REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ASHLAND COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ASHLAND COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland County 485 Township Road 1902 Jeromesville, Ohio 44840

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 Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland 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 Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. *Other Matters*

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and 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 April 13, 2020, 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.

Kuth Jobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

April 13, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,587,245 which represents an 486.98% increase from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$13,067,767 in revenue or 88.08% of all revenues. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,768,443 or 11.92% of total revenues of \$14,836,210.
- The District had \$11,248,965 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,768,443 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 \$13,067,767 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the capital projects fund. The general fund had \$13,614,156 in revenues and other financing sources. The general fund also had \$12,506,680 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019 the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,107,476 from a balance of \$6,906,746 to \$8,014,222.
- The capital projects fund had \$1,800,000 in other financing sources and \$23,127 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the fund balance of the capital projects fund increased \$1,776,873.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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 the capital projects fund are 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 the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, deferred outflows, 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, 2019

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 funds begins on page 10. 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' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the capital projects 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* than 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.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for employee benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-24 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 an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 25. 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 27-65 of this report.

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 68 through 83 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Po	sition
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 17,747,336	\$ 12,633,799
Capital assets, net	2,635,026	2,691,195
Total assets	20,382,362	15,324,994
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	2,648,279	3,412,309
OPEB	137,973	150,276
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,786,252	3,562,585
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,739,090	1,433,227
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	108,462	125,677
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	9,789,888	10,827,807
Net OPEB liability	964,372	2,389,322
Other amounts	875,212	794,255
Total liabilities	13,477,024	15,570,288
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	4,765,105	3,041,311
Pension	1,004,768	700,673
OPEB	1,071,100	311,935
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,840,973	4,053,919
Net Position		
Investment in capital assets	2,605,461	2,691,195
Restricted	243,185	197,329
Unrestricted (deficit)	1,971	(3,625,152)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 2,850,617	\$ (736,628)

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

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

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 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.

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.

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

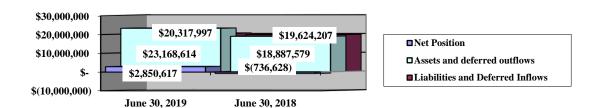
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$2,850,617.

At year-end, capital assets represented 12.93% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment, vehicles, textbooks, and infrastructure. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$2,605,461. 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, \$243,185, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a balance of \$1,971.

The graph below reports the District's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities



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

	Change in 1	Net Position
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 925,477	\$ 924,023
Operating grants and contributions	842,966	826,759
General revenues:		
Property taxes	6,890,500	4,630,871
Income taxes	1,806,198	1,768,016
Grants and entitlements	4,135,311	4,228,184
Investment earnings	188,777	94,679
Other	46,981	38,878
Total revenues	14,836,210	12,511,410
		- Continued

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

	Change in Net Pos	ition (Continued)
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	4,416,369	2,103,014
Special	876,365	586,716
Vocational	312,930	118,196
Other	587,289	544,309
Support services:		
Pupil	1,115,178	704,647
Instructional staff	281,955	118,007
Board of education	73,658	47,782
Administration	708,932	392,261
Fiscal	422,847	259,794
Operations and maintenance	810,533	571,531
Pupil transportation	810,966	557,134
Central	2,747	1,606
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	429,323	279,030
Other non-instructional services	12,602	31,142
Extracurricular activities	387,148	230,102
Interest and fiscal charges	123	
Total expenses	11,248,965	6,545,271
Change in net position	3,587,245	5,966,139
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(736,628)	(6,702,767)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ 2,850,617	<u>\$ (736,628)</u>

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,587,245. Total governmental expenses of \$11,248,965 were offset by program revenues of \$1,768,443 and general revenues of \$13,067,767. Program revenues supported 15.72% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$4,703,694 or 71.86%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$809,923 and (\$3,463,064) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,197,853) and (\$371,669) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$3,446,803. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

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

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 86.49% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

The residents of the District passed a 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy (effective for 10 years) on the November 2013 ballot. Collections on this levy began in fiscal year 2014.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$6,192,953 or 55.05% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2019.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2019 and 2018. Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

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

Governmental Activities

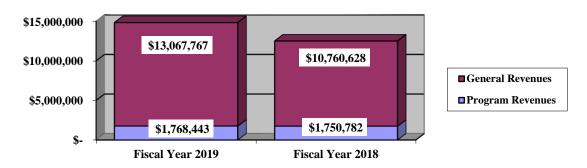
	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 4,416,369	\$ 3,787,429	\$ 2,103,014	\$ 1,570,665
Special	876,365	526,970	586,716	209,438
Vocational	312,930	252,662	118,196	84,648
Other	587,289	587,289	544,309	544,309
Support services:				
Pupil	1,115,178	928,397	704,647	597,550
Instructional staff	281,955	252,233	118,007	83,270
Board of education	73,658	73,658	47,782	47,782
Administration	708,932	708,796	392,261	331,409
Fiscal	422,847	422,577	259,794	259,524
Operations and maintenance	810,533	805,426	571,531	571,070
Pupil transportation	810,966	784,497	557,134	534,334
Central	2,747	2,747	1,606	1,606
Food service operations	429,323	62,706	279,030	(126,193)
Operations of non-instructional services	12,602	12,602	31,142	31,142
Extracurricular activities	387,148	272,410	230,102	53,935
Interest and fiscal charges	123	123		
Total expenses	\$ 11,248,965	\$ 9,480,522	\$ 6,545,271	\$ 4,794,489

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 83.23% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 84.28%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio are the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$10,307,781, which is more than last year's total of \$7,308,041. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Change
General Capital projects Other governmental	\$ 8,014,222 1,776,873 516,686	\$ 6,906,746 - 401,295	\$ 1,107,476 1,776,873 115,391
Total	<u>\$ 10,307,781</u>	\$ 7,308,041	\$ 2,999,740

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

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased by \$1,107,476 primarily due to revenue received from the construction of the Rover Pipeline.

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

	2019	2018	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 6,552,197	\$ 4,359,332	50.30 %
Income taxes	1,806,012	1,763,873	2.39 %
Tuition	530,093	462,102	14.71 %
Earnings on investments	172,522	85,343	102.15 %
Intergovernmental	4,386,985	4,410,391	(0.53) %
Other revenues	136,339	162,610	(16.16) %
Total	\$ 13,584,148	\$ 11,243,651	20.82 %
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Instruction	\$ 6,356,853	\$ 5,851,793	8.63 %
Support services	3,986,276	3,623,519	10.01 %
Operation of non-instructional services	10,679	9,842	8.50 %
Extracurricular activities	314,552	310,168	1.41 %
Capital outlay	30,008	-	100.00 %
Debt service	566		100.00 %
Total	<u>\$ 10,698,934</u>	\$ 9,795,322	9.22 %

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,107,476. Both general fund revenues and expenditures increased in fiscal year 2019.

Property taxes increased primarily due to revenue received from the construction of the Rover Pipeline. Earnings on investments increased by \$87,179 primarily due to the increase of both the interest rates earned and the District investing in negotiable certificates of deposit.

The overall increase in general fund expenditures was \$903,612. The increase in instructional services expenditures is primarily due to an increase in elementary regular instruction expenditures. The increase in support services can primarily be attributed to an increase pupil and instructional staff expenditures.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund had \$1,800,000 in other financing sources and \$23,127 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the fund balance of the capital projects fund increased \$1,776,873 from \$0 to \$1,776,873.

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

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,247,941 while final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$16,509,483. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2019 were \$13,299,074. This represents a \$3,210,409 decrease over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original and final budgeted appropriations were both \$15,802,014. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$12,369,280 which was \$3,432,734 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$2,635,026 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment, vehicles, textbooks, and infrastructure. The entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			
	2019	2018		
Land	\$ 51,970	\$ 51,970		
Land improvements	147,136	155,217		
Building and improvements	1,023,896	1,116,634		
Furniture, equipment, vehicles, and textbooks	1,389,987	1,341,073		
Infrastructure	22,037	26,301		
Total	\$2,635,026	\$ 2,691,195		

Total additions to capital assets for 2019 were \$241,070. Depreciation expense for fiscal 2019 was \$296,757. Disposals to capital assets for 2019 were \$482 (net of accumulated depreciation). Overall, capital assets of the District decreased \$56,169. See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$29,565 in capital lease obligations outstanding. Of this total, \$5,440 is due within one year and \$24,125 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the debt outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Capital lease obligations	<u>\$ 29,565</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total	\$ 29,565	\$ -

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The school district received an increase in revenue in Public Utility taxation as a result of the Rover Pipeline. The Rover Pipeline consists of two pipelines with approximately 20 miles of the pipeline crossing through the district. There is a compressor station that resides in the district that will add additional revenue starting in 2020. Property taxes made up 48% of revenues for governmental activities for the Hillsdale Local District in year 2019.

Effective July 1, 2019 with the new biennial budget we are anticipating revenue to remain flat. How legislation plans on funding education programs remain a concern.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 the Treasurer at 485 TR 1902, Jeromesville, Ohio, 419-368-8503.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Assets:S8,651.854Cash with fiscal agent652,861Receivables:7000000000000000000000000000000000000			vernmental Activities
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Long-term liabilities:108,462Due within one year:9,789,888Net pension liability9,789,888Net OPEB liability964,372Other amounts due in more than one year875,212Total liabilities13,477,024Deferred inflows of resources:1,004,768Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.4,765,105Pension1,004,768OPEB1,071,100Total deferred inflows of resources6,840,973Net position:2,605,461Investment in capital assets2,605,461Restricted for:193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971	Unearned revenue		,
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Due in more than one year:9,789,888Net pension liability964,372Other amounts due in more than one year875,212Total liabilities13,477,024Deferred inflows of resources:Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.4,765,105Pension1,004,768OPEB1,071,100Total deferred inflows of resources6,840,973Net position:2,605,461Investment in capital assets193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971	Long-term liabilities:		
Net pension liability9,789,888Net OPEB liability964,372Other amounts due in more than one year875,212Total liabilities13,477,024Deferred inflows of resources:1,004,768Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.1,004,768OPEB1,001,100Total deferred inflows of resources1,071,100Total deferred inflows of resources6,840,973Net position:2,605,461Investment in capital assets193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971	Due within one year		108,462
Net OPEB liability 964,372 Other amounts due in more than one year 875,212 Total liabilities 13,477,024 Deferred inflows of resources: 13,477,024 Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 4,765,105 Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 2,605,461 Restricted for: 193,802 Locally funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	Due in more than one year:		
Net OPEB liability 964,372 Other amounts due in more than one year 875,212 Total liabilities 13,477,024 Deferred inflows of resources: 13,477,024 Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 4,765,105 Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 2,605,461 Restricted for: 193,802 Locally funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	Net pension liability		9,789,888
Other amounts due in more than one year $875,212$ Total liabilities			964,372
Total liabilities 13,477,024 Deferred inflows of resources: 4,765,105 Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 4,765,105 Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 193,802 Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			875,212
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 4,765,105 Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 193,802 Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	-		13,477,024
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 4,765,105 Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 193,802 Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			
Pension 1,004,768 OPEB 1,071,100 Total deferred inflows of resources 6,840,973 Net position: 2,605,461 Investment in capital assets 2,605,461 Restricted for: 193,802 Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			4 765 105
OPEB			
Total deferred inflows of resources6,840,973Net position:2,605,461Investment in capital assets2,605,461Restricted for:193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs3,636Federally funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971			
Net position:Investment in capital assets2,605,461Restricted for:193,802Capital projects193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs3,636Federally funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971			
Investment in capital assets2,605,461Restricted for:193,802Capital projects193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs3,636Federally funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971	Total deferred inflows of resources		6,840,973
Restricted for:193,802Capital projects193,802Locally funded programs4,483State funded programs3,636Federally funded programs4,830Student activities34,237Other purposes2,197Unrestricted1,971	Net position:		
Capital projects 193,802 Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	Investment in capital assets		2,605,461
Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	Restricted for:		
Locally funded programs 4,483 State funded programs 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971	Capital projects		193,802
State funded programs. 3,636 Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			
Federally funded programs 4,830 Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			,
Student activities 34,237 Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			,
Other purposes 2,197 Unrestricted 1,971			
Unrestricted			,
			,
1 otal net position \$ 2,850,617		<u>ф</u>	
		2	2,830,617

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

				Program	n Revenu	PS	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			Ch	arges for		ating Grants	 Governmental
		Expenses		es and Sales	-	Contributions	Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	4,416,369	\$	615,458	\$	13,482	\$ (3,787,429)
Special		876,365		8,395		341,000	(526,970)
Vocational		312,930		-		60,268	(252,662)
Other		587,289		-		-	(587,289)
Support services:							
Pupil.		1,115,178		-		186,781	(928,397)
Instructional staff		281,955		-		29,722	(252,233)
Board of education		73,658		-		-	(73,658)
Administration.		708,932		-		136	(708,796)
Fiscal.		422,847		-		270	(422,577)
Operations and maintenance		810,533		598		4,509	(805,426)
Pupil transportation.		810,966		-		26,469	(784,497)
Central		2,747		-		-	(2,747)
Other non-instructional services		12,602		-		-	(12,602)
Food service operations		429,323		186,288		180,329	(62,706)
Extracurricular activities		387,148		114,738		-	(272,410)
Interest and fiscal charges		123		-		-	 (123)
Total governmental activities	\$	11,248,965	\$	925,477	\$	842,966	 (9,480,522)
	Prope Ger Cap	ral revenues: rty taxes levied for leral purposes pital outlay	· · · · · ·				6,528,936 361,564
	Income taxes levied for: General purposes					1,806,198	
		pecific programs					4,135,311
		estment earnings					188,777
		cellaneous					 46,981
	Total	general revenues					 13,067,767
	Chan	ge in net position					3,587,245
	Net p	osition (deficit) a	at beginn	ing of year	• • • • •		 (736,628)
	Net p	osition at end of	year	••••••	• • • • •	•	\$ 2,850,617

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General		Capital General Projects		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:				<u> </u>				
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	6,454,640	\$	1,776,873	\$	420,341	\$	8,651,854
Receivables:								
Property taxes.		6,501,654		-		362,943		6,864,597
Income taxes		690,022		-		-		690,022
Accounts		270		-		3,631		3,901
Accrued interest		28,834		-		-		28,834
Interfund loans		31,892		-		-		31,892
Intergovernmental		46,959		-		71,990		118,949 154 475
Prepayments		144,969 2,706		-		9,506 1,683		154,475 4,389
Inventory held for resale.		2,700		-		4,781		4,389 4,781
		129		_		-,701		129
Total assets	\$	13,902,075	\$	1,776,873	\$	874,875	\$	16,553,823
				,,				
Liabilities:	¢	2 110	¢		¢	02	¢	2 5 1 1
Accounts payable	\$	2,418	\$	-	\$	93 50 255	\$	2,511
Accrued wages and benefits payable		794,540		-		50,355		844,895
Compensated absences payable		16,838		-		-		16,838
Intergovernmental payable		97,529		-		605		98,134
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		151,117		-		10,798		161,915
Interfund loans payable		-		-		31,892		31,892
Total liabilities.		1,062,442		-		93,743		1,156,185
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		4,513,165		-		251,940		4,765,105
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		158,902		-		8,870		167,772
Income tax revenue not available		137,866		-		-		137,866
Intergovernmental revenue not available		-		-		3,636		3,636
Accrued interest not available.		2,855		-		-		2,855
Miscellaneous revenue not available		12,623		-		-		12,623
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,825,411				264,446		5,089,857
Fund balances:		· · ·						, <u>, , , .</u>
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory.		2,706		-		1,683		4,389
Prepaids.		144,969		-		9,506		154,475
Restricted:		11,909				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		10 1,170
Capital improvements		_		-		184,932		184,932
Special education		-		-		15,519		15,519
Targeted academic assistance		-		-		8,942		8,942
Other purposes.		_		_		6,680		6,680
		-		-		,		
Extracurricular		-		-		34,237		34,237

Committed: Capital improvements 1,776,873 299,817 2,076,690 -Assigned: Student and staff support. 59,502 59,502 -School supplies 4,859 4,859 _ _ (44,630) 7,802,186 7,757,556 10,307,781 Total fund balances 8,014,222 1,776,873 516,686 Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances . \$ 13,902,075 \$ 1,776,873 \$ 874,875 \$ 16,553,823

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	10,307,781
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.			2,635,026
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.	¢ 1(7,77)		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 167,772		
Income taxes receivable	137,866		
Intergovernmental receivable	3,636		
Accrued interest receivable	2,855		
Miscellaneous receivable	12,623		224 752
Total			324,752
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the			
costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and			
liabilities of the internal service fund are included in			
governmental activities on the statement of net position.			21,226
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not			
due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported			
in the funds.			
Capital lease obligations	(29,565)		
Compensated absences	(937,271)		
Total			(966,836)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period;			
therefore, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported			
in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows - pension	2,648,279		
Deferred Inflows - pension	(1,004,768)		
Net pension liability	(9,789,888)		
Total			(8,146,377)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period;			
therefore, liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not			
reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows - OPEB	137,973		
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,071,100)		
Net OPEB asset	572,544		
Net OPEB liability	(964,372)		
Total			(1,324,955)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	2,850,617
to become of 20 to united and the p		Ψ	2,030,017

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	General	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 6,552,197	\$ -	\$ 363,181	\$ 6,915,378
Income taxes.	1,806,012	-	-	1,806,012
Tuition.	530,093	-	-	530,093
Earnings on investments	172,522	-	-	172,522
Charges for services	-	-	186,288	186,288
Extracurricular.	-	-	114,738	114,738
Classroom materials and fees	35,459	-	-	35,459
Rental income	598	-	-	598
Contributions and donations	3,434	-	5,000	8,434
Other local revenues	96,848	-	1,434	98,282
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-	-	18,285	18,285
Intergovernmental - state	4,357,031	-	44,738	4,401,769
Intergovernmental - federal	29,954	-	548,247	578,201
Total revenues	13,584,148		1,281,911	14,866,059
	10,001,110		1,201,711	11,000,007
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,598,034	-	18,870	4,616,904
Special	836,018	-	139,518	975,536
Vocational	335,000	-	4,341	339,341
Other	587,801	-	-	587,801
Support services:				
Pupil	962,715	-	181,352	1,144,067
Instructional staff	264,465	-	24,257	288,722
Board of education	51,562	23,127	-	74,689
Administration	759,264	-	3,394	762,658
Fiscal	416,581	-	27,539	444,120
Operations and maintenance	735,124	-	48,197	783,321
Pupil transportation	793,818	-	100,359	894,177
Central	2,747	-	-	2,747
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other operation of non-instructional	10,679	-	1,923	12,602
Food service operations.	-	-	422,684	422,684
Extracurricular activities	314,552	-	110,556	425,108
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	91,276	91,276
Capital outlay	30,008	-	-	30,008
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.	443	-	-	443
Interest and fiscal charges	123	-	-	123
Total expenditures	10,698,934	23,127	1,174,266	11,896,327
Example (definitional) of revenues over (up der)				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	2 885 214	(22 127)	107 645	2 060 722
expenditures	2,885,214	(23,127)	107,645	2,969,732

Other financing sources (uses):

Transfers in		-		1,800,000		7,746		1,807,746
Transfers (out)		(1,807,746)		-		-		(1,807,746)
Capital lease transaction		30,008		_		-		30,008
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,777,738)		1,800,000		7,746		30,008
Net change in fund balances		1,107,476		1,776,873		115,391		2,999,740
Fund balances at beginning of year		6,906,746		-		401,295		7,308,041
Fund balances at end of year	\$	8,014,222	\$	1,776,873	\$	516,686	\$	10,307,781
r unu balances at enu or year	¢	0,014,222	φ	1,770,875	φ	510,080	¢	10,307,781

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 19

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,999,740
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 241,070 (296,757)	(55,687)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(482)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Intergovernmental Earnings on investments Miscellaneous Total	 (24,878) 186 (34,035) 2,855 12,623	(43,249)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(56,832)
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:		443
Issuances of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(30,008)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(422,500)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		779,717
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(809,923)

Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.

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

Change in net position of governmental activities

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20

 1,197,853
\$ 3,587,245

28,173

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					ariance with inal Budget		
		Original Final			Actual	Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:		- 8						
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,504,910	\$	7,020,159	\$	6,307,974	\$	(712,185)
Income taxes.		1,750,504		2,463,784		1,788,831		(674,953)
Tuition		462,106		673,476		530,093		(143,383)
Earnings on investments		90,000		148,481		146,665		(1,816)
Classroom materials and fees		31,000		39,346		20,932		(18,414)
Rental income		800		800		-		(800)
Contributions and donations		5,000		6,077		2,700		(3,377)
Other local revenues		38,400		42,974		11,472		(31,502)
Intergovernmental - state		4,341,721		6,083,776		4,368,887		(1,714,889)
Intergovernmental - federal		10,000		17,110		17,832		722
Total revenues		11,234,441		16,495,983		13,195,386		(3,300,597)
Expenditures:								
Current: Instruction:								
Regular		6,803,858		6,803,858		4,539,395		2,264,463
Special.		1,313,636		1,313,636		856,538		457,098
Vocational.		502,491		502,491		330,899		171,592
Other		832,889		832,889		588,551		244,338
Support services:		032,007		052,007		500,551		211,550
Pupil		1,335,000		1,335,000		922,971		412,029
Instructional staff		285,024		285,024		244,244		40,780
Board of education		66,211		66,211		51,633		14,578
Administration.		1,260,905		1,260,905		784,304		476,601
Fiscal		576,953		576,953		407,474		169,479
Operations and maintenance.		1,174,887		1,174,887		703,317		471,570
Pupil transportation		1,163,582		1,163,582		773,552		390,030
Central.		5,019		5,019		2,747		2,272
Other operation of non-instructional services .		21,684		21,684		10,679		11,005
Extracurricular activities.		459,875		459,875		313,209		146,666
Total expenditures		15,802,014		15,802,014		10,529,513		5,272,501
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures		(4,567,573)		693,969		2,665,873		1,971,904
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		13,000		13,000		47,046		34,046
Transfers (out).		-		-		(1,807,746)		(1,807,746)
Advances in.		-		-		50,508		50,508
Advances (out)		-		-		(32,021)		(32,021)
Sale of capital assets		500		500		6,134		5,634
Total other financing sources (uses)		13,500		13,500		(1,736,079)		(1,749,579)
Net change in fund balance		(4,554,073)		707,469	_	929,794	_	222,325

Net change in fund balance	(4,554,073)	707,469	929,794	222,325
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,448,476	5,448,476	5,448,476	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 894,403	\$ 6,155,945	\$ 6,378,270	\$ 222,325

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets:		
Cash with fiscal agent.	\$ 652,861	,
Total assets.	652,861	r
Liabilities:		
Claims payable	278,895	
Unearned revenue	352,740	,
Total liabilities	631,635	r
Net position:		
Unrestricted	21,226	,
Total net position	\$ 21,226	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	Governmenta Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Sales/charges for services.	\$	2,279,780
Total operating revenues		2,279,780
Operating expenses:		
Purchased services.		575,621
Claims		2,140,059
Total operating expenses.		2,715,680
Operating loss		(435,900)
Nonoperating revenues:		
Interest revenue		13,400
Total nonoperating revenues		13,400
Change in net position		(422,500)
Net position at beginning of year		443,726
Net position at end of year	\$	21,226

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from sales/charges for services	\$	2,348,303			
Cash payments for contractual services		(575,621)			
Cash payments for claims		(2,055,180)			
Net cash used in					
operating activities		(282,498)			
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest received		13,400			
Net cash provided by investing activities		13,400			
Net change in cash with fiscal agent		(269,098)			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		921,959			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	652,861			
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:					
Operating loss.	\$	(435,900)			
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Unearned revenue		68,523			
Claims payable		84,879			
Net cash used in					
operating activities	\$	(282,498)			
		/			

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Agency		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	57,208	
Receivables:			
Accounts		996	
Total assets.	\$	58,204	
Liabilities:			
Loans payable	\$	129	
Due to students		58,075	
Total liabilities	\$	58,204	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Hillsdale Local School District (the "District") was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the District.

The District employs 44 non-certified and 67 certified full-time and part-time employees to provide services to 842 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Tri-County Computer Service Association

The Tri-County Computer Service Association (TCCSA) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 20 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic technology for administrative and instructional functions for member school districts. Each of the governments of these school districts supports TCCSA based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The TCCSA assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. TCCSA is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the TCCSA assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least an assembly member from each county from which participating school districts are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the treasurer at Tri-County Educational Services Center, which serves as fiscal agent, located in Wooster, Ohio. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District paid \$793,586 to TCCSA.

Ashland County - West Holmes Career Center

The Ashland County-West Holmes Career Center (the "Career Center"), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of the State of Ohio. The Board possesses its own budgetary and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Career Center treasurer.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Jefferson Health Plan

The District is a participant with several other school districts in an insurance purchasing pool to operate the Jefferson Health Plan. The Jefferson Health Plan was formed for the purpose of providing insurance. The Jefferson Health Plan is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the superintendents and treasurers of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP was established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three-member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

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

Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The OSP is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the OSP to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board of Directors consisting of school district's superintendents and treasurers, as well as the president of Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. and a partner of the Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Administrator of the OSP and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. is the sales and marketing representative, which establishes agreements between OSP and member schools.

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 deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to accumulate money for one or more capital projects.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUND

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 enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical benefits to employees.

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's does not have any trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities and monies held on-behalf of others.

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. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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 and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows 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. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund includes claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6) and revenue from income taxes is recognized in the year in which the income is earned (See Note 8).

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, income taxes, interest, tuition, 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, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, income taxes, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the fiscal 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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), and negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs).

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

For fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$172,522, which includes \$32,416 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.

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. 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.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 50 years
Furniture, equipment, vehicles, and textbooks	5 - 20 years
Infrastructure	5 - 50 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

<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.

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

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

<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.

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 net position statement/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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in the proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

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

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

Q. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The District had no restricted assets at June 30, 2019.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

T. Fair value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, "<u>Certain Asset Retirement</u> <u>Obligations</u>" and GASB Statement No. 88, "<u>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct</u> <u>Borrowings and Direct Placements</u>".

GASB Statement No. 83 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food service	\$ 24,295
Title I	9,152

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;
- 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, 2019

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$25 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. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent (See Note 12.D.). The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2019 was \$652,861. This represents the balance of the District's employee benefit self-insurance fund. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$48,563, and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$377,441. Of the bank balance, \$127,441 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

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

	Investment Maturity					
	Measurement	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than
Measurement/Investment type	Value	less	months	months	months	24 months
Fair value: Negotiable CDs Amortized cost:	\$ 2,720,045	\$ 738,910	\$249,443	\$ 734,196	\$ 250,397	\$ 747,099
STAR Ohio	5,940,429	5,940,429				
Total	\$ 8,660,474	\$6,679,339	\$249,443	\$ 734,196	\$ 250,397	\$ 747,099

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.44 years.

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

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

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The negotiable CDs were not rated. The negotiable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Fair Value: Negotiable CDs Amortized cost:	\$ 2,720,045	31.41
STAR Ohio	5,940,429	68.59
Total	\$ 8,660,474	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 48,563
Investments	8,660,474
Cash with fiscal agent	652,861
Cash on hand	 25
Total	\$ 9,361,923
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 9,304,715
Agency funds	 57,208
Total	\$ 9,361,923

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 31,892

The primary purpose of the interfund balance is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balance is expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfer from the General fund to:	
Capital Projects fund	\$ 1,800,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	7,746
Total	\$ 1,807,746

The transfer of \$1,800,000 was made to move resources to the capital projects fund from the general fund to finance a project that the District will begin in fiscal year 2020. The primary purpose of the \$7,746 transfer from the general fund to the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) is to the cover negative cash balance in the fund. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of activities.

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

C. Loans Payable

Loans between governmental funds and the agency fund are reported as "loans receivable/payable" on the financial statements. The District had the following loan outstanding at fiscal year-end:

Loan from	Loan to	Amount
General fund	Agency fund	\$ 129

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Ashland County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,829,587 in the general fund, and \$102,133 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,585,364 in the general fund and \$91,267 in the permanent improvement 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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections			2019 First Half Collections		
	 Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 149,758,540	87.32	\$	151,303,110	71.44	
Public utility personal	 21,738,580	12.68		60,490,210	28.56	
Total	\$ 171,497,120	100.00	\$	211,793,320	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$49.40			\$49.40		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, intergovernmental grants and entitlements, and loans. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A list of the receivables on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	\$ 6,864,597
Income taxes	690,022
Accounts	3,901
Accrued interest	28,834
Intergovernmental	118,949
Loans	129
Total	\$ 7,706,432

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, 2019

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES

On the November 2013 ballot, the residents of the District approved a 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy effective until 2023. The voted income tax will apply to income on residents and on estates and will be used for general operations of the District. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and then remit that income tax to the State, and taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund in the amount of \$1,806,012 for fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance	4 1 1	D' 1	Balance
Governmental activities:	June 30, 2018	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	June 30, 2019
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land	<u>\$ 51,970</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ </u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	51,970			51,970
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	397,798	-	-	397,798
Buildings and improvements	3,398,373	-	-	3,398,373
Furniture, equipment, vehicles, and textbooks	3,947,501	241,070	(2,875)	4,185,696
Infrastructure	36,045			36,045
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,779,717	241,070	(2,875)	8,017,912
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(242,581)	(8,081)	-	(250,662)
Buildings and improvements	(2,281,739)	(92,738)	-	(2,374,477)
Furniture, equipment, vehicles, and textbooks	(2,606,428)	(191,674)	2,393	(2,795,709)
Infrastructure	(9,744)	(4,264)		(14,008)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,140,492)	(296,757)	2,393	(5,434,856)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,691,195	\$ (55,687)	<u>\$ (482)</u>	\$ 2,635,026

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 147,034
Special	541
Vocational	12,792
Support services:	
Pupil	731
Administration	538
Operations and maintenance	7,126
Pupil transportation	104,457
Food service operations	7,106
Extracurricular	16,432
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 296,757</u>

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASE

During fiscal year 2019, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copiers. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Capital assets acquired by lease have been originally capitalized in the amount of \$30,008, which represents the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition.

Principal and interest payments in the 2019 fiscal year totaled \$443 and \$123 respectively. These amounts are reported as debt service payments of the general fund.

The capitalized assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Assets:	
Equipment (copiers)	\$ 30,008
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (3,001)
Total	\$ 27,007

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		Amount		
2020	\$	6,795		
2021		6,795		
2022		6,795		
2023		6,795		
2024		6,229		
Total minimum lease payments		33,409		
Less: amount representing interest		(3,844)		
Total	\$	29,565		

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2019	Amounts Due in <u>One Year</u>
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	\$ 10,827,807 2,389,322	\$- 7,799	\$ (1,037,919) (1,432,749)	\$ 9,789,888 964,372	\$ -
Capital lease	-	30,008	(443)	29,565	5,440
Compensated absences	919,932	70,515	(36,338)	954,109	103,022
Total governmental activities	\$ 14,137,061	\$ 108,322	\$ (2,507,449)	\$ 11,737,934	\$ 108,462

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The District's net pension liability is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 14. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Capital leases were paid from the general fund. See Note 10 for more details.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employees' salaries are paid which, for the District is the general fund.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$19,061,399 and an unvoted debt margin of \$211,793.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

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

Coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan is as follows:

\$ 7,000,000
38,171,498
5,000,000
1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years, and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior fiscal year.

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio School Plan ("the Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool. Each participant enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President and Superintendent hold position bonds and the Treasurer/CFO holds a Treasurer bond through OSBA with limits of \$20,000, \$20,000 and \$100,000, respectively. All other school employees are covered under the District's employee dishonesty coverage with a \$100,000 limit, with a \$1,000 deductible, which is separate from the property policy.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate.

Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

D. Employee Health Insurance

Medical/surgical, prescription, vision and dental insurance is offered to employees through a selfinsurance program. The District has established a self-insurance internal service fund to account for this activity. The District is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan (formerly known as OME-RESA Health Benefits Program), a partially self-insured consortium of public employers in Ohio. The consortium has over 100 member organizations participating. Monthly accruals are paid to a custodian bank, U.S. Bank, acting as trustee on behalf of the fiscal agent. The trustees disburse payments to vendors for services rendered and to satisfy claim reimbursements for covered plan participants. The Jefferson County ESC acts in the role of fiscal agent for the consortium.

The claims liability of \$278,895 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "<u>Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
Year	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2019	\$ 194,016	\$ 2,140,059	\$ (2,055,180)	\$ 278,895
2018	216,449	1,432,260	(1,454,693)	194,016

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$174,694 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$41,800 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$605,023 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$96,864 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.03522250%	0	.03672179%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.03414520%	0	.03563042%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00107730%	-0	.00109137%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,955,559	\$	7,834,329	\$ 9,789,888
Pension expense	\$	152,924	\$	656,999	\$ 809,923

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 107,248	\$ 180,841	\$ 288,089
Changes of assumptions	44,162	1,388,391	1,432,553
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	23,591	124,329	147,920
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	174,694	605,023	779,717
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 349,695	\$ 2,298,584	\$ 2,648,279
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 51,163	\$ 51,163
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	54,181	475,066	529,247
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	42,060	382,298	424,358
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 96,241	\$ 908,527	\$ 1,004,768

\$779,717 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$ 140,103	\$	576,338	\$ 716,441
2021	19,451		403,886	423,337
2022	(64,176)		(51,173)	(115,349)
2023	 (16,618)		(144,017)	 (160,635)
Total	\$ 78,760	\$	785,034	\$ 863,794

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current				
	1%	b Decrease (6.50%)	Dis	count Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,754,552	\$	1,955,559	\$ 1,285,656

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July 1, 2018
Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017

For the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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

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

**The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 11,441,007	\$ 7,834,329	\$ 4,781,766				

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$21,703.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$28,173 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$23,251 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.	03564330%	(0.03672179%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.	03476130%	(0.03563042%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.	00088200%	-(0.00109137%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	964,372	\$	-	\$ 964,372
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(572,544)	\$ (572,544)
OPEB expense	\$	57,463	\$	(1,255,316)	\$ (1,197,853)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

U	SE	ERS		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	15,742	\$	66,874	\$	82,616
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		27,184		-		27,184
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		28,173				28,173
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	71,099	\$	66,874	\$	137,973
	SE	RS	S	STRS	,	Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	33,358	\$	33,358
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,446		65,408		66,854
Changes of assumptions	:	86,642		780,136		866,778
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		30,233		73,877		104,110
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1	18,321	\$	952,779	\$	1,071,100

\$28,173 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$	(25,404)	\$	(158,864)	\$ (184,268)
2021		(21,413)		(158,864)	(180,277)
2022		(8,773)		(158,863)	(167,636)
2023		(8,158)		(144,009)	(152,167)
2024		(8,257)		(138,798)	(147,055)
Thereafter		(3,390)		(126,507)	 (129,897)
Total	\$	(75,395)	\$	(885,905)	\$ (961,300)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	- / .	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Current Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,170,190	\$	964,372	\$	801,403	
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	778,072	\$	964,372	\$	1,211,068	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2017, are presented below:

	July 1, 2018		July 1, 2017
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investm	nent	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, including	inflation	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		N/A
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%
Health care cost trends			6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate
	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical			
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug			
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%	

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

** The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. A discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current1% Decrease(6.45%)(7.45%)			count Rate	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	490,724	\$	572,544	\$	641,311
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	637,429	\$	572,544	\$	506,650

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund		
Budget basis	\$	929,794	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		315,336	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(103,369)	
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(41,659)	
Funds budgeted elsewhere*		7,374	
GAAP basis	\$	1,107,476	

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

NOTE 16 - 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. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result of the fiscal year 2019 reviews, the District is due \$11,030 from ODE. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

C. Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

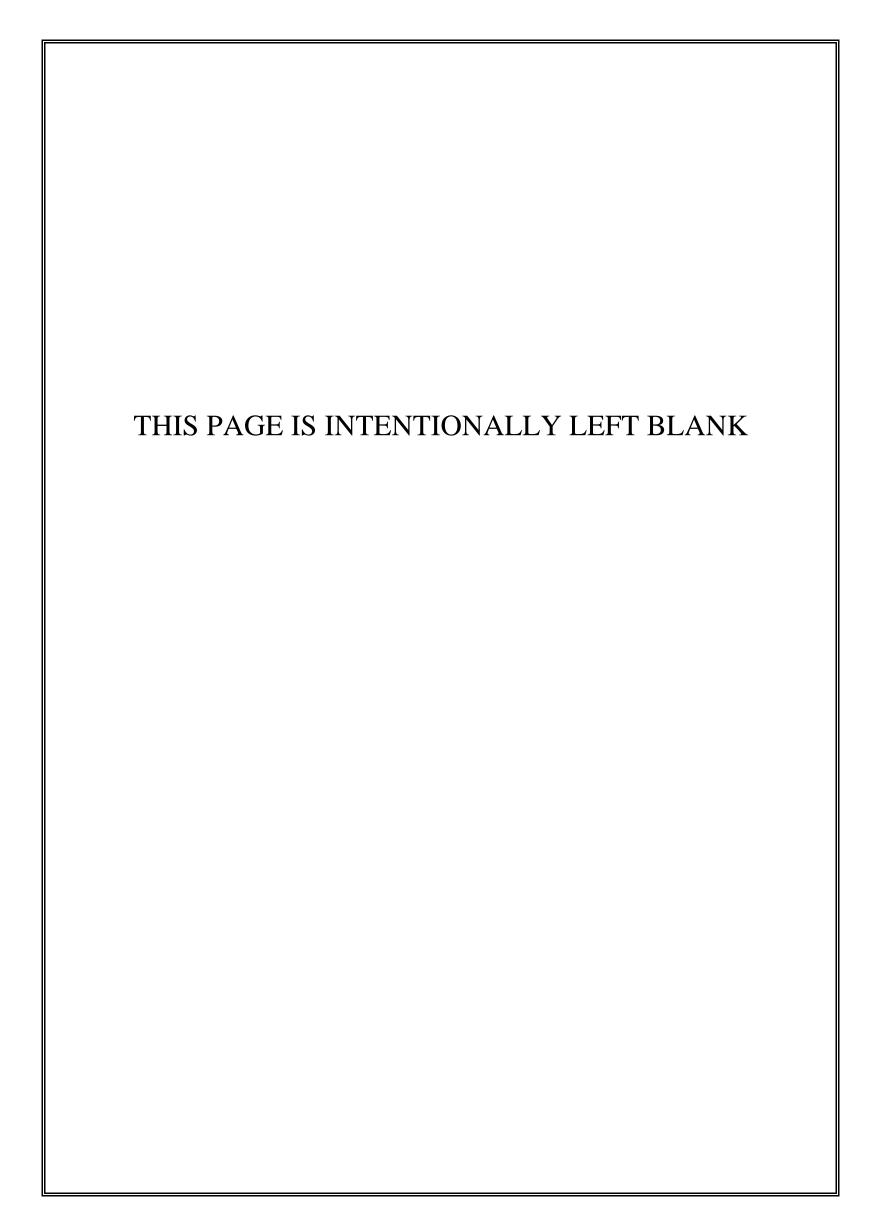
The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during 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, 2019

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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

	Capital <u>Improvements</u>			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-		
Current year set-aside requirement		153,019		
Current year offsets		(389,792)		
Total	\$	(236,773)		
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-		



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03414520%		0.03522250%		0.03553300%		0.03358790%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,955,559	\$	2,104,467	\$	2,600,688	\$	1,916,558
District's covered payroll	\$	1,124,674	\$	1,188,921	\$	1,167,864	\$	1,011,168
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		173.88%		177.01%		222.69%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015		2014
(0.03389600%	().03389600%
\$	1,715,457	\$	2,015,686
\$	984,949	\$	1,027,016
	174.17%		196.27%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	C	0.03563042%	().03672179%		0.03763765%	0.03656234%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	7,834,329	\$	8,723,341	\$	12,598,459	\$ 10,104,761
District's covered payroll	\$	4,096,350	\$	4,023,371	\$	4,001,721	\$ 3,861,236
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		191.25%		216.82%		314.83%	261.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%	72.10%

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

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

 2015	 2014
0.03741951%	0.03741951%
\$ 9,101,722	\$ 10,841,909
\$ 3,823,246	\$ 4,620,162
•••	
238.06%	234.67%
74.70%	69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	 2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$	174,694	\$	151,831	\$ 166,449	\$	163,501	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(174,694)		(151,831)	 (166,449)		(163,501)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	1,294,030	\$	1,124,674	\$ 1,188,921	\$	1,167,864	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2015	 2014		2013	2012		2011	 2010
\$ 133,272	\$ 136,514	\$	142,139	\$	145,802	\$ 131,562	\$ 142,448
 (133,272)	 (136,514)		(142,139)		(145,802)	 (131,562)	 (142,448)
\$ 	\$ _	\$		\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 1,011,168	\$ 984,949	\$	1,027,016	\$	1,084,030	\$ 1,046,635	\$ 1,052,053
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%	12.57%	13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	 2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$	605,023	\$	573,489	\$ 563,272	\$	560,241	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(605,023)		(573,489)	 (563,272)		(560,241)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	4,321,593	\$	4,096,350	\$ 4,023,371	\$	4,001,721	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		 2011	 2010
\$ 540,573	\$ 497,022	\$ 600,621	\$	634,564	\$ 606,901	\$ 598,300
 (540,573)	 (497,022)	 (600,621)		(634,564)	 (606,901)	 (598,300)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ -
\$ 3,861,236	\$ 3,823,246	\$ 4,620,162	\$	4,881,262	\$ 4,668,469	\$ 4,602,308
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0).03476130%	0).03564330%	().03583869%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	964,372	\$	956,573	\$	1,021,535
District's covered payroll	\$	1,124,674	\$	1,188,921	\$	1,167,864
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		85.75%		80.46%		87.47%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	().03563042%	().03672179%	().03763765%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(572,544)	\$	1,432,749	\$	2,012,871
District's covered payroll	\$	4,096,350	\$	4,023,371	\$	4,001,721
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.98%		35.61%		50.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	 2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$	28,173	\$	24,940	\$ 86,816	\$	17,405	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(28,173)		(24,940)	 (86,816)		(17,405)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	1,294,030	\$	1,124,674	\$ 1,188,921	\$	1,167,864	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.18%		2.22%	7.30%		1.49%	

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		2011	 2010
\$ 23,510	\$ 17,971	\$ 21,020	\$	24,676	\$ 35,667	\$ 25,124
 (23,510)	 (17,971)	 (21,020)		(24,676)	 (35,667)	 (25,124)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 1,011,168	\$ 984,949	\$ 1,027,016	\$	1,084,030	\$ 1,046,635	\$ 1,052,053
2.33%	1.82%	2.05%		2.28%	3.41%	2.39%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	 2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution					 			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	4,321,593	\$	4,096,350	\$ 4,023,371	\$	4,001,721	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$	-	\$	40,625	\$	46,202	\$	48,813	\$	46,685	\$	46,023
			(40,625)		(46,202)		(48,813)		(46,685)		(46,023)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-
\$	3,861,236	\$	3,823,246	\$	4,620,162	\$	4,881,262	\$	4,668,469	\$	4,602,308
	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in trend rates from 6.00%-11.00 initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.

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

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland County 485 Township Road 1902 Jeromesville, Ohio 44840

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 Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 13, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the 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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

April 13, 2020



HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ASHLAND COUNTY

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MAY 7, 2020

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