Interest and fiscal charges		281,359		293,964
Total expenses	7,	,149,152		11,937,785
Change in net position	4,	,981,434		(167,239)
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	6.	,944,520		N/A
Net position at end of year	\$ 11,	,925,954	\$	6,944,520

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$21,280 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$384,657. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 7,149,152
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	384,657 30,576
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	7,564,385
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	11,937,785
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (4,373,400)

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

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$4,981,434. Total governmental expenses of \$7,149,152 were offset by program revenues of \$3,548,496 and general revenues of \$8,582,090. Program revenues supported 49.64% of the total governmental expenses.

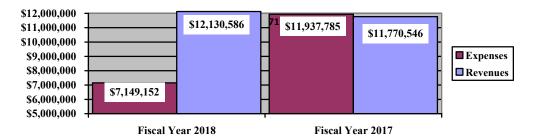
Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$4,788,633 or 40.11%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$3,586,119) in pension expense and (\$384,657) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 69.65% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$3,398,237 or 47.53% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2018.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

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



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

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

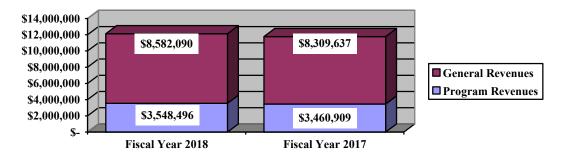
### **Governmental Activities**

	T	otal Cost of Services	]	Net Cost of Services		Total Cost of Services	N	Net Cost of Services
		2018		2018	_	2017		2017
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	2,156,015	\$	(55,694)	\$	4,616,461	\$	2,522,678
Special		705,011		57,938		1,134,128		526,845
Adult		8,581		8,581		-		-
Other		528,630		528,630		653,104		653,104
Support services:								
Pupil		306,395		232,322		537,204		537,204
Instructional staff		144,731		139,731		360,438		180,740
Board of education		19,117		19,117		26,037		26,037
Administration		555,343		497,673		1,007,310		923,563
Fiscal		207,283		194,993		277,551		267,093
Business		6,276		6,276		6,554		6,554
Operations and maintenance		960,161		937,290		1,515,769		1,493,036
Pupil transportation		309,119		219,301		552,074		552,074
Central		60		60		-		-
Operations of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		291,408		291,408		-		-
Food service operations		314,743		8,771		398,856		77,233
Extracurricular activities		354,920		232,900		558,335		416,751
Interest and fiscal charges		281,359		281,359	_	293,964	_	293,964
Total expenses	\$	7,149,152	\$	3,600,656	\$	11,937,785	\$	8,476,876

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 15.87% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 50.36%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio are the primary support for the District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

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



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

### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,723,957, which is higher than last year's balance of \$3,575,208. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Change</u>	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General	\$ 2,568,832	\$ 2,333,502	\$ 235,330	10.08 %
Bond retirement	602,440	585,813	16,627	2.84 %
Other Governmental	552,685	655,893	(103,208)	(15.74) %
Total	\$ 3,723,957	\$ 3,575,208	\$ 148,749	4.16 %

### General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$235,330.

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

	2018	2017		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>	Change
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 2,847,545	\$ 2,369,577	\$ 477,968	20.17 %
Tuition	2,131,559	1,975,010	156,549	7.93 %
Earnings on investments	28,748	9,837	18,911	192.24 %
Intergovernmental	5,431,704	5,717,493	(285,789)	(5.00) %
Other revenues	82,080	91,016	(8,936)	(9.82) %
Total	\$ 10,521,636	\$ 10,162,933	\$ 358,703	3.53 %
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Instruction	\$ 5,978,572	\$ 5,579,432	\$ 399,140	7.15 %
Support services	3,793,190	3,432,237	360,953	10.52 %
Extracurricular activities	301,277	284,416	16,861	5.93 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	32,633	12,589	20,044	159.22 %
Debt service	142,301	167,694	(25,393)	(15.14) %
Total	\$ 10,247,973	\$ 9,476,368	\$ 771,605	8.14 %

Overall revenue in the general fund increased \$358,703 or 3.53%. Property taxes increased \$477,968 or 20.17% primarily due to an increase in current fiscal year collections. Overall expenditures of the general fund increased \$771,605 or 8.14%. Support services increased \$360,953 or 10.52% primarily due to an increase in operations and maintenance related expenditures in the current fiscal year. Facilities acquisition and construction increased \$20,044 or 159.22% due to the District expending capital related expenditures out of the general fund in the current fiscal year. Debt service decreased \$25,393 or 15.14% due to the District fulfilling a bus lease obligation in fiscal year 2018 that was paid out of the general fund. All other expenditures and revenues remained comparable to fiscal year 2017.

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

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$9,561,762. Actual budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,767,551, an increase of \$1,205,789 from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$8,725,611 were \$1,558,366 less than final budget appropriations of \$10,283,977. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 were \$10,244,886.

#### **Bond Retirement Fund**

The bond retirement fund had \$644,569 in revenues and \$627,942 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$16,627 from a balance of \$585,813 to a fund balance of \$602,440.

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

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$28,139,354 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017:

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

	Governmental Activities			
	2018	2017		
Land	\$ 60,088	\$ 60,088		
Land improvements	1,576,468	1,677,702		
Building and improvements	25,094,086	25,710,341		
Furniture and equipment	938,828	974,077		
Vehicles	469,884	136,284		
Total	\$ 28,139,354	\$ 28,558,492		

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$419,138 is due to depreciation expense of \$920,094 exceeding capital outlays of \$500,956.

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

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

### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$26,436 in capital leases, \$560,000 in 2013 series refunding bonds and \$8,116,688 in 2012 series bonds. Of this total, \$396,847 is due within one year and \$8,306,277 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the lease purchase agreements, capital leases and bonds outstanding at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	A	ernmental ctivities e 30, 2018	Governmental Activities June 30, 2017	
Lease purchase agreements	\$	-	\$	73,324
Capital lease agreements		26,436		95,584
Series 2013 general obligation refunding bonds		560,000		690,000
Series 2012 general obligation bonds		8,116,688		8,325,558
Total	\$	8,703,124	\$	9,184,466

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

### **Current Financial Related Activities**

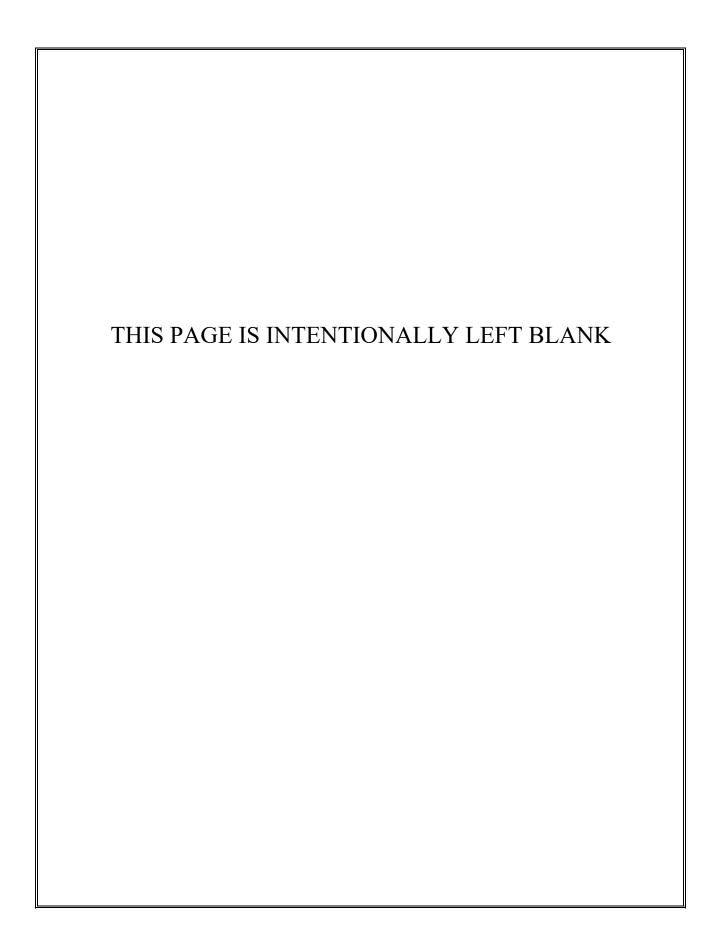
The District has two emergency levies. The first one originally voted in 2004 was renewed for 5 years at 5.5 mills. This levy generates \$538,168 and was renewed at the November 5, 2013 general election. The levy renewed for a period of 10 years at 5.15 mills. The second emergency levy was renewed for a 10-year period in May of 2012. This levy generates \$418,128 and was renewed at 4.715 mills.

The restructuring of the District is an ongoing issue. Beginning with the 2013 fiscal year, a majority of our special education services which had been contracted out with the Trumbull County Educational Service Center (TCESC) have been brought in-house. Our District hired a full time School Psychologist in 2018. This position was previously shared with the McDonald School District. We also hired a full time Speech Pathologist, a position that was previously contracted through Easter Seals. We are also looking into shared busing options as well. The special education supervisor and work study services that we were obtaining from TCESC has also been removed and our staff now handles these positions with our Special Education Director handling the Special Education Administrator position.

After years of diligent work, the Weathersfield Local Schools have cut their spending to 2006-2007 school year levels. We have downsized via attrition or retirement in both the classified and certified fields. The District paid off four buses in 2017 that were purchased in 2013. This brought the fleet to 9 buses; 6 of them now less than 6 years old. Three additional new buses were purchased in 2018 as well as two mini, handicap accessible buses.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Steve Haynie, Treasurer, Weathersfield Local School District, 1334 Seaborn Street, Mineral Ridge, Ohio 44440.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

		overnmental Activities
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$	4,919,111
Taxes		4,183,369
Intergovernmental		44,839
Prepayments		43,275
Materials and supplies inventory		2,279
Inventory held for resale		2,466
Capital assets:		,
Nondepreciable capital assets		60,088
Depreciable capital assets, net		28,079,266
Capital assets, net	-	28,139,354
Total assets		37,334,693
Total assets	-	37,331,073
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding		37,261
Pension		3,270,594
OPEB		112,783
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,420,638
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		54,643
Accrued wages and benefits		856,244
Intergovernmental payable		173,347
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		176,474
Accrued interest payable		18,475
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		458,961
Due in more than one year:		10.021.000
Net pension liability		10,931,099
Net OPEB liability		2,456,293
Other amounts due in more than one year.		8,951,265
Total liabilities		24,076,801
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,647,277
Pension		772,823
OPEB		332,476
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	4,752,576
Net position:		19,497,924
Net investment in capital assets		19,497,924
Capital projects		198,727
Classroom facilities maintenance		153,829
Debt service		482,586
State funded programs		7,200
Federally funded programs		88,081
Student activities		38,584
Other purposes		53,649
Unrestricted (deficit)		(8,594,626)
Total net position.	\$	11,925,954
Total net position	Φ	11,743,734

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

Governmental activities:	Expenses	C	harges for	Prog Ope	ram Revenues rating Grants Contributions		tal Grants ontributions	Rev Ch Net	(Expense) enue and anges in Position ernmental ctivities
Instruction:									
Regular \$	2,156,015	\$	2,158,350	\$	53,175	\$	184	\$	55,694
Special	705,011		, , , <u>-</u>		647,073		_		(57,938)
Adult/continuing	8,581				•				(8,581)
Other	528,630		-		-		-		(528,630)
Support services:									
Pupil	306,395		-		74,073		-		(232,322)
Instructional staff	144,731		-		4,000		1,000		(139,731)
Board of education	19,117		-		-		-		(19,117)
Administration	555,343		-		57,670		-		(497,673)
Fiscal	207,283		3,460		8,830		-		(194,993)
Business	6,276		-		-		-		(6,276)
Operations and maintenance	960,161		17,575		5,296		-		(937,290)
Pupil transportation	309,119		-		89,818		-		(219,301)
Central	60		-		-		-		(60)
Other non-instructional services	291,408		_		_		_		(291,408)
Food service operations	314,743		86,137		219,835		_		(8,771)
Extracurricular activities	354,920		106,920		15,100		_		(232,900)
Interest and fiscal charges	281,359		-		-		_		(281,359)
Total governmental activities \$	7,149,152	\$	2,372,442	\$	1,174,870	\$	1,184	-	(3,600,656)
Total governmental activities	7,149,132	<b>J</b>	2,372,442	Ф	1,174,070	φ	1,104	-	(3,000,030)
				Pro Ge De Ca Cl Gra to Inve	ral revenues: perty taxes levied eneral purposes pital projects assroom facilities nts and entitlemer specific programs estment earnings scellaneous	and main	enance tricted		2,816,593 547,184 39,813 39,813 5,005,724 28,748 104,215

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total general revenues . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Change in net position . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Net position at beginning of year (restated) .

Net position at end of year. . . . . . . . . .

8,582,090

4,981,434

6,944,520 11,925,954

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	JUNE 30, 201	8					
	General	R	Bond etirement		onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash	2 = 2 2 = 2		600 <b>10</b> 0				
and cash equivalents	\$ 3,702,279	\$	600,428	\$	616,404	\$	4,919,111
Receivables: Property taxes	3,395,916		690,431		97,022		4,183,369
Intergovernmental	20,835		090,431		24,004		44,839
Prepayments	43,275		_		21,001		43,275
Materials and supplies inventory	-		_		2,279		2,279
Inventory held for resale	-		-		2,466		2,466
Due from other funds	102		-		-		102
Total assets	\$ 7,162,407	\$	1,290,859	\$	742,175	\$	9,195,441
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 53,029	\$	-	\$	1,614	\$	54,643
Accrued wages and benefits	797,525		-		58,719		856,244
Compensated absences payable	15,491		_		_		15,491
Intergovernmental payable	172,577		_		770		173,347
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	168,933		_		7,541		176,474
Due to other funds	_		_		102		102
Total liabilities	1,207,555				68,746		1,276,301
•	 -,,			-	,,		-,-,-,-,-
Deferred inflows of resources:	2,960,734		601,953		84,590		3,647,277
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	425,286		86,466		12,150		523,902
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.	423,280		60, <del>1</del> 00		24,004		24,004
Intergovernmental revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources	 3,386,020		688,419		120,744		4,195,183
•	 3,380,020		000,417		120,744		4,193,163
Fund balances: Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory	=		_		2,279		2,279
Prepaids	43,275		_		_,_,,		43,275
Restricted:	13,273						13,273
Debt service	_		602,440		_		602,440
Capital improvements	_		_		192,652		192,652
Classroom facilities maintenance	_		_		147,754		147,754
Food service operations	_		_		68,327		68,327
Special education	_		_		64,077		64,077
Other purposes	_		_		7,200		7,200
Student activities	_		_		38,584		38,584
Committed:	_		_		30,304		30,304
Capital improvements	_		_		49,880		49,880
Assigned:					17,000		12,000
Public school support	18,968		_		_		18,968
Subsequent year's appropriations	1,482,131		_		_		1,482,131
School supplies	7,312		_		_		7,312
Unassigned (deficit)	1,017,146		_		(18,068)		999,078
			(02.440				
Total fund balances	 2,568,832		602,440		552,685		3,723,957
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 7,162,407	\$	1,290,859	\$	742,175	\$	9,195,441

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,723,957
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		28,139,354
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 523,902 24,004	547,906
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(163,412)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		37,261
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(18,475)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - pension  Deferred inflows of resources - pension  Net pension liability  Total	3,270,594 (772,823) (10,931,099)	(8,433,328)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	112,783 (332,476) (2,456,293)	(2,675,986)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  Compensated absences Capital lease obligations General obligation current interest bonds General obligation capital appreciation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Total	(528,199) (26,436) (8,220,000) (268,843) (187,845)	 (9,231,323)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 11,925,954

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	- Rectif children	Tunus	
From local sources:				
Taxes	\$ 2,847,545	\$ 563,964	\$ 80,754	\$ 3,492,263
Tuition	2,131,559	· -	-	2,131,559
Earnings on investments	28,748	-	1,348	30,096
Charges for services	-	-	91,672	91,672
Extracurricular	17,065	-	89,855	106,920
Classroom materials and fees	26,791	-	-	26,791
Rental income	15,500	-	-	15,500
Contributions and donations	6,156	-	16,100	22,256
Other local revenues	16,568	-	81,491	98,059
Intergovernmental - state	5,431,704	80,605	15,012	5,527,321
Intergovernmental - federal			626,213	626,213
Total revenues	10,521,636	644,569	1,002,445	12,168,650
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,334,672	-	55,703	4,390,375
Special	1,092,388	-	162,498	1,254,886
Adult/continuing	8,581	-	-	8,581
Other	542,931	-	-	542,931
Support services:				
Pupil	532,770	-	32,615	565,385
Instructional staff	175,440	-	3,977	179,417
Board of education	15,992	-	-	15,992
Administration	852,589	-	71,567	924,156
Fiscal	230,278	11,931	13,946	256,155
Business	6,276	-	-	6,276
Operations and maintenance	1,242,576	-	8,364	1,250,940
Pupil transportation	737,209	-	39,548	776,757
Central	60	-	-	60
Operation of non-instructional services:			201 400	201 400
Other operation of non-instructional	-	-	291,408	291,408
Food service operations	201 277	-	347,208	347,208
Facilities acquisition and construction	301,277 32,633	-	110,772	412,049 32,633
Debt service:	32,033	-	-	32,033
Principal retirement	136,328	380,000	6,144	522,472
Interest and fiscal charges	5,973	236,011	236	242,220
Total expenditures	10,247,973	627,942	1,143,986	12,019,901
-	10,217,575	027,5.2		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures	273,663	16,627	(141,541)	148,749
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	38,333	38,333
Transfers (out)	(38,333)	-	-	(38,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(38,333)		38,333	
Net change in fund balances	235,330	16,627	(103,208)	148,749
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,333,502	585,813	655,893	3,575,208
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 2,568,832	\$ 602,440	\$ 552,685	\$ 3,723,957

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	148,749
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation	\$ 500,956 (920,094		(419,138)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.  Property taxes	(48,860	)	, , ,
Intergovernmental Total	10,796	_	(38,064)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:  Current interest bonds  Lease-purchase agreements  Capital leases  Total	380,000 73,324 69,148		522,472
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amount as deferred outflows.  Pension  OPEB  Total	825,248 30,576		855,824
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities  Pension  OPEB  Total	3,586,119 384,657		3,970,776
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.  Change in accrued interest payable	477		
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total	(41,130 12,420 (10,906	)	(39,139)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(20,046)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	4,981,434
9 L			<i>y</i>

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

### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget		
		Original	Final	Actual		Positive Negative)
Revenues:			 			<del>-</del> /
From local sources:						
Taxes	\$	2,298,836	\$ 2,298,836	\$ 2,436,959	\$	138,123
Tuition		1,998,921	1,998,921	2,131,559		132,638
Earnings on investments		23,642	23,642	31,479		7,837
Other local revenues		19,630	19,630	20,809		1,179
Intergovernmental - state		5,220,733	 5,220,733	 5,521,879		301,146
Total revenues		9,561,762	 9,561,762	 10,142,685		580,923
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		3,724,975	4,387,871	4,158,436		229,435
Special		884,067	1,041,395	1,049,019		(7,624)
Other		633,800	746,590	542,559		204,031
Support services:		204.054	260 100	254540		(1.4.641)
Pupil		304,974	360,108	374,749		(14,641)
Instructional staff		151,041	177,920	163,099		14,821
Board of education		16,109	18,975	11,870		7,105
Administration		859,271	1,012,186	927,371		84,815
Fiscal		204,892	241,698	212,870		28,828
Business		19,519	22,993	19,176		3,817
Operations and maintenance		1,142,419 512,183	1,345,723 603,675	1,231,072 488,688		114,651 114,987
Central		312,163	003,073	400,000		(60)
Extracurricular activities		272,361	324,843	293,940		30,903
Total expenditures		8,725,611	 10,283,977	 9,472,909		811,068
			 _	_		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		836,151	(722,215)	669,776		1,391,991
(under) experientures		030,131	 (722,213)	 009,770		1,391,991
Other financing sources:						
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-	-	40,204		40,204
Transfers in		-	-	584,662		584,662
Transfers (out)		-	 -	 (771,977)		(771,977)
Total other financing sources		-	-	(147,111)		(147,111)
Net change in fund balance		836,151	(722,215)	522,665		1,244,880
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,851,954	2,851,954	2,851,954		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		232,397	232,397	232,397		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,920,502	\$ 2,362,136	\$ 3,607,016	\$	1,244,880
·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 -	 		

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

	 Agency
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash	
and cash equivalents	\$ 39,840
Total assets	\$ 39,840
Liabilities:	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	\$ 46
Due to students	 39,794
Total liabilities	\$ 39,840

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

### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Weathersfield Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is governed by a locally elected five-member Board of Education (the "Board") and provides educational services as mandated by State or federal agencies. The Board controls the District's two instructional/support facilities.

The District ranks as the 457 largest by total enrollment among the 610 public school districts and community schools in the State of Ohio. The District is staffed by 31 non-certified and 77 certified personnel to provide services to approximately 980 students and other community members.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

### Northeast Ohio Management Information Network (NEOMIN)

NEOMIN is a jointly governed organization among thirty-one school districts in Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the districts supports NEOMIN based upon a per pupil charge.

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

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

Superintendents of the participating school districts are eligible to be voting members of the Governing Board which consists of ten members: the Trumbull and Ashtabula County superintendents (permanent members), three superintendents from Ashtabula County school districts, three superintendents from Trumbull County school districts and a treasurer from each county who must be employed by a participating school district, the fiscal agent or NEOMIN. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. To obtain a copy of NEOMIN's financial statements, write to the Trumbull County Educational Service Center, 6000 Youngstown Warren Road, Niles, Ohio 44446.

### State Support Team Region 5 (the "Team")

The Team is a jointly governed organization among the school districts located in Trumbull, Mahoning Ashtabula, and Columbiana Counties. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of establishing an articulated, regional structure for professional development in which school districts, the business community, higher education and other groups cooperatively plan and implement effective professional development activities that are tied directly to school improvements and, in particular, to improvements in instructional programs.

The Team is governed by a Board made up of nineteen representatives of the participating school districts, the business community and the Youngstown State University whose terms rotate every year. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, 100 DeBartolo Place, Suite 220, Youngstown, Ohio, 44512.

### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

### Trumbull County Schools Employee Insurance Benefit Consortium (the "Consortium")

The District participates in the Consortium. The Consortium is a shared risk pool comprised of sixteen Trumbull County School Districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Consortium. Consortium revenues are generated from charges for services.

### B. Fund Accounting

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

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets plus deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

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

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources 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 District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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

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

### E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds except agency funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2018 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Trumbull County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2018.

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

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

- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2018. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

### F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) and a repurchase agreement. Nonparticipating investment contracts are reported at cost.

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

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$28,748, which includes \$5,773 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

### G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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

### H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

Governmental

	Governmentar
	Activities
<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years

#### I. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for 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 District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified, certified and administrative employees after fifteen years of service.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2018 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

#### J. Interfund Balances

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

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

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

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

### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### M. Net Position

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

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

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

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

### N. Prepayments

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

### O. Estimates

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

### P. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2018.

### S. Bond Premium and Discount/Deferred Charge on Refunding

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

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

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

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

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 effected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 66-79.

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

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

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

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

	_	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$	10,035,739
Deferred outflows - payments		
subsequent to measurement date		21,280
Net OPEB liability	_	(3,112,499)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	<u>\$</u>	6,944,520

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

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

#### B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>		
Title I	\$ 6,716		
Improving Teacher Quality	11,110		
Title IV-A	242		

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

#### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

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

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

- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$220 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

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

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,167,291 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,176,236. Of the bank balance, \$1,025,319 was covered by the FDIC and \$150,917 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

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

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

#### C. Investments

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

			I	nvestment	
			1	Maturities	
Measurement/	Mea	asurement	6	months or	
Investment type		Amount		less	
Cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$	1	\$	1	
Repurchase agreement		3,791,439		3,791,439	
Total	\$	3,791,440	\$	3,791,440	

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

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the District's \$2,260,176 investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities that are held by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the District. Ohio law requires the market value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2%. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

*Credit Risk:* STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by state statute.

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

<u>Investment types</u>	Fair Va	<u>ılue</u>	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$	1	-
Repurchase agreement	3,79	1,439	100.00
Total	\$ 3,79	1,440	100.00

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

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

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2018:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	1,167,291
Investments		3,791,440
Cash on hand	_	220
Total	\$	4,958,951
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	4,919,111
Agency fund	_	39,840
Total	\$	4,958,951

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

**A.** Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2018, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from the general fund to</u> :	Amount
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 38,333

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

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

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

**B.** Interfund balances at June 30, 2018 as reported on the fund statements include the following amounts due to and due from other funds:

Due to:	Due from:	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 102

The purpose of amount due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash balances in the nonmajor governmental funds. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Trumbull and Mahoning Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$9,896 in the general fund, \$2,012 in the bond retirement fund, \$141 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$141 in the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$9,377 in the general fund, \$2,122 in the bond retirement fund, \$164 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$136 in the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

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

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

	2017 Second			2018 First		
	Half Collections			Half Collec	ctions	
	-	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$	76,881,860	91.75	\$	80,709,110	80.73
Public utility personal		6,914,660	8.25		19,261,520	19.27
Total	\$	83,796,520	100.00	\$	99,970,630	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
General		\$53.70			52.90	
Debt service		7.30			6.50	
Permanent improvement		1.00			1.00	

# **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property taxes and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

# Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 4,183,369
Intergovernmental	 44,839
Total	\$ 4,228,208

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

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

# **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 06/30/17	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 06/30/18
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 60,088	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 60,088
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	60,088			60,088
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,740,927	23,014	-	2,763,941
Buildings and improvements	31,367,586	-	-	31,367,586
Furniture and equipment	1,381,024	65,533	-	1,446,557
Vehicles	671,997	412,409	(163,106)	921,300
Total capital assets, being depreciated	36,161,534	500,956	(163,106)	36,499,384
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,063,225)	(124,248)	-	(1,187,473)
Buildings and improvements	(5,657,245)	(616,255)	-	(6,273,500)
Furniture and equipment	(406,947)	(100,782)	-	(507,729)
Vehicles	(535,713)	(78,809)	163,106	(451,416)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,663,130)	(920,094)	163,106	(8,420,118)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 28,558,492	\$ (419,138)	\$ -	\$ 28,139,354

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 337,902
Special	39,759
Support services:	
Pupil	33,748
Instructional staff	15,009
Board of education	8,993
Administration	48,249
Fiscal	13,810
Operations and maintenance	149,698
Pupil transportation	84,183
Extracurricular activities	134,464
Food service operations	 54,279
Total depreciation expense	\$ 920,094

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

#### **NOTE 9 - LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS**

On March 1, 2002, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with the Rickenbacker Port Authority (through the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program) for building improvements throughout the District. U.S. Bank has been designated as trustee for the agreement. The source of revenue to fund the principal and interest payments is general operating revenues of the District. The District made \$73,324 in principal payments during fiscal year 2018. Principal and interest payments are recorded as debt service expenditures in the general fund and the Joe Lane Sports Complex fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). As of June 30, 2018, the District has no future obligations outstanding related to this lease.

Capital assets consisting of building improvements have been capitalized in the amount of \$1,095,324. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018 was \$394,308, leaving a current book value of \$701,016.

#### **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASE AGREEMENTS**

- A. On August 25, 2014, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with the Kansas State Bank of Manhattan for school computers. At June 30, 2018, these items acquired by capital lease agreement total \$227,380 and have not been capitalized due to each item being under the capitalization threshold. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements. During fiscal year 2018, the District made principal of \$57,877, paid by the general fund, IDEA part B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and Title I fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). As of June 30, 2018, the District has no future obligations outstanding related to this lease.
- **B.** On July 20, 2015, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with ComDoc leasing for copiers. At June 30, 2017, these items acquired by capital lease agreement have been capitalized in the amount of \$56,809. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018 was \$28,405, leaving a current book value of \$28,404. During fiscal year 2018, the district made principal and interest payments of \$11,271 and \$1,629, respectively, paid by the general fund.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2019	\$ 12,900
2020	12,900
2021	2,150
Total minimum lease payments	27,950
Less: amount representing interest	(1,514)
Total	\$ 26,436

## **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

**A.** <u>Series 2013 General Obligation Bonds</u>: On February 13, 2013, the District issued Series 2013 General Obligation Refunding Bonds to advance refund \$853,228 of the 2002 general obligation bonds.

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$855,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$79,999. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.00% - 2.00% with interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year until final maturity at December 1, 2021. The balance of the current interest refunding bonds at June 30, 2018, is \$560,000. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2016 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal plus accrued interest to the redemption date at stated approximate yields to maturity of 13.26%. Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the refunded debt by \$95,426; this amount is amortized as a deferred outflow of resources over the remaining term of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2021.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the refunding bonds outstanding at June 30, 2018, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bonds - 2013					
Ending June 30,	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	
2019	\$ 135,000	\$	9,850	\$	144,850	
2020	140,000		7,100		147,100	
2021	140,000		4,300		144,300	
2022	 145,000		1,450		146,450	
Total	\$ 560,000	\$	22,700	\$	582,700	

**B.** Series 2012 General Obligation Bonds: On October 23, 2012, the District issued \$9,056,936 in general obligation bonds (Series 2012 Bonds).

The original issue was comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$8,605,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$451,936. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.40% - 3.20%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2018, and December 1, 2019 (interest rates at 9.64%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$500,000. Total accreted interest of \$187,845 has been included in the statement of net position at June 30, 2018. Principal and interest payments are made by the bond retirement fund.

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

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the bonds outstanding at June 30, 2018, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Cur	Current Interest Bonds - 2012				Capital A	ppr	eciation Bo	onds	s - 2012	
Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	_	Interest	_	Total	<u>I</u>	Principal	_	Interest		Total
2019	\$ -	\$	221,961	\$	221,961	\$	140,760	\$	109,240	\$	250,000
2020	-		221,961		221,961		128,083		121,917		250,000
2021	250,000		219,461		469,461		-		-		-
2022	255,000		214,411		469,411		-		-		-
2023	260,000		209,261		469,261		-		-		-
2024 - 20278	1,385,000		961,577		2,346,577		-		-		-
2029 - 2033	1,560,000		778,826		2,338,826		-		-		-
2034 - 2038	1,815,000		520,443		2,335,443		-		-		-
2039 - 2043	2,135,000		190,510		2,325,510						
Total	\$ 7,660,000	\$	3,538,411	\$	11,198,411	\$	268,843	\$	231,157	\$	500,000

C. During the fiscal year 2018, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Restated Balance 06/30/17	Additions Reductions		Balance 06/30/18	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Series 2013 general obligation bonds Current interest	\$ 690,000	\$ -	\$ (130,000)	\$ 560,000	\$ 135,000
Series 2012 general obligation bonds					
Current interest	7,910,000	-	(250,000)	7,660,000	-
Capital appreciation bonds	268,843	-	-	268,843	140,760
Accreted interest	146,715	41,130	-	187,845	109,240
Capital leases:					
Computer lease	57,877	-	(57,877)	-	_
Copier lease	37,707	-	(11,271)	26,436	11,847
•					
Net pension liability	15,358,268	-	(4,427,169)	10,931,099	-
Net OPEB liability	3,112,499	-	(656,206)	2,456,293	-
Compensated absences	538,153	81,516	(75,979)	543,690	62,114
Lease-purchase agreements payable	73,324		(73,324)		
Total governmental activities	\$ 28,193,386	\$ 122,646	\$ (5,681,826)	22,634,206	\$ 458,961
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds				163,412	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 22,797,618	

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Capital Lease Agreements: See Note 10 for details.

Net Pension Liability: See Note 14 for details.

Net OPEB Liability: See Note 15 for details.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid, which is primarily the general fund.

<u>Lease-Purchase Agreements</u>: The lease-purchase agreements will be paid from the general fund and the Joe Lane Sports Complex fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). See Note 9 for details.

#### D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

The Ohio Revised Code further provides that when a Board of Education declares a resolution that the student population is not adequately served by existing facilities, and that insufficient capacity exists within the 9% limit to finance additional facilities, the State Department of Education may declare that district a "special needs" district. This permits the incurrence of additional debt based upon projected 5-year growth of the school district's assessed valuation. The District was determined to be a "special needs" district by the State Superintendent on March 6, 2012.

# **NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators 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. Upon retirement for certified employees, payment is made for 25% of unused accumulated sick leave days up to 216 days plus 14% of sick leave days in excess of 216 days. Upon retirement for classified employees, payment is made for 25% of unused accumulated sick leave days up to 180 days plus 13% of sick leave days in excess of 180 days.

#### B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Certified employees are covered up to \$50,000, classified employees are covered up to \$40,000 and bus drivers are covered up to \$32,000.

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

#### **NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

# A. Property, Fleet, and Liability Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual Insurance for property insurance, fleet and liability insurance.

## Coverages are as follows:

Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$5,000 deductible)	\$38,600,910
Data Compromise Coverage (\$2,500 deductible per compromise)	50,000
Violent Event Response	300,000
Flood Coverage (\$50,000 deductible)	500,000
Employee Dishonesty (\$500 deductible)	50,000
Musical Instruments (\$500 deductible)	82,430
Commercial Computer Coverage (\$500 deductible)	243.800
Commercial Automobile Liability (\$1,000 deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists (\$1,000 deductible)	250,000
General Liability	3,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. Also, the District has not materially reduced its coverage in the past year.

### B. Medical, Dental, Vision and Drug Benefits

The District has contracted with the Trumbull County School Employees Insurance Consortium to provide employee medical, prescription drug, vision and dental benefits. The Trumbull County School Employees Insurance Consortium is a shared risk pool comprised of sixteen Trumbull County school districts. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. Weathersfield Local School District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participating school districts. Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. The Board of Directors has the right to return monies to an exiting district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims. The following table summarizes the monthly premiums:

	Family	Single
	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
Medical/Prescription PPO II	\$1415.14	\$543.87
Medical/Prescription PPO III	1254.11	481.78
Vision	3.99	1.45
Dental	70.96	20.03

For employees hired after July 1, 2006, the District pays 90% of the premium for either PPO II or PPO III. The plan utilizes a \$5.00 deductible for generic drugs and a \$10.00 deductible for brand name drugs. As of July 1, 2013, all employees moved to either PPO II or PPO III.

# C. Workers' Compensation

The District uses the firm of Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. to provide administrative support for claims processing, and to assist the District in compliance with Bureau of Workers Compensation and Industrial Commission regulations. The District purchases its workers compensation coverage from the Bureau of Workers Compensation.

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

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

#### **Net Pension Liability**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$208,713 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$42,342 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

# Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$616,535 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$109,764 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

# Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.	.03848980%	(	0.03746651%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.	03783420%	(	).03649973 <mark></mark> %	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00065560</u> %		- <u>0.00096678</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,260,510	\$	8,670,589	\$ 10,931,099
Pension expense	\$	(126,167)	\$	(3,459,952)	\$ (3,586,119)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 97,288	\$ 334,813	\$ 432,101
Changes of assumptions	116,892	1,896,353	2,013,245
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	208,713	616,535	825,248
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 422,893	\$2,847,701	\$3,270,594
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 69,882	\$ 69,882
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	10,730	286,138	296,868
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	65,564	340,509	406,073
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 76,294	\$ 696,529	\$ 772,823

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

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

\$825,248 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS			STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_					
2019	\$	45,863	\$	278,165	\$	324,028	
2020		118,326		667,411		785,737	
2021		26,395		491,931		518,326	
2022		(52,698)		97,130		44,432	
T . 1	Ф	127.007	ф	1 524 627	Ф	1 (72 522	
Total	<b>3</b>	137,886	\$	1,534,637	\$	1,672,523	

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

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.50 percent
7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

For 2017, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% ]	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase
	(6	5.50%)	(	(7.50%)		(8.50%)
District's proportionate share				_		
of the net pension liability	\$ 3	3,137,000	\$	2,260,510	\$	1,526,270

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 12,428,994	\$ 8,670,589	\$ 5,504,696	

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$22,846.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$30,576 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$24,414 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

# Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	.03889953%	0	0.03746651%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0	.03846160%	0	0.03649973	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00043793%	-0	.00096678%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,032,208	\$	1,424,085	\$ 2,456,293
OPEB expense	\$	57,282	\$	(441,939)	\$ (384,657)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	- \$ 82,207	\$ 82,207
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	30,576	<u> </u>	30,576
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 30,576	<u>\$ 82,207</u>	<u>\$ 112,783</u>
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 2,72	26 \$ 60,869	\$ 63,595
Changes of assumptions	97,95	114,715	212,666
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/	,	,	,
change in proportionate share	11,89	44,318	56,215
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 112,57	<u>\$ 219,902</u>	\$ 332,476

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

## **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

\$30,576 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2019	\$ (40,482)	\$	(28,021)	\$	(68,503)
2020	(40,482)		(28,021)		(68,503)
2021	(30,927)		(28,021)		(58,948)
2022	(683)		(28,021)		(28,704)
2023	-		(12,805)		(12,805)
Thereafter			(12,806)		(12,806)
Total	\$ (112,574)	\$	(137,695)	\$	(250,269)

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation	3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.56 percent
Prior measurement date	2.92 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.63 percent
Prior measurement date	2.98 percent
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.50 to 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.63%)		Current Discount Rate (3.63%)		1% Increase (4.63%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,246,523	\$	1,032,208	\$	862,416
	(6.5	% Decrease % decreasing to 4.0 %)	(7.5	Current Trend Rate % decreasing to 5.0 %)	(8.5 9	% Increase % decreasing to 6.0 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	837,560	\$	1,032,208	\$	1,289,829

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

# **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to

2.50 percent at age 65

Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment

expenses, including inflation

Payroll increases 3 percent

Cost-of-living adjustments 0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

(COLA)

Blended discount rate of return 4.13 percent

Health care cost trends 6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

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

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

# **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

	19	% Decrease (3.13%)	Di	Current secount Rate (4.13%)	1'	% Increase (5.13%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,911,811	\$	1,424,085	\$	1,038,622
	19	% Decrease		Current Frend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	989,393	\$	1,424,085	\$	1,996,190

#### NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)**

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

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

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	522,665
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(149,116)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(112,449)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(40,204)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	_	14,434
GAAP basis	\$	235,330

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

#### **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

#### B. Litigation

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

#### C. Foundation Funding

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. ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2018 foundation funding for the District. These adjustments were insignificant for the District.

#### **NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES**

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

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

#### **NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

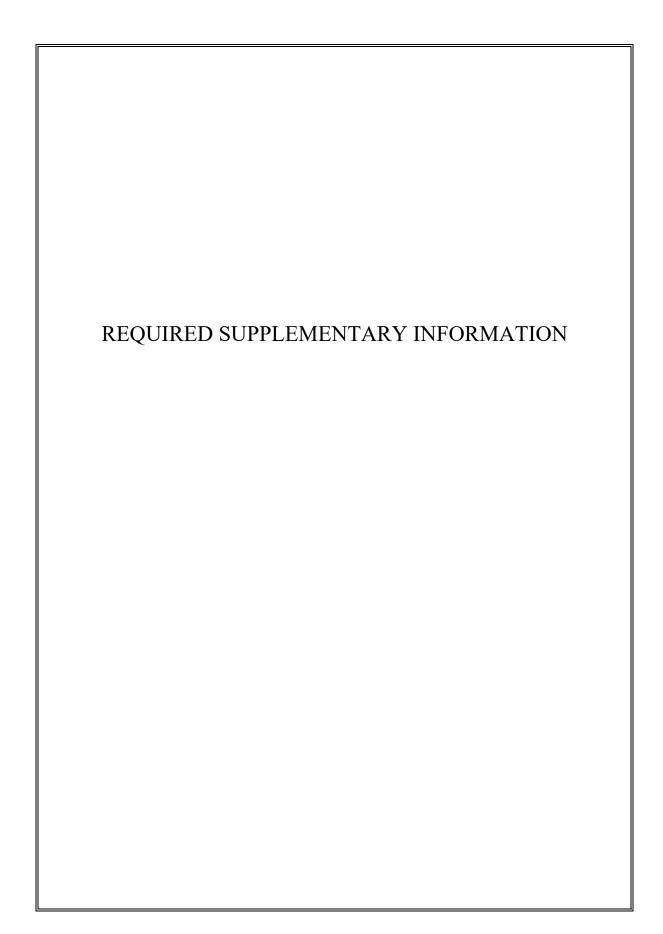
During fiscal year 2002, the District issued \$9,056,356 in general obligation various purpose refunding bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvement set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$8,972,567 at June 30, 2018.

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

	C	Capital
	<u>Impr</u>	ovements
Current year set-aside requirement	\$	175,945
Current year qualifying expenditures		
Current year offsets		(92,156)
Prior year from bond proceeds		(83,789)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	

#### **NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District had no encumbrances.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03783420%		0.03848980%		0.03876290%		0.04105600%		0.04105600%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,260,510	\$	2,817,098	\$	2,211,849	\$	2,077,821	\$	2,441,469
District's covered payroll	\$	1,282,507	\$	1,212,707	\$	1,166,965	\$	1,193,016	\$	1,071,575
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		176.26%		232.30%		189.54%		174.17%		227.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.03649973%		0.03746651%		0.03758906%		0.03846439%		0.03846439%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,670,589	\$	12,541,170	\$	10,388,517	\$	9,355,871	\$	11,144,652	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,129,757	\$	3,916,143	\$	3,921,786	\$	3,930,000	\$	4,098,400	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		209.95%		320.24%		264.89%		238.06%		271.93%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 208,713	\$ 179,551	\$ 169,779	\$	153,806
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (208,713)	 (179,551)	 (169,779)		(153,806)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,546,022	\$ 1,282,507	\$ 1,212,707	\$	1,166,965
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2014	 2013	2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 165,352	\$ 148,306	\$ 139,679	\$ 129,233	\$ 138,689	\$ 101,448
 (165,352)	 (148,306)	 (139,679)	(129,233)	(138,689)	 (101,448)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 1,193,016	\$ 1,071,575	\$ 1,038,506	\$ 1,028,107	\$ 1,024,291	\$ 1,030,976
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 616,535	\$ 578,166	\$ 548,260	\$ 549,050
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (616,535)	 (578,166)	 (548,260)	 (549,050)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,403,821	\$ 4,129,757	\$ 3,916,143	\$ 3,921,786
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 510,900	\$ 532,792	\$ 545,336	\$ 533,398	\$ 541,731	\$ 528,566
 (510,900)	 (532,792)	 (545,336)	(533,398)	 (541,731)	 (528,566)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 3,930,000	\$ 4,098,400	\$ 4,194,892	\$ 4,103,062	\$ 4,167,162	\$ 4,065,892
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	-	2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	0.03846160%	(	0.03889953%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,032,208	\$	1,096,298
District's covered payroll	\$	1,282,507	\$	1,212,707
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		80.48%		90.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.03649973%	(	0.03746651%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,424,085	\$	1,952,015
District's covered payroll	\$	4,129,757	\$	3,916,143
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		34.48%		49.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 30,576	\$ 21,280	\$ 19,230	\$ 29,863
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (30,576)	 (21,280)	 (19,230)	 (29,863)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,546,022	\$ 1,282,507	\$ 1,212,707	\$ 1,166,965
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.98%	1.66%	1.59%	2.56%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 19,644	\$ 22,324	\$ 21,412	\$ 35,575	\$ 25,585	\$ 59,071
 (19,644)	 (22,324)	 (21,412)	 (35,575)	 (25,585)	 (59,071)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 1,193,016	\$ 1,071,575	\$ 1,038,506	\$ 1,028,107	\$ 1,024,291	\$ 1,030,976
1.65%	2.08%	2.06%	3.46%	2.50%	5.73%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>	 	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,403,821	\$ 4,129,757	\$ 3,916,143	\$ 3,921,786
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	2012	 2011	 2010	2009
\$ 40,184	\$ 40,984	\$ 41,949	\$ 41,031	\$ 41,672	\$ 40,659
 (40,184)	 (40,984)	 (41,949)	 (41,031)	(41,672)	 (40,659)
\$ _	\$ -	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 3,930,000	\$ 4,098,400	\$ 4,194,892	\$ 4,103,062	\$ 4,167,162	\$ 4,065,892
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

#### PENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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

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

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

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

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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

Weathersfield Local School District Trumbull County 1334 Seaborn St. Mineral Ridge, Ohio 44440-9535

### 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 Weathersfield Local School District, Trumbull County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 3, 2019 wherein we noted the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 75.

### 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. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider finding 2018-002 to be a significant deficiency.

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### 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2018-001.

### Entity's Response to Findings

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not subject the District's responses to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

### Purpose of this Report

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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

May 3, 2019

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2018

### **Negative Fund Balances**

Finding Number	2018-001

### NONCOMPLIANCE

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.10(I) provides that money paid into a fund must be used only for the purposes for which such fund has been established. Therefore, a negative fund cash balance in any fund indicates that money from another fund or funds has been used to pay the obligations of the fund carrying the deficit balance. However, Ohio Rev. Code § 3315.20 provides an allowable exception for school districts. A school district may have a deficit in any special fund of the school district, but only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The school district has a request for payment pending with the state sufficient to cover the amount of the deficit.
- There is a reasonable likelihood that the payment will be made.
- The unspent and unencumbered balance in the school district's general fund is greater than the aggregate of deficit amounts in all of the school district's special funds.

The special education and Title I funds had a deficit fund balances of \$79,120 and \$64,574, respectively at November 30, 2017. The Title I fund also had a deficit fund balance of \$52,391 at April 30, 2018. Negative fund balances could result in the use of restricted receipts for unallowable purposes. A procedure and controls, such as the Board's periodic review of reports that show cash fund balances, and budgeted versus actual receipts and disbursements, should be implemented to identify those funds that may potentially develop a negative balance. Advances or transfers should be made for these funds or appropriations modified to prevent a negative cash balance.

The District should refer to Ohio Compliance Supplement (OCS) Chapter 1 and/or Auditor of State Bulletin 97-003 for information regarding the accounting treatment and approval process for advances.

Officials' Response: Title I and Special Education funds are grant funds in the CCIP program that are reimbursed by the state after the expenditures have occurred and the account goes into the negative. The Ohio Department of Education's Grant Manual states "After incurring allowable expenditures under the grant, grantees request funds by submitting a Project Cash Request (PCR)". Of the three conditions stated above, two of them are satisfied; the likelihood of the district receiving the payment is 100% as those funds have been allocated to the district by the state and the district's general fund is greater than the aggregate of deficit amounts. The only condition that is not met is that on the dates mentioned above the district did not have a request for payment pending with the state. This is due to not being able to make the request without the account being negative. The district will begin charging all salary and benefits to the general fund. On a bimonthly basis, the district will then adjust the expenditures into the appropriate federal grant accounts, then immediately create a project cash request on the CCIP system. Therefore, the federal grant accounts will only be in the negative for a minimal amount of time (depending on the turnaround time of payment from the state) and the District will meet all 3 criteria outlined above.

### **Budgetary Amounts Not Recorded in the Accounting System**

Finding Number	2018-002

### SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Sound accounting practices require accurately posting estimated receipts and appropriations to the ledgers to provide information for budget versus actual comparison and to allow the Board to make informed decisions regarding budgetary matters.

The Appropriation resolution and subsequent amendments establish the legal spending authority of the District and the appropriation ledger provides the process by which the District controls spending, it is therefore necessary the amounts appropriated by the Board are precisely stated and accurately posted to the appropriation ledger.

The original certificate and amendments establish the amounts available for expenditures for the District and the receipts ledger provides the process by which the District controls what is available, it is therefore necessary the amounts estimated by the County Budget Commission are posted accurately to the receipts ledger.

The District did not have procedures in place to accurately post authorized budgetary measures to the accounting system. The final appropriations approved by Board were not properly posted to the accounting system. The accounting system had final appropriations of \$10,958,044.23, while the final approved appropriations were \$12,854,039.88, for a difference of \$1,895,995.65. Additionally, the approved Certificate of Estimated Resources was not posted to the accounting system. The amount posted to the accounting system was \$0, when it should have been \$16,309,456.91. The financial statements were not affected by the aforementioned.

Failure to accurately post the appropriations and estimated resources to the ledgers could result in overspending and negative cash balances. In addition, this could lead to inaccurate reporting of the budgetary information in the financial statements.

To effectively control the budgetary cycle and to maintain accountability over receipts and expenditures, the District should post to the ledgers, on a timely basis, estimated resources as certified by the budget commission and appropriations approved by the Board. The District should then monitor budget versus actual reports to help ensure amended certificates of resources and appropriations have been properly posted to the ledgers.

Officials' Response: Fiscal Year 2018 was a unique year for the district. On January 1, 2018 the district converted from state software to eFinance Plus software. From July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 all transactions were on state software and from January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 they were on eFinance Plus. During the first six months on the new accounting software, my office was spending much of our time learning the new program and making sure payroll was completed on time and invoices were being paid. It is true that the budget amounts available for expenditures for the District did not get entered into the new accounting program during the transition, however, other controls in place, such as the monthly cash position report and fund activity report prevent the district from overspending and incurring negative cash balances. This issue has been corrected for fiscal year 2019 as all budgets for the current year have been entered into the eFinance Plus accounting software program.



## Weathersfield Local School District

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Damon J. Dohar Superintendent

Steven Haynie Treasurer

### **SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

**JUNE 30, 2018** 

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	Improper Posting of Transfers	Corrected	
2017-002	Real Estate Taxes Misposted	Corrected	





### WEATHERSFIELD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

### TRUMBULL COUNTY

### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 27, 2019