



LINCOLNVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT VAN WERT COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

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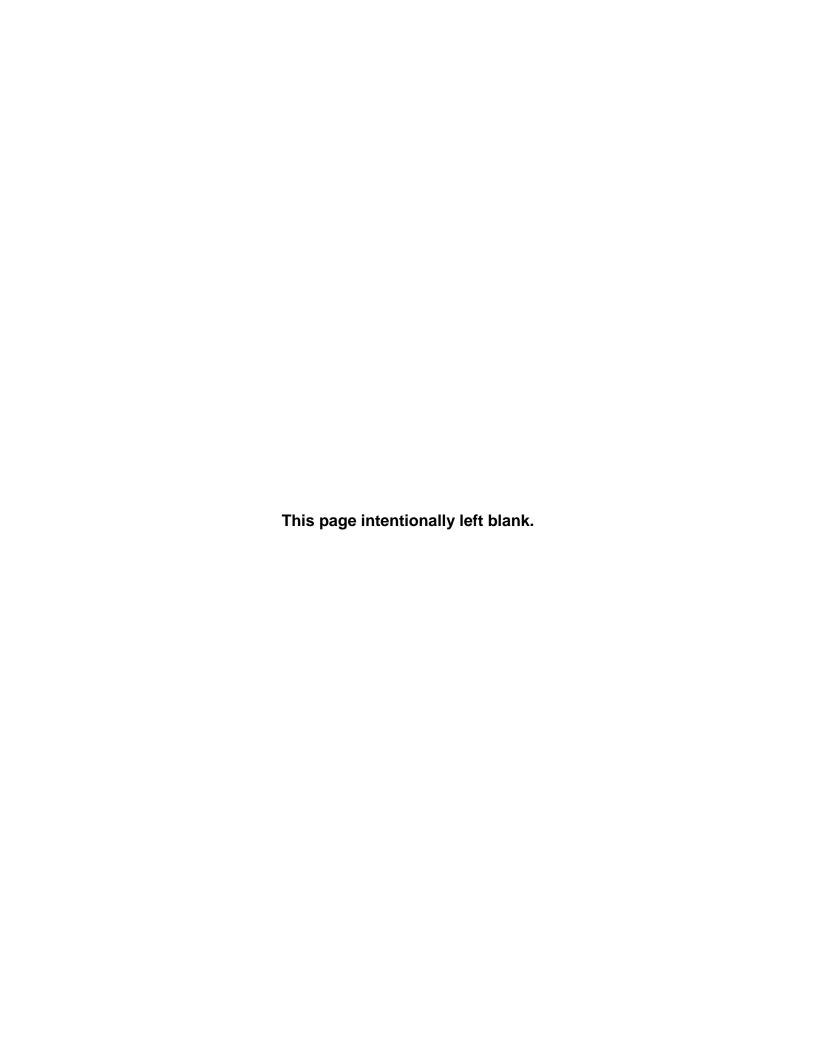
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lincolnview Local School District Van Wert County 15945 Middle Point Road Van Wert, Ohio 45891

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 Lincolnview Local School District, Van Wert County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Lincolnview Local School District Van Wert 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 Lincolnview Local School District, Van Wert County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during Fiscal Year 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension*, which resulted in a restatement of beginning net position (the restatement did not have an effect on fund balances) as of July 1, 2017. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 6, 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

Keethe tober

March 6, 2020

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lincolnview 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 \$1,810,564 which represents a 8.08% increase from fiscal year 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$10,255,990 in revenue or 77.37% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,999,445 or 22.63% of total revenues of \$13,255,435.
- The District had \$11,444,871 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,999,445 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,255,990 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$10,938,562 in revenues and other financing sources, and \$10,194,761 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$743,801 from a balance of \$12,854,033 to \$13,597,834.
- The bond retirement fund had \$1,068,817 in revenues and \$998,831 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$69,986 from a balance of \$801,745 to \$871,731.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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 16-17 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 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets 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 18-22 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 23 and 24. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

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 25-67 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 68-83 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
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 21,583,777	\$ 20,967,435
Capital assets, net	23,850,974	24,315,011
Total assets	45,434,751	45,282,446
<u>Deferred outflows</u>	3,171,512	3,652,480
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	963,428	1,132,293
Long-term liabilities	18,417,662	21,022,447
Total liabilities	19,381,090	22,154,740
<u>Deferred inflows</u>	5,007,980	4,373,557
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	16,753,088	16,364,498
Restricted	2,931,666	3,149,200
Unrestricted	4,532,439	2,892,931
Total net position	\$ 24,217,193	\$ 22,406,629

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$24,217,193. Of this total, \$2.931,666 is restricted in use.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 14 for more detail.

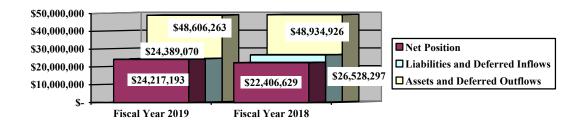
Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 15 for more detail. STRS did not report a net OPEB asset in the prior year.

At year-end, capital assets represented 52.50% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$16,753,088. 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.

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

The graph below shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities



The table on the following page shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2019	2018		
Dovomusa				
Revenues Dragram rayonyagi				
Program revenues:	¢ 2205222	\$ 2,522,361		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,205,332	+ /- /		
Operating grants and contributions	792,113	828,044		
Capital grants and contributions	2,000	15,723		
General revenues:	4.702.400	5.214.520		
Property taxes	4,702,408	5,214,538		
Payment in lieu of taxes	418,702	402,959		
Grants and entitlements	4,709,946	4,668,535		
Investment earnings	357,889	230,841		
Other	67,045	44,066		
Total revenues	13,255,435	13,927,067		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 4,292,528	\$ 2,272,954		
Special	1,806,208	1,280,230		
Vocational	72,626	42,433		
Adult education	1,065	-		
Other	836,486	844,289		
Support services:	,	,		
Pupil	223,168	97,595		
Instructional staff	244,873	133,139		
Board of education	59,272	103,571		
Administration	991,168	565,856		
Fiscal	305,385	259,094		
Operations and maintenance	1,093,604	672,135		
Pupil transportation	492,808	332,349		
Central				
Operations of non-instructional services:	22,001	21,153		
•	242 907	209 012		
Food service operations	343,897	308,013		
Other non-instructional services	37,514	33,412		
Extracurricular activities	425,440	158,032		
Interest and fiscal charges	196,828	215,668		
Total expenses	11,444,871	7,339,923		
Change in net position	1,810,564	6,587,144		
Net position at beginning of year	22,406,629	15,819,485		
Net position at end of year	\$ 24,217,193	\$ 22,406,629		

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,810,564. Total governmental expenses of \$11,444,871 were offset by program revenues of \$2,999,445 and general revenues of \$10,255,990. Program revenues supported 26.21% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$4,104,948 or 55.93%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

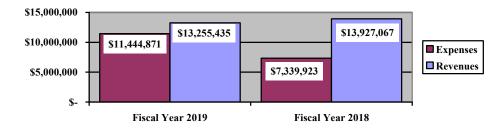
On an accrual basis, the District reported \$958,161 and (\$3,315,241) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,244,311) and (\$380,209) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$3,409,300. 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.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 71.01% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,008,913 or 61.24% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

Governmental Activities

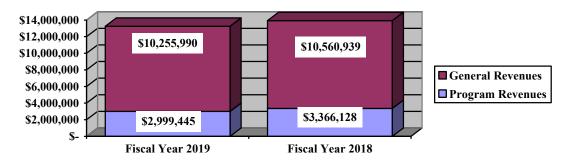
	Т	Total Cost of Services 2019	N	Net Cost of Services 2019	To	otal Cost of Services 2018		let Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses	_	2019		2019		2016		2016
Instruction:								
	\$	4,292,528	\$	2,428,729	\$	2,272,954	\$	143,966
Regular	Þ		Ф		Ф		Þ	•
Special		1,806,208		1,314,853		1,280,230		832,795
Vocational		72,626		51,198		42,433		27,259
Adult education		1,065		1,065		-		-
Other		836,486		831,446		844,289		765,626
Support services:								
Pupil		223,168		204,590		97,595		78,084
Instructional staff		244,873		219,500		133,139		108,194
Board of education		59,272		59,272		103,571		103,571
Administration		991,168		961,282		565,856		477,488
Fiscal		305,385		305,385		259,094		256,647
Operations and maintenance		1,093,604		1,089,569		672,135		667,215
Pupil transportation		492,808		479,335		332,349		298,909
Central		22,001		22,001		21,153		21,153
Operations of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		343,897		(15,719)		308,013		(47,749)
Other non-instructional services		37,514		135		33,412		(1,888)
Extracurricular activities		425,440		295,957		158,032		26,857
Interest and fiscal charges		196,828		196,828		215,668		215,668
Total expenses	\$	11,444,871	\$	8,445,426	\$	7,339,923	\$	3,973,795

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 66.01% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 73.79%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$16,479,821 which is greater than last year's total fund balance of \$16,010,692. 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	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General	\$ 13,597,834	\$ 12,854,033	\$ 743,801	5.79 %
Bond Retirement	871,731	801,745	69,986	8.73 %
Other Governmental	2,010,256	2,354,914	(344,658)	(14.64) %
Total	\$ 16,479,821	\$ 16,010,692	\$ 469,129	2.93 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$743,801. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

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

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	(Decrease)	<u>Change</u>
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 3,791,876	\$ 4,171,242	\$ (379,366)	(9.09) %
Earnings on investments	321,413	219,374	102,039	46.51 %
Intergovernmental	4,725,252	4,694,943	30,309	0.65 %
Tuition	1,891,208	2,060,635	(169,427)	(8.22) %
Other revenues	137,620	170,158	(32,538)	(19.12) %
Total	\$ 10,867,369	\$ 11,316,352	\$ (448,983)	(3.97) %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 6,808,926	\$ 6,503,190	\$ 305,736	4.70 %
Support services	3,146,631	2,952,809	193,822	6.56 %
Extracurricular activities	161,272	165,599	(4,327)	(2.61) %
Capital outlay	71,193	-	71,193	100.00 %
Debt service	6,739	_	6,739	100.00 %
Total	\$ 10,194,761	\$ 9,621,598	\$ 573,163	5.96 %

The District experienced a \$448,983 or 3.97% decrease in general fund revenues and \$573,163 or 5.96% increase in general fund expenditures in the current fiscal year. The tax advance available for fiscal year 2019 decreased \$379,366 or 9.09%. The amount of tax advance available can vary depending upon when tax bills are sent out by Van Wert County. The amount of tax advance available at fiscal year-end is reported as revenue in the fiscal year in the general fund on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Earnings on investments increased \$102,039 or 46.51% due to an increase in performance of investments and increase in monies held in investments in fiscal year 2019. All other revenues and expenditures were consistent with the prior fiscal year.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$1,068,817 in revenues and \$998,831 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$69,986 from a balance of \$801,745 to \$871,731.

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.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,699,210. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2019 was \$10,586,754. This represents a \$112,456 decrease from final budgeted revenues of \$10,699,210.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$10,255,456. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$10,046,323, which was \$209,133 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$23,850,974 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal 2019 balances compared to 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 130,323	\$ 130,323	
Construction in progress	-	4,261,998	
Land improvements	862,803	971,736	
Building and improvements	21,526,075	17,543,973	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	992,911	987,794	
Vehicles	338,862	419,187	
Total	\$ 23,850,974	\$ 24,315,011	

The overall decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation expense of \$884,356 exceeding capital outlays of \$420,319 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$7,036,132 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$818,167 is due within one year and \$6,217,965 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
Capital lease obligation General obligation bonds	\$ 66,132 6,970,000	\$ - 7,740,000	
Total	\$ 7,036,132	\$ 7,740,000	

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

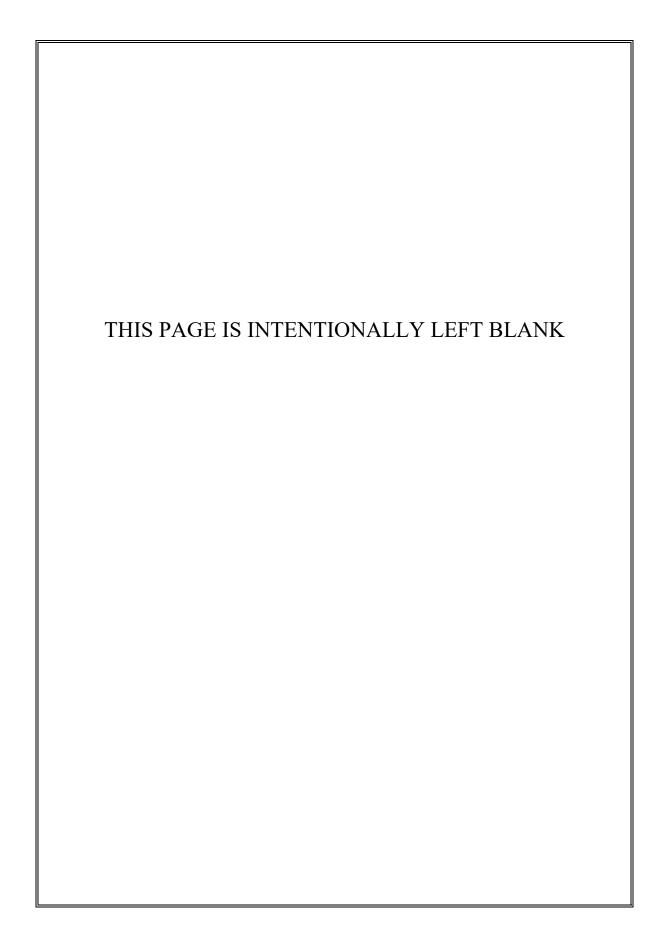
The District is holding its own in a State with declining economy and uncertainty in State funding. Lincolnview is a small rural local school district encompassing 145 square miles in Northwest Ohio. It has a limited number of small and medium businesses with agriculture having a large influence on the economy.

For fiscal year 2019, the District is operating in the second year of a biennium budget. Per ODE fiscal year 2018 information, approximately 55 percent of the District's receipt source is from local funds, 40 percent is from State funds and the remaining 5 percent is from Federal funds. The total disbursement per pupil was calculated at \$11,083.

Over the past several years, the District has remained in good financial position. Since fiscal year 1997, The District has operated at a surplus for operating purposes meaning that revenues have exceeded expenditures each year since 1997. However, future finances are not without challenges as State funding is revised. Some of these challenges are in the areas of State funding for schools in the light of the DeRolph court case and the long term effects of public utility deregulation, as well as the reduction of personal property for business inventory.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Troy Bowersock, Treasurer, Lincolnview Local School District, 15945 Middle Point Road, Van Wert, Ohio 45891.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 15,765,815
Property taxes	4,477,096
Payment in lieu of taxes	418,701
Accounts.	912
Accrued interest	76,144
Intergovernmental	221,842
Prepayments	26,182
Materials and supplies inventory	1,798
Inventory held for resale	4,046
Net OPEB asset	591,241
Capital assets:	ŕ
Nondepreciable capital assets	130,323
Depreciable capital assets, net	23,720,651
Capital assets, net	23,850,974
Total assets	45,434,751
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding.	204,623
Pension	2,805,876
OPEB	161,013
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,171,512
Liabilities:	5,171,612
Accounts payable	12,880
Accrued wages and benefits payable	773,302
Intergovernmental payable	21,247
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	139,975
Accrued interest payable	16,024
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	848,975
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	9,871,870
Other amounts due in more than one year	6,824,426
Net OPEB liability	872,391
Total liabilities	19,381,090
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,877,482
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	418,701
Pension	681,468
OPEB	1,030,329
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,007,980
Net position:	3,007,700
Net investment in capital assets	16,753,088
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	1,745,333
Classroom facilities maintenance	75,100
Debt service	861,121
State funded programs	6,124
Extracurricular	42,782
Food service operations	199,230
Other purposes	1,976
Unrestricted	4,532,439
Total net position.	\$ 24,217,193
1 omi noi position	Ψ 47,417,193

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

Net (Expense)

						am Revenues			R	evenue and Changes in let Position
	Expenses			harges for ices and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	
Governmental activities:		Expenses	Servi	ices and Sales	anu C	onti ibutions	and Co	JIIII IDULIOIIS		Activities
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	4,292,528	\$	1,863,799	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(2,428,729)
Special		1,806,208		-		491,355		-		(1,314,853)
Vocational		72,626		-		21,428		-		(51,198)
Adult/continuing		1,065		-		-		-		(1,065)
Other		836,486		-		5,040		-		(831,446)
Support services:										
Pupil		223,168		-		18,578		-		(204,590)
Instructional staff		244,873		-		25,373		-		(219,500)
Board of education		59,272		-		-		-		(59,272)
Administration		991,168		25,568		4,318		-		(961,282)
Fiscal		305,385		-		-		-		(305,385)
Operations and maintenance		1,093,604		4,035		-		-		(1,089,569)
Pupil transportation		492,808	- 13,473		-		(479,335)			
Central		22,001		-		-		-		(22,001)
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Other non-instructional services .		37,514		26,248		11,131		-		(135)
Food service operations		343,897		168,943		190,673		-		15,719
Extracurricular activities		425,440		116,739		10,744		2,000		(295,957)
Interest and fiscal charges		196,828						-		(196,828)
Total governmental activities	\$	11,444,871	\$	2,205,332	\$	792,113	\$	2,000		(8,445,426)
			Gene	eral revenues:						_
			Prop	erty taxes levie	d for					
			-	eneral purposes						3,540,390
			D	ebt service						954,604
			C	apital projects.						168,507
			S_1	pecial revenue.						38,907
			Payn	nents in lieu of	taxes					418,702
			Gran	ts and entitleme	ents not	restricted to sp	ecific pro	grams		4,709,946
			Inves	stment earnings						357,889
			Misc	ellaneous						67,045
			Total	l general revent	ies					10,255,990
			Char	nge in net positi	on					1,810,564
			Net	position at beg	inning o	of year				22,406,629
			Net	position at end	of year				\$	24,217,193

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		Bond General Retirement			Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:					-			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	13,188,798	\$	546,578	\$	2,030,439	\$	15,765,815
Property taxes		3,368,558		912,111		196,427		4,477,096
Payment in lieu of taxes		266,324		_		152,377		418,701
Accounts		912		-		-		912
Accrued interest		76,144		-		-		76,144
Intergovernmental		149,782		-		72,060		221,842
Prepayments		25,728		-		454		26,182
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,798		1,798
Inventory held for resale		=		-		4,046		4,046
Due from other funds	_	29,301	_	-		-	_	29,301
Total assets	\$	17,105,547	\$	1,458,689	\$	2,457,601	\$	21,021,837
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	12,880	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,880
Accrued wages and benefits payable		718,149		_		55,153		773,302
Compensated absences payable		13,186		_		_		13,186
Intergovernmental payable		20,505		_		742		21,247
		-		_				
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		127,380		-		12,595		139,975
Due to other funds		-				29,301		29,301
Total liabilities		892,100				97,791		989,891
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,169,526		581,544		126,412		2,877,482
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year		266,324		-		152,377		418,701
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		23,270		5,414		1,550		30,234
Intergovernmental revenue not available		25,010		-		69,215		94,225
Accrued interest not available		48,027		_		_		48,027
Tuition revenue not available		83,456		_		_		83,456
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,615,613		586,958		349,554		3,552,125
Fund Balance:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,798		1,798
Prepaids		25,728		_		454		26,182
Restricted:		- /-						-, -
Debt service		-		871,731		-		871,731
Capital improvements		-		-		1,744,076		1,744,076
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		74,807		74,807
Food service operations		-		-		202,276		202,276
Other purposes		-		-		6,807		6,807
Extracurricular		_		_		42,750		42,750
Committed:						,		,
Latchkey program		_		_		7,287		7,287
Assigned:						.,		.,
Student and staff support		16,412		_		_		16,412
Other purposes		236		_		_		236
Unassigned (deficit)		13,555,458		_		(69,999)		13,485,459
Total fund balances				Q71 721				
	_	13,597,834		871,731		2,010,256		16,479,821
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	17,105,547	\$	1,458,689	\$	2,457,601	\$	21,021,837

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 16,479,821
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.		23,850,974
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Tuition receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 30,234 83,456 48,027 94,225	255,942
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(266,377)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		204,623
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(16,024)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	2,805,876 (681,468) (9,871,870)	(7,747,462)
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 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	161,013 (1,030,329) 591,241 (872,391)	(1,150,466)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	(6,970,000) (66,132) (357,706)	
Total	<u> </u>	 (7,393,838)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 24,217,193

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

	General	Re	Bond etirement	onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:	 -			-		_
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 3,525,551	\$	951,508	\$ 206,350	\$	4,683,409
Payment in lieu of taxes	266,325		-	152,377		418,702
Tuition	1,891,208		-	26,248		1,917,456
Earnings on investments	321,413		-	4,953		326,366
Charges for services	-		-	168,943		168,943
Extracurricular	-		-	116,739		116,739
Classroom materials and fees	46,233		-	-		46,233
Rental income	4,035		-	-		4,035
Contributions and donations	32,702		-	27,755		60,457
Other local revenues	54,650		417	-		55,067
Intergovernmental - state	4,610,813		116,892	64,270		4,791,975
Intergovernmental - federal	114,439		-	 515,742		630,181
Total revenues	 10,867,369		1,068,817	 1,283,377		13,219,563
Expenditures: Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	4,336,169		_	10,061		4,346,230
Special	1,575,844		_	344,493		1,920,337
Vocational	58,686		_	2,343		61,029
Adult/continuing	1,320		_	_,5 .5		1,320
Other	836,907		_	216		837,123
Support services:	020,507			210		057,125
Pupil	228,508		_	19,069		247,577
Instructional staff	238,261		_	25,370		263,631
Board of education	60,965		_	-		60,965
Administration	1,082,198		_	5,205		1,087,403
Fiscal	302,520		25,828	5,572		333,920
Operations and maintenance	780,448		,	96,119		876,567
Pupil transportation	444,628		_	2,045		446,673
Central	9,103		_	_,0.5		9,103
Operation of non-instructional services:	>,100					,,105
Other non-instructional services	_		_	38,196		38,196
Food service operations	_		_	365,933		365,933
Extracurricular activities	161,272		_	129,362		290,634
Facilities acquisition and construction			_	584,051		584,051
Capital outlay	71,193		_	-		71,193
Debt service:	Ź					,
Principal retirement	5,061		770,000	-		775,061
Interest and fiscal charges	1,678		203,003	-		204,681
Total expenditures	 10,194,761		998,831	 1,628,035		12,821,627
F(1.6° :	 -			-		_
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 672,608		69,986	 (344,658)		397,936
Other financing sources:						
Capital lease transaction	71,193		_	-		71,193
Total other financing sources	71,193		-	-		71,193
Net change in fund balances	743,801		69,986	(344,658)		469,129
Fund balances at beginning of year	12,854,033		801,745	2,354,914		16,010,692
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 13,597,834	\$	871,731	\$ 2,010,256	\$	16,479,821

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE	30, 2019			
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	469,129
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	\$	420,319 (884,356)	_	(464,037)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Tuition Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total		18,999 (68,798) 36,476 49,195	-	35,872
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: General obligation bonds Capital lease Total	funds,	770,000 5,061	_	775,061
Issuance of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; hower in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.	ver,			(71,193)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total	_	1,925 25,572 (19,644)	_	7,853
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				764,992
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				(958,161)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				25,081
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset/liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				1,244,311
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 finds.				(10 244)
in governmental funds.				(18,344)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	1,810,564

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Actual		Negative)
Revenues:		Originar			 1101441		(tegutive)
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	3,346,522	\$	3,308,084	\$ 3,239,564	\$	(68,520)
Payment in lieu of taxes		212,546		213,919	266,326		52,407
Tuition		2,157,191		2,171,125	1,938,245		(232,880)
Earnings on investments		217,966		219,374	293,296		73,922
Classroom materials and fees		38,759		39,009	41,389		2,380
Rental income		3,296		3,317	3,935		618
Contributions and donations		29,828		30,021	28,876		(1,145)
Other local revenues		33,083		33,297	59,626		26,329
Intergovernmental - state		4,622,942		4,643,798	4,612,045		(31,753)
Intergovernmental - federal		29,191		29,380	82,828		53,448
Total revenues		10,691,324		10,691,324	10,566,130		(125,194)
Expenditures:					_		
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		4,388,850		4,617,772	4,318,752		299,020
Special		1,637,356		1,529,182	1,569,995		(40,813)
Vocational		56,109		52,307	58,674		(6,367)
Adult/continuing		-		-	1,320		(1,320)
Other		863,160		897,635	836,323		61,312
Support services:							
Pupil		224,027		208,847	225,932		(17,085)
Instructional staff		236,656		220,620	231,755		(11,135)
Board of education		119,381		111,292	60,989		50,303
Administration		1,052,054		1,028,422	1,025,211		3,211
Fiscal		354,655		330,624	304,002		26,622
Operations and maintenance		673,499		636,511	762,691		(126,180)
Pupil transportation		425,581		411,780	444,971		(33,191)
Central		16,917		15,771	9,103		6,668
Extracurricular activities		172,214		160,544	153,937		6,607
Total expenditures		10,220,459		10,221,307	10,003,655		217,652
Excess of revenues over expenditures		470,865		470,017	 562,475		92,458
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		2,086		2,086	13,824		11,738
Refund of prior year's receipts		(20,918)		(20,000)	(29,320)		(9,320)
Transfers in		4,000		4,000	5,000		1,000
Transfers (out)		(11,183)		11,400	(11,400)		-
Advances in		1,800		1,800	1,800		-
Advances (out)		(1,936)		(1,800)	(1,800)		-
Other uses		(960)		(949)	(148)		801
Total other financing sources (uses)		(27,111)		(26,263)	(22,044)		4,219
Net change in fund balance		443,754		443,754	540,431		96,677
Fund balance at beginning of year		12,660,764		12,660,764	12,660,764		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		656		656	 656		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	13,105,174	\$	13,105,174	\$ 13,201,851	\$	96,677

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship		A	Agency
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	20,494	\$	51,900
Total assets		20,494	\$	51,900
Liabilities:				
Due to students			\$	51,900
Total liabilities			\$	51,900
Net position:				
Endowment		18,000		
Held in trust for scholarships		2,494		
Total net position	\$	20,494		

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

	Private-Pu Trust		
	Sch	olarship	
Additions:			
Interest	\$	351	
Gifts and contributions		1,750	
Total additions		2,101	
Deductions:			
Scholarships awarded		750	
Change in net position		1,351	
Net position at beginning of year		19,143	
Net position at end of year	\$	20,494	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

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

It is staffed by 9 administrators, 36 classified employees and 71 certified teaching personnel, who provide services to 885 students and other community members. The Board oversees the operations of the District's instructional/support facility.

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.

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC)

The District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Hancock, Paulding, Putnam, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, and Van Wert counties and the cities of St. Marys and Wapakoneta. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts.

The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county, elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county, plus one representative from the fiscal agent school district. Financial information is available from Ray Burden, Executive Director, at 4277 East Road, Elida, OH 45807.

Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc. (NOERC)

The District is a participant in the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council (NOERC), which provides educational entities with a better understanding of their common educational problems, facilitates and conducts practical educational research, coordinates research among members and provides opportunities for training. NOERC serves a twenty-five county area in northwest Ohio.

The Board of Directors consists of superintendents from two educational service centers, two exempted village school districts, five local school districts and five city school districts, as well as representatives from two private or parochial schools and three institutions of higher education. Each active member is entitled to one vote on all issues addressed by the Board of Directors. Financial information can be obtained from the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., P.O. Box 52, Maria Stein, Ohio 45860-0052.

Vantage Career Center

The Vantage Career Center (the "Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio, which provides vocational education to students. The Center is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each participating school districts' elected boards. The Board is its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained from the Vantage Career Center, 818 North Franklin Street, Van Wert, Ohio, 45891.

The District also participates in two group purchasing pools for insurance, described in Note 12.

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.

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

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

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 are the District's major governmental funds:

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

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets 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. 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.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. 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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

<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, grants, entitlements and donation. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 14 and Note 15 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

For the District, see Note 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the fund financial statements 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, is not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each function for the general fund and the fund level for all other funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Van Wert County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year.

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

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

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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 budget amounts reflect the first appropriations that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit and State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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.

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the District, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$321,413, which includes \$45,133 assigned from other 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. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method on the government wide financial statements.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. 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 capitalized. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

Governmental

	Governmentar
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 years

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

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

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation absences are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, 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 capital leases are recognized as a liability on the 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:

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

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

<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.

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

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

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

N. Bond Issuance Costs, Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts, and Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding

On both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds and bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the period in which these items are incurred. The reconciliation between the face value of bonds and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For current and advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt is amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss on refunding is amortized over the remaining term of the old debt or the term of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented on the statement of net position as a deferred inflow of resources or a deferred outflow of resources.

O. Prepayments

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

P. 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.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

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.

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 Obligations</u>" and GASB Statement No. 88, "<u>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct 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 statement of the District.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

 Nonmajor funds
 Deficit

 IDEA Part B
 \$ 32,773

 Title I
 37,226

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

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

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;
- 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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 \$3,530 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments."

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$7,172,931. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2019, \$6,931,440 of the District's bank balance of \$7,450,144 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$518,704 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose 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 fiscal year 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	6 months or less
Amoritized Cost: STAR Ohio	\$ 8,661,748	\$ 8,661,748

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

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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

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

	Measurement	
Investment type	Amount	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$ 8,661,748	100.00

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	7,172,931
Investments		8,661,748
Cash on hand		3,530
Total	\$	15,838,209
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	15,765,815
Private-purpose trust fund		20,494
Agency funds	_	51,900
Total	\$	15,838,209

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statements include the following amounts due to and due from other funds:

<u>Due to</u>	<u>Due from</u>	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 29,301

The purpose of amounts due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash balances in the nonmajor governmental funds. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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 Van Wert 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 \$1,175,762 in the general fund, \$325,153 in the bond retirement fund, \$12,982 in classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$55,483 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 \$889,776 in the general fund, \$243,705 in the bond retirement fund, \$9,774 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$41,764 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.

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.

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

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

	2018 Seco	ond	2019 First			
	Half Collec	tions	Half Collec	tions		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 151,503,140	96.08	\$ 144,309,140	95.80		
Public utility personal	6,186,580	3.92	6,333,040	4.20		
Total	\$ 157,689,720	100.00	\$ 150,642,180	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$51.90		\$52.00			

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

NOTE 7 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, Van Wert County has entered into agreements with property owners under which the County granted property tax abatements to those property owners. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the District which reflect all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been abated. The agreements provide for a portion of these payments to be made to the District. The property owners' contractually promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes until the agreement expires. The District recorded \$418,702 in payments in lieu of taxes on a modified accrual basis during fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Taxes	\$ 4,477,096
Payment in lieu of taxes	418,701
Accounts	912
Intergovernmental	221,842
Accrued interest	76,144
Total receivables	\$ 5,194,695

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

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Disposals	Balance 06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 130,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,323
Construction in progress	4,261,998	199,252	(4,461,250)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,392,321	199,252	(4,461,250)	130,323
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,435,173	-	-	2,435,173
Buildings and improvements	22,981,635	4,538,360	-	27,519,995
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,503,323	143,957	(3,849)	2,643,431
Vehicles	1,278,117			1,278,117
Total capital assets, being depreciated	29,198,248	4,682,317	(3,849)	33,876,716
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,463,437)	(108,933)	-	(1,572,370)
Building and improvements	(5,437,662)	(556,258)	-	(5,993,920)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(1,515,529)	(138,840)	3,849	(1,650,520)
Vehicles	(858,930)	(80,325)		(939,255)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,275,558)	(884,356)	3,849	(10,156,065)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 24,315,011	\$ 3,997,213	\$ (4,461,250)	\$ 23,850,974

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 501,691
Special	21,145
Vocational	20,670
Support Services:	
Pupil	5,683
Instructional staff	11,589
Administration	14,319
Fiscal	2,953
Operations and maintenance	135,283
Pupil transportation	84,553
Central	7,034
Operation of non-instructional services	
Extracurricular activities	68,814
Food service operations	10,622
Total depreciation expense	\$ 884,356

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During fiscal year 2019, the following activity occurred in long-term obligation:

		Balance						Balance	_	Amounts ue Within		
	<u>Ju</u>	ine 30, 2018	<u>A</u>	Additions Reductions		Reductions		Reductions		ne 30, 2019		One Year
General obligation bonds:												
Series 2015, refunding current interest bonds	\$	7,740,000	\$	-	\$	(770,000)	\$	6,970,000	\$	805,000		
Capital lease obligation		-		71,193		(5,061)		66,132		13,167		
Compensated absences		346,521		30,895		(6,524)		370,892		30,808		
Net pension liability		10,386,514		-		(514,644)		9,871,870		-		
Net OPEB liability	_	2,257,463		8,695	_	(1,393,767)		872,391	_			
Total	\$	20,730,498	\$	110,783	\$	(2,689,996)		18,151,285	\$	848,975		
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds							_	266,377				
Total on Statement of Net Position							\$	18,417,662				

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences are paid from the fund which the employee is paid which includes the general fund and the following nonmajor governmental funds: food service, special enterprise, IDEA part-B and Title I.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u> - See Note 15 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability/asset. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Capital Lease Obligation - See Note 11 for more detail.

<u>Series 2015 refunding bonds</u> - On March 19, 2015, the District issued various purpose refunding bonds (series 2015 refunding bonds) to refund \$3,175,000 of the series 2005 refunding bonds, \$2,460,000 of the series 2006 building improvement bonds, and \$4,370,000 of the series 2006 classroom facilities bonds. The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$9,470,000. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 2 to 3.5 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final stated maturity of the current interest bonds is December 1, 2029. The bonds will be retired from the bond retirement fund.

The series 2005 refunding bonds in the amount of \$3,175,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2005, refunding bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$70,466

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

A portion of the series 2006 building improvement bonds in the amount of \$2,405,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2006, building improvement bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$108,423.

A portion of the series 2006 classroom facilities bonds in the amount of \$4,260,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2006, classroom facilities bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$194,180.

The scheduled payments of principal and interest on debt outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal	Current Interest Bonds						
Year Ended	Principal			Interest		Total	
2020	\$	805,000	\$	184,237	\$	989,237	
2021		850,000		167,688		1,017,688	
2022		880,000		150,387		1,030,387	
2023		915,000		127,863		1,042,863	
2024		935,000		100,112		1,035,112	
2025 - 2029	2	,425,000		230,531		2,655,531	
2030		160,000		2,400		162,400	
Total	\$ 6	5,970,000	\$	963,218	\$	7,933,218	

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$7,459,527 (including available funds of \$871,731) and an unvoted debt margin of \$150,642.

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

NOTE 11 - CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION

In fiscal year 2019, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copier equipment. This lease agreement meets the criteria of capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, 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 financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$71,193. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$5,933, leaving a current book value of \$65,260. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$5,061 paid by the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30,2019:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Amount
	** **********************************
2020	\$16,175
2021	16,175
2022	16,175
2023	16,175
2024	9,436
Total minumum lease payments	74,136
Less: amount representing interest	(8,004)
Total	\$66,132

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 190 days for eligible personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit up to a maximum of 120 days for classified staff. For certified staff, payment is made for 25% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit up to a maximum of 140 days. Certified staff will receive 3.33% of all days in excess of 140 days to a maximum of \$1,000 for the second tier calculation.

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

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Health Care Benefits

The District provides medical, dental, vision and life insurance to all employees through the Van Wert Area School Insurance Group (Note 13). Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies depending on the terms of the union contract.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Commercial property contents	\$ 46,691,675
General liability (\$2,000,000 aggregate)	1,000,000
Per occurrence (includes \$4,000,000 umbrella)	4,000,000
Total per year	5,000,000

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three year fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2018.

GROUP PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Comp Group Rating Program (GRP) - The District participates in a group rating program (GRP) for workers' compensation as established under Ohio Revised Code Section 4123.29. The Group Rating Plan was established through the Ohio School Board Association and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials as a group insurance purchasing pool. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program.

The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by reducing the District's individual rate based on prior claims. The District pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the individual rate and may also pay additional workers' compensation assessments. The District may also be available to receive a refund for overpayment of premiums.

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

Van Wert Area School Insurance Group (VWASIG) - The VWASIG is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of five members. VWASIG is a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide life insurance and pay medical/surgical, prescription drug, and dental benefits of employees and their covered dependents. The medical insurance program operates under the control of a Board of Trustees representing the member schools and is administered by Anthem through a Third Party Administrator, Huntington Insurance. Each member appoints a representative to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is the legislative and managerial body of VWASIG. Financial information can be obtained from the Van Wert City School District, 205 West Crawford Street, Van Wert, Ohio 45891.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full benefits	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 \$149,985 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$9,834 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will is 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.

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 \$615,007 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$104,284 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 PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.03180900%	0	.03572267%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.03110960%	0	.03679396%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00069940%	0	.00107129%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,781,704	\$	8,090,166	\$ 9,871,870
Pension expense	\$	138,309	\$	819,852	\$ 958,161

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	\$	97,714	\$ 186,747	\$	284,461
Changes of assumptions		40,234	1,433,730		1,473,964
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		12,820	269,639		282,459
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		149,985	 615,007		764,992
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	300,753	\$ 2,505,123	\$	2,805,876

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources	'					
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	- \$	52,834	\$	52,834	
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	49,	366	490,579		539,945	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share	58,9	992	29,697	_	88,689	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 108,	<u>\$</u>	573,110	\$	681,468	

\$764,992 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.

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	\$ 108,238	\$	736,558	\$	844,796
2021	7,782		538,907		546,689
2022	(58,470)		108,165		49,695
2023	(15,140)		(66,624)		(81,764)
Total	\$ 42,410	\$	1,317,006	\$	1,359,416

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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						
	19	% Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase		
	(6.50%)			(7.50%)	(8.50%)		
District's proportionate share		_					
of the net pension liability	\$	2,509,665	\$	1,781,704	\$ 1,171,358		

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% 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 (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)			
District's proportionate share	(0.4370)	(7.4370)	(6.4370)			
of the net pension liability	\$ 11,814,622	\$ 8,090,166	\$ 4,937,919			

^{**}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 15 - 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.

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.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% 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 \$19,526.

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 \$25,081 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$19,890 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	03218260%	(0.03572267%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	03144580%	().03679396 <mark></mark> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00073680%		(0.00107129%	
Proportionate share of the net			_		
OPEB liability	\$	872,391	\$	-	\$ 872,391
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	591,241	\$ 591,241
OPEB expense	\$	28,822	\$	(1,273,133)	\$ (1,244,311)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 14,241	\$ 69,057	\$ 83,298
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share		52,634	52,634
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 25,081	 _	 25,081
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 39,322	\$ 121,691	\$ 161,013

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Sl	ERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources	'		 	
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 34,448	\$ 34,448
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,310	67,544	68,854
Changes of assumptions		78,378	805,614	883,992
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share		43,035	 	 43,035
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1	122,723	\$ 907,606	\$ 1,030,329

\$25,081 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	\$ (46,143)	\$	(140,876)	\$	(187,019)
2021	(36,941)		(140,876)		(177,817)
2022	(7,803)		(140,875)		(148,678)
2023	(7,249)		(125,536)		(132,785)
2024	(7,337)		(120,161)		(127,498)
Thereafter	(3,009)		(117,591)		(120,600)
Total	\$ (108,482)	\$	(785,915)	\$	(894,397)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage inflation	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.

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, 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.

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.

	Current					
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,058,578	\$	872,391	\$	724,966

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	T_1	rend Rate	1	% Increase
	(6.25 % decreasing ((7.25 % decreasing		(8.25 % decreasing	
	to	3.75 %)	to	4.75 %)	t	to 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	703,860	\$	872,391	\$	1,095,557
Actuarial Assumptions - STRS						

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

^{**} 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 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (7.45%)		% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	506,749	\$	591,241	\$	662,253
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	658,244	\$	591,241	\$	523,195

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	540,431
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		275,671
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(136,593)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		93,237
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(28,945)
Year-end encumbrances	_	<u>-</u>
GAAP basis	\$	743,801

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

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.

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 orovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	159,245
Current year qualifying expenditures	-
Current year offsets	 (237,326)
Total	\$ (78,081)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$

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

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

There are no legal matters in litigation with the District as defendant.

C. 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, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

NOTE 19 - ENDOWMENTS

The District's private-purpose trust fund included 2 donor restricted endowments. The endowments, in the amount of \$18,000, represents the principal portion. The amount of net appreciation in donor restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the District is \$2,494 for 2019 and is included as held in trust for scholarships. State law permits the District to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment terms specify otherwise.

NOTE 20 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The District has entered into contracts with Marsh Foundation School. The students who attend Marsh Foundation School are by court order or other placement. The school is located in the District and these students are entitled to an education from the District by State law. The District provides materials and teaching personnel for the education of these students. They are then reimbursed for the excess costs at the end of the fiscal year.

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

NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Enterprise Zones

Van Wert County entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$35,404 during fiscal year 2019.

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	0.03110960%		0.03180900%		0.03293210%		0.03214680%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,781,704	\$	1,900,517	\$	2,410,326	\$	1,834,328
District's covered payroll	\$	1,028,119	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386	\$	967,785
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		173.30%		195.23%		227.31%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
(0.03027700%	(0.03027700%
\$	1,532,302	\$	1,800,476
\$	879,784	\$	916,452
	174.17%		196.46%
	71.70%		65.52%
	/1./0/0		03.3270

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03679396%		0.03572267%		0.03534442%		0.03492158%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,090,166	\$	8,485,997	\$	11,830,843	\$	9,651,303
District's covered payroll	\$	4,238,736	\$	3,954,586	\$	3,755,657	\$	3,719,914
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		190.86%		214.59%		315.01%		259.45%
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
(0.03547837%	0.03547837%
\$	8,629,567	\$ 10,279,484
\$	3,624,908	\$ 3,679,262
	238.06%	279.39%
	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	\$ 149,985	\$	138,796	\$	136,284	\$	148,454
Net pension liability contractually required contribution	 (149,985)		(138,796)		(136,284)		(148,454)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,111,000	\$	1,028,119	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 127,554	\$ 121,938	\$ 126,837	\$ 122,844	\$ 114,907	\$ 119,031
 (127,554)	 (121,938)	 (126,837)	 (122,844)	 (114,907)	 (119,031)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 967,785	\$ 879,784	\$ 916,452	\$ 913,338	\$ 914,137	\$ 879,106
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	\$	615,007	\$ 593,423	\$	553,642	\$	525,792
Net pension liability contractually required contribution		(615,007)	 (593,423)	-	(553,642)		(525,792)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	4,392,907	\$ 4,238,736	\$	3,954,586	\$	3,755,657
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		2011		2010	
\$ 520,788	\$ 471,238	\$ 478,304	\$	483,514	\$	507,560	\$	517,205
 (520,788)	(471,238)	 (478,304)		(483,514)		(507,560)		(517,205)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
\$ 3,719,914	\$ 3,624,908	\$ 3,679,262	\$	3,719,338	\$	3,904,308	\$	3,978,500
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	(0.03144580%	0	.32182600%	(0.03327819%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	872,391	\$	863,696	\$	948,552
District's covered payroll	\$	1,028,119	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		84.85%		88.72%		89.45%
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	C	0.03679396%	(0.03572267%	(0.03534442%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(591,241)	\$	1,393,767	\$	1,890,229
District's covered payroll	\$	4,238,736	\$	3,954,586	\$	3,755,657
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.95%		35.24%		50.33%
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	\$	25,081	\$ 21,619	\$	17,095	\$	16,432
Net OPEB liability contractually required contribution		(25,081)	 (21,619)		(17,095)		(16,432)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,111,000	\$ 1,028,119	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.50%	0.50%		0.00%		0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 15,174	\$ 16,249	\$ 14,210	\$ 5,023	\$ 13,072	\$ 20,574
 (15,174)	 (16,249)	 (14,210)	 (5,023)	 (13,072)	 (20,574)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 967,785	\$ 879,784	\$ 916,452	\$ 913,338	\$ 914,137	\$ 879,106
0.82%	0.14%	0.16%	0.55%	1.43%	0.46%

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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net OPEB liability contractually required contribution	 		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,392,907	\$ 4,238,736	\$ 3,954,586	\$ 3,755,657
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 36,782	\$ 36,793	\$ 37,193	\$ 39,043	\$ 39,785
 	 (36,782)	(36,793)	(37,193)	 (39,043)	 (39,785)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,719,914	\$ 3,624,908	\$ 3,679,262	\$ 3,719,338	\$ 3,904,308	\$ 3,978,500
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 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% 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 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.55%-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.

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$6,587,144 which represents a 41.64% increase from fiscal year 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$10,560,939 in revenue or 75.83% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,366,128 or 24.17% of total revenues of \$13,927,067.
- The District had \$7,339,923 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,366,128 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,560,939 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement fund and the building fund. The general fund had \$11,316,352 in revenues, \$9,621,598 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,694,754 from a balance of \$11,159,279 to \$12,854,033.
- The bond retirement fund had \$1,149,572 in revenues and \$993,645 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$155,927 from a balance of \$645,818 to \$801,745.
- The building fund had no revenues and had \$4,014,027 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$4,014,027 from a balance of \$4,790,994 to \$776,967.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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 96-97 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 93. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets 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 98-102 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 103 and 104. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

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 105-148 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 150-163 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The District's net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Net Position		
Accepte	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017	
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 20,967,435 24,315,011	\$ 23,373,039 21,024,797	
Total assets	45,282,446	44,397,836	
<u>Deferred outflows</u>	3,652,480	2,989,511	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Total liabilities	1,132,293 21,022,447 22,154,740	867,892 26,215,606 27,083,498	
Deferred inflows	4,373,557	4,484,364	
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted (deficit)	16,364,498 3,149,200 2,892,931	12,426,883 6,757,459 (3,364,857)	
Total net position	\$ 22,406,629	<u>\$ 15,819,485</u>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

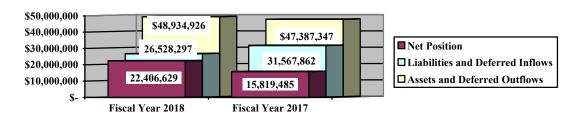
As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from \$18,641,171 to \$15,819,485.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$22,406,629. Of this total, \$3,149,200 is restricted in use.

At year-end, capital assets represented 53.70% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$16,364,498. 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.

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

Governmental Activities



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

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

Change in Net Position

		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,522,361	\$ 2,599,812
Operating grants and contributions	828,044	886,563
Capital grants and contributions	15,723	3,000
General revenues:		
Property taxes	5,214,538	4,380,976
Payment in lieu of taxes	402,959	412,540
Grants and entitlements	4,668,535	4,538,541
Investment earnings	230,841	103,522
Other	44,066	43,868
Total revenues	13,927,067	12,968,822
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 2,272,954	\$ 4,440,417
Special	1,280,230	1,684,480
Vocational	42,433	138,395
Other	844,289	931,390
Support services:		
Pupil	97,595	269,976
Instructional staff	133,139	280,309
Board of education	103,571	63,688
Administration	565,856	1,102,670
Fiscal	259,094	337,196
Operations and maintenance	672,135	851,951
Pupil transportation	332,349	456,581
Central	21,153	22,386
Operations of non-instructional services:	=1,100	22,500
Food service operations	308,013	368,047
Other non-instructional services	33,412	37,835
Extracurricular activities	158,032	361,703
Interest and fiscal charges	215,668	230,360
Total expenses	7,339,923	11,577,384
Change in net position	6,587,144	1,391,438
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	15,819,485	N/A
Net position at end of year	\$ 22,406,629	\$ 15,819,485

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

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$16,478 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$380,209. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 7,339,923
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	 380,209 21,619
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	7,741,751
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	 11,577,384
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (3,835,633)

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$6,587,144. Total governmental expenses of \$7,339,923 were offset by program revenues of \$3,366,128 and general revenues of \$10,560,939. Program revenues supported 45.86% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 70.96% of total governmental revenue.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$4,237,461 or 36.60%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$3,315,241) in pension expense and (\$380,209) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

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

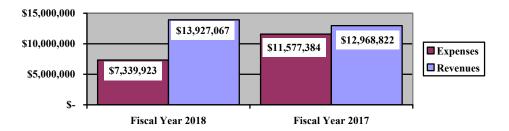
Pension expense, by function, for 2018 and 2017 follows:

	2018			2017 Pension			
		Pension				Increase	
Program expenses:	Expense		Expense		(Decrease)		
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	(1,726,442)	\$	571,747	\$	(2,298,189)	
Special		(416,525)		140,341		(556,866)	
Vocational		(27,312)		11,410		(38,722)	
Other		(27,605)		13,350		(40,955)	
Support services:							
Pupil		(98,144)		38,908		(137,052)	
Instructional staff		(96,157)		35,142		(131,299)	
Board of education		(5,553)		2,054		(7,607)	
Administration		(368,970)		132,811		(501,781)	
Fiscal		(82,270)		29,552		(111,822)	
Operations and maintenance		(153,018)		54,995		(208,013)	
Pupil transportation		(118,637)		44,156		(162,793)	
Central		(1,047)		342		(1,389)	
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services		-		3,993		(3,993)	
Food service operations		(99,388)		29,780		(129,168)	
Extracurricular activities		(94,174)		32,404		(126,578)	
Total	\$	(3,315,242)	\$	1,140,985	\$	(4,456,227)	

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$4,439,906 or 60.49% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2018.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

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

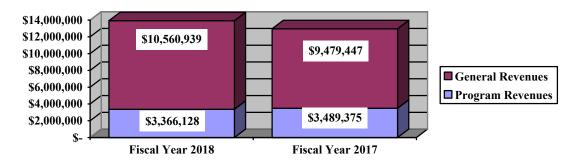
Governmental Activities

	T	otal Cost of Services 2018	et Cost of Services 2018	To	otal Cost of Services 2017	Vet Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$	2,272,954	\$ 143,966	\$	4,440,417	\$ 2,239,721
Special		1,280,230	832,795		1,684,480	1,192,575
Vocational		42,433	27,259		138,395	124,327
Other		844,289	765,626		931,390	853,285
Support services:						
Pupil		97,595	78,084		269,976	256,371
Instructional staff		133,139	108,194		280,309	256,837
Board of education		103,571	103,571		63,688	63,688
Administration		565,856	477,488		1,102,670	1,003,936
Fiscal		259,094	256,647		337,196	337,165
Operations and maintenance		672,135	667,215		851,951	847,545
Pupil transportation		332,349	298,909		456,581	439,357
Central		21,153	21,153		22,386	22,386
Operations of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations		308,013	(47,749)		368,047	(21,468)
Other non-instructional services		33,412	(1,888)		37,835	9,729
Extracurricular activities		158,032	26,857		361,703	232,195
Interest and fiscal charges		215,668	 215,668		230,360	 230,360
Total expenses	\$	7,339,923	\$ 3,973,795	\$	11,577,384	\$ 8,088,009

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 39.86% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 54.14%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$16,010,692 which is lower than last year's total fund balance of \$17,903,313. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General	\$ 12,854,033	\$ 11,159,279	\$ 1,694,754	15.19 %
Bond Retirement	801,745	645,818	155,927	24.14 %
Building	776,967	4,790,994	(4,014,027)	(83.78) %
Other Governmental	1,577,947	1,307,222	270,725	20.71 %
Total	\$ 16,010,692	\$ 17,903,313	\$ (1,892,621)	(10.57) %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,694,754. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2018 Amount	2017 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues Taxes	\$ 4,171,242	\$ 3,568,325	\$ 602,917	16.90 %
Earnings on investments	219,374	110,065	109,309	99.31 %
Intergovernmental	4,694,943	4,640,082	54,861	1.18 %
Tuition	2,060,635	2,217,335	(156,700)	(7.07) %
Other revenues	170,158	178,567	(8,409)	(4.71) %
Total	\$ 11,316,352	\$ 10,714,374	\$ 601,978	5.62 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 6,503,190	\$ 5,977,455	\$ 525,735	8.80 %
Support services	2,952,809	2,836,463	116,346	4.10 %
Extracurricular activities	165,599	168,624	(3,025)	(1.79) %
Total	\$ 9,621,598	\$ 8,982,542	\$ 639,056	7.11 %

The District experienced a \$601,978 or 5.62% increase in general fund revenues and \$639,056 or 7.11% increase in general fund expenditures in the current fiscal year. Property Taxes increased \$602,917 or 16.90% due to an increase in the amount of advances available to the District at year end. Earnings on investments increased \$109,309 or 99.31% due to an increase in performance of investments and increase in monies held in investments in fiscal year 2018. All other revenues and expenditures were consistent with the prior fiscal year.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$1,149,572 in revenues and \$993,645 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$155,927 from a balance of \$645,818 to \$801,745.

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

Building Fund

The building fund had no revenues and \$4,014,027 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$4,014,027 from a balance of \$4,790,994 to \$776,967.

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.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,554,884. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2018 was \$10,768,270. This represents a \$277,270 increase from final budgeted revenues of \$10,491,000.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$9,732,250. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$9,537,175, which was \$195,075 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2018, the District had \$24,315,011 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal 2018 balances compared to 2017:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2018	2017	
Land	\$ 130,323	\$ 130,323	
Construction in progress	4,261,998	267,571	
Land improvements	971,736	1,077,621	
Building and improvements	17,543,973	17,985,647	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	987,794	1,048,501	
Vehicles	419,187	515,134	
Total	\$ 24,315,011	\$ 21,024,797	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$3,290,214 is due to capital outlays of \$4,104,757 exceeding depreciation expense of \$814,543 in the fiscal year.

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, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$7,740,000 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$770,000 is due within one year and \$6,970,000 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities2018	Governmental Activities 2017		
General obligation bonds: Series 2015, refunding bonds	\$ 7,740,000	\$ 8,485,000		
Total	\$ 7,740,000	\$ 8,485,000		

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District is holding its own in a State with declining economy and uncertainty in State funding. Lincolnview is a small rural local school district encompassing 145 square miles in Northwest Ohio. It has a limited number of small and medium businesses with agriculture having a large influence on the economy.

The District is currently operating in the second year of a biennium budget. Per ODE fiscal year 2017 information, approximately 54 percent of the District's receipt source is from local funds, 40 percent is from State funds and the remaining 6 percent is from Federal funds. The total disbursement per pupil was calculated at \$9,543.

Over the past several years, the District has remained in good financial position. Since fiscal year 1997, The District has operated at a surplus for operating purposes meaning that revenues have exceeded expenditures each year since 1997. However, future finances are not without challenges as State funding is revised. Some of these challenges are in the areas of State funding for schools in the light of the DeRolph court case and the long term effects of public utility deregulation, as well as the reduction of personal property for business inventory.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Troy Bowersock, Treasurer, Lincolnview Local School District, 15945 Middle Point Road, Van Wert, Ohio 45891.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 15,683,251
Cash with fiscal agent	100,590
Receivables:	
Property taxes	4,395,183
Payment in lieu of taxes	416,241
Accounts	3,043
Accrued interest	11,551
Intergovernmental	329,728
Prepayments	19,947
Materials and supplies inventory	1,782
Inventory held for resale	6,119
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	4,392,321
Depreciable capital assets, net	19,922,690
Capital assets, net	24,315,011
Total assets	45,282,446
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding.	224,267
Pension	3,308,788
OPEB	119,425
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,652,480
Liabilities: Accounts payable	3,510
Contracts payable	142,831
Retainage payable	
	100,590
Accrued wages and benefits payable	718,100
Intergovernmental payable	18,466
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	130,847
Accrued interest payable	17,949
Long-term liabilities:	707 201
Due within one year.	797,301
Due in more than one year:	10 207 514
Net pension liability	10,386,514
Other amounts due in more than one year	7,581,169
Net OPEB liability	2,257,463
Total liabilities	22,154,740
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,198,929
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	416,241
Pension	476,567
OPEB	281,820
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,373,557
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	16,364,498
Restricted for:	10,501,150
Capital projects	2,021,075
Classroom facilities maintenance	87,512
Debt service	786,114
Federally funded programs	216
Extracurricular	44,661
Food service operations	206,248
	3,374
Other purposes	2,892,931
Total net position	\$ 22,406,629

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

Net (Expense)

					Progra	am Revenues			Re	evenue and Changes in et Position	
	Expenses			harges for ices and Sales	-	ating Grants ontributions	-	ital Grants ontributions	Governmental Activities		
Governmental activities:		<u> </u>	50111	ees and sales		<u> </u>					
Instruction:											
Regular	\$	2,272,954	\$	2,123,347	\$	5,513	\$	128	\$	(143,966)	
Special		1,280,230		-		447,435		-		(832,795)	
Vocational		42,433		-		15,174		-		(27,259)	
Other		844,289		-		78,663		-		(765,626)	
Support services:		07.505				10.511				(70.004)	
Pupil		97,595		-		19,511 24,945		-		(78,084)	
Board of education		133,139 103,571		-		24,943		-		(108,194) (103,571)	
Administration		565,856		83,883		4,485		_		(477,488)	
Fiscal		259,094		05,005		-,-05		2,447		(256,647)	
Operations and maintenance		672,135		3,317		_		1,603		(667,215)	
Pupil transportation		332,349				21,895		11,545		(298,909)	
Central		21,153		_		,		-		(21,153)	
Operation of non-instructional services:		,								())	
Other non-instructional services .		33,412		27,044		8,256		-		1,888	
Food service operations		308,013		162,582		193,180		-		47,749	
Extracurricular activities		158,032		122,188		8,987		-		(26,857)	
Interest and fiscal charges		215,668				-				(215,668)	
Total governmental activities	\$	7,339,923	\$	2,522,361	\$	828,044	\$	15,723		(3,973,795)	
			Prop G	eral revenues: erty taxes levied eneral purposes bebt service	·					3,938,996 1,033,375	
				apital projects.						199,167	
				pecial revenue.						43,000	
				nents in lieu of						402,959	
				ts and entitleme						4,668,535	
				stment earnings		_	_	-		230,841	
			Misc	ellaneous						44,066	
			Total	l general revenu	ies					10,560,939	
			Char	nge in net positi	on					6,587,144	
			Net position at beginning of year (restated)							15,819,485	
			Net	position at end	of year				\$	22,406,629	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	General	R	Bond etirement	Building	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 12,642,821	\$	558,040	\$ 919,798	\$ 1,562,592	\$	15,683,251
Cash with fiscal agent	-		-	100,590	-		100,590
Property taxes	3,316,515		885,904	_	192,764		4,395,183
Payment in lieu of taxes	213,919		· -	-	202,322		416,241
Accounts	3,043		-	-	-		3,043
Accrued interest	11,551		-	-	-		11,551
Intergovernmental	228,730		-	-	100,998		329,728
Prepayments	19,636		-	-	311 1,782		19,947 1,782
Inventory held for resale	_		_	_	6,119		6,119
Due from other funds	61,562		-	-	-		61,562
Total assets	\$ 16,497,777	\$	1,443,944	\$ 1,020,388	\$ 2,066,888	\$	21,028,997
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 3,510	\$	3,510
Contracts payable	-		-	142,831	_		142,831
Retainage payable	-		-	100,590	_		100,590
Accrued wages and benefits payable	668,847		-	, <u>-</u>	49,253		718,100
Compensated absences payable	7,159		-	_	, -		7,159
Intergovernmental payable	17,812		-	-	654		18,466
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	119,516		-	-	11,331		130,847
Due to other funds	_		-	-	61,562		61,562
Total liabilities	 813,334			 243,421	 126,310	-	1,183,065
Deferred inflows of resources:				 	 		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,418,308		639,881	_	140,740		3,198,929
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	213,919		-	_	202,322		416,241
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	8,431		2,318	_	486		11,235
Intergovernmental revenue not available	25,947		-,510	_	19,083		45,030
Accrued interest not available	11,551		_	_	-		11,551
Tuition revenue not available	152,254		_	_	_		152,254
Total deferred inflows of resources	 2,830,410		642,199	 	 362,631		3,835,240
Unrestricted					 		
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory	_		_	_	1,782		1,782
Prepaids	19,636		_	_	311		19,947
Restricted:	,						,
Debt service	-		801,745	-	-		801,745
Capital improvements	-		-	776,967	1,243,714		2,020,681
Classroom facilities maintenance	-		-	-	87,420		87,420
Food service operations	-		-	-	208,727		208,727
Other purposes	-		-	-	3,590		3,590
Extracurricular	-		-	-	44,633		44,633
Committed:							
Latchkey program	-		-	-	7,614		7,614
Assigned:							
Student instruction	656		-	-	-		656
Student and staff support	45,459		-	-	-		45,459
Other purposes	134		-	-	(10.011		134
Unassigned (deficit)	 12,788,148			 	 (19,844)		12,768,304
Total fund balances	 12,854,033		801,745	 776,967	 1,577,947		16,010,692
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 16,497,777	\$	1,443,944	\$ 1,020,388	\$ 2,066,888	\$	21,028,997

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 16,010,692
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.		24,315,011
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Tuition receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 11,235 152,254 11,551 45,030	220,070
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(291,949)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		224,267
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(17,949)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	3,308,788 (476,567) (10,386,514)	(7,554,293)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	119,425 (281,820) (2,257,463)	(2,419,858)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Compensated absences	(7,740,000) (339,362)	(9.070.272)
Total		 (8,079,362)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 22,406,629

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Promit local sources:		General	R	Bond etirement	Building	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds	
Property traces	Revenues:				 <u> </u>		-		
Payment in licu of taxes	From local sources:								
Payment in lieu of taxes	Property taxes	\$ 3,957,323	\$	1,036,462	\$ -	\$ 243,431	\$	5,237,216	
Tunition	Payment in lieu of taxes	213,919		-	-	189,040		402,959	
Earnings on investments		2,060,635		-	-	27,044		2,087,679	
Care		219,374		-	-	3,332		222,706	
Extracurricular.		· -		-	-	162,582		162,582	
Classroom materials and fees	•	_		-	-			,	
Rental income	Classroom materials and fees	44,996		-	-	, <u>-</u>		,	
Contributions and donations 31,635 - 26,212 57,847 Other local revenues 90,210 - 54,817 4,837,211 Intergovernmental - state 4,669,284 113,110 - 54,817 4,837,211 Intergovernmental - federal 25,699 - - 619,048 644,707 Total revenues - 1,149,572 - 1,447,694 13,913,618 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 4,121,442 - 5,746 4,127,188 Special 1,522,981 - 20,090 1,813,271 Other 802,863 - 78,474 881,337 Support services: - 19,500 223,314 Pupil 20,814 - 19,500 223,314 Instructional staff 225,715 - 25,887 25,102 Board of education 111,024 - 7,572 10,48,090 Fiscal 3	Rental income	3,317		-	-	-		3,317	
Intergovernmental - Faderal 25.659 .		31,635		-	-	26,212		57,847	
Intergovernmental - Faderal 25.659 .	Other local revenues	90,210		-	-	· ·		,	
Intergovernmental - federal 25,659 - 61,048 644,707 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18	Intergovernmental - state	,		113,110	-	54,817		,	
Total revenues Tota					_				
Current: Instruction: Regular.				1,149,572	 -				
Instruction: Regular. 4,121,442 -	=				 				
Regular. 4,121,442 - 5,746 4,127,188 Special 1,522,981 - 2,269 5,813,3271 Other 802,863 - - 78,474 881,337 Other 802,863 - - 78,474 881,337 Support services: - - 19,500 223,314 Instructional staff 225,715 - - 25,887 251,602 Board of education 111,024 - - - 111,024 Administration 1,040,518 - - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 15,732 1,48,090 Fiscal 335,798 25,807 - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 702,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - 33,11 43,931 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
Special 1,522,981 - 290,290 1,813,271 Vocational 55,904 - 2,269 58,173 Other 802,863 - 78,474 881,337 Support services: Pupil 203,814 - 19,500 223,314 Instructional staff 225,715 - 25,887 251,602 Board of education 111,024 - - 111,024 Administration 1,040,518 - 7,572 1,048,090 Fiscal 335,798 25,807 - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - 23,311 413,931 Central - 15,732 - - 15,732 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - 33,311 413,931 413,931 6 15,732 720,844									
Vocational 55,004 - 2,269 58,173 Other 802,863 78,474 881,337 Support services: 78,474 881,337 Pupil 203,814 - 19,500 223,314 Instructional staff 225,715 - 25,887 251,602 Board of education 111,024 - 7,572 1,048,090 Fiscal 335,798 25,807 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - 37,868 371,868 Extracurricular services - 371,868 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service - 745,000 - 745,000 Increast and fiscal charges	2			-	-			, ,	
Other 802,863 - 78,474 881,337 Support services: Pupil 203,814 - 19,500 223,314 Instructional staff 225,715 - 25,887 251,602 Board of education 111,024 - - 111,024 Administration 1,040,518 - 7,572 1,048,090 Fiscal 333,798 25,807 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 15,732 - Operations and maintenance 15,732 - - 15,732 - - 16,344 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 91,256 720,844 - - 15,732 - - 15,732 Operations of non-instructional services - - 371,868 371,868 371,868 S71,868 S71,868 S71,868 S71,868 S71,868 S71,868				-	-				
Support services: Pupil 203,814 - 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 223,314 1 19,500 1 11,024 1 1 19,500 1 11,024 1 1 19,500 1 11,024 1 1 19,500 1 11,024 1 1 19,500 1 1 1 19,500 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		55,904		-	-			58,173	
Instructional staff 225,715		802,863		-	-	78,474		881,337	
Board of education 111,024 - - - 1,048,090 Administration 1,040,518 - - 7,572 1,048,090 Fiscal 335,798 25,807 - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - 30,246 30,246 Food service operations - - - 30,246 30,246 Food service operations - - - 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - - 137,062 302,661 Facilities acquisition and construction - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures<	Pupil	203,814		-	-	19,500		223,314	
Administration 1,040,518 - - 7,572 1,048,090 Fiscal 335,798 25,807 - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - - 15,732 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 30,246 Food service operations. - - - 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - - 137,062 302,661 Facilities acquisition and construction. - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: - - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 <	Instructional staff	225,715		-	-	25,887		251,602	
Fiscal 335,798 25,807 - 5,807 367,412 Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - 23,311 413,931 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 Food service operations. - - - 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - - 137,062 302,661 Extracurricular activities acquisition and construction. - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: - - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Picture st and fiscal charges - - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - -	Board of education	111,024		-	-	-		111,024	
Operations and maintenance 629,588 - - 91,256 720,844 Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - - 15,732 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 30,246 Food service operations. - - - 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - - 137,062 302,661 Facilities acquisition and construction. - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: - - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources. - </td <td>Administration</td> <td>1,040,518</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7,572</td> <td></td> <td>1,048,090</td>	Administration	1,040,518		-	-	7,572		1,048,090	
Pupil transportation 390,620 - - 23,311 413,931 Central 15,732 - - - 15,732 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 30,246 Other non-instructional services: - - - 371,868 371,868 Food service operations. - - - - 371,868 371,868 Extracurricular activities 165,599 - - 137,062 302,661 Facilities acquisition and construction. - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: - - 222,838 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	Fiscal	335,798		25,807	-	5,807		367,412	
Central . 15,732 - <th c<="" td=""><td>Operations and maintenance</td><td>629,588</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>91,256</td><td></td><td>720,844</td></th>	<td>Operations and maintenance</td> <td>629,588</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>91,256</td> <td></td> <td>720,844</td>	Operations and maintenance	629,588		-	-	91,256		720,844
Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 30,246 30,246 50,247 50,247	Pupil transportation	390,620		-	-	23,311		413,931	
Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 30,246 30,246 30,246 50,247 50,247	Central	15,732		-	-	-		15,732	
Food service operations.									
Extracurricular activities	Other non-instructional services	_		-	-	30,246		30,246	
Facilities acquisition and construction. - - 4,014,027 98,567 4,112,594 Debt service: Principal retirement. - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Food service operations	_		-	-	371,868		371,868	
Debt service: Principal retirement. - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Extracurricular activities	165,599		-	-	137,062		302,661	
Principal retirement. - 745,000 - - 745,000 Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Facilities acquisition and construction	-		-	4,014,027	98,567		4,112,594	
Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Debt service:								
Interest and fiscal charges - 222,838 - - 222,838 Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Principal retirement	_		745,000	-	-		745,000	
Total expenditures 9,621,598 993,645 4,014,027 1,187,855 15,817,125 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313		_		222,838	-	-		222,838	
expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	=	9,621,598			4,014,027	1,187,855		15,817,125	
expenditures. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 259,839 (1,903,507) Other financing sources: Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year. 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,694,754		155,927	(4,014,027)	259,839		(1,903,507)	
Sale of assets. - - - 10,886 10,886 Total other financing sources. - - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year. 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	Other financing sources:								
Total other financing sources. - - - 10,886 10,886 Net change in fund balances. 1,694,754 155,927 (4,014,027) 270,725 (1,892,621) Fund balances at beginning of year. 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313	9	-		-	-	10.886		10.886	
Fund balances at beginning of year 11,159,279 645,818 4,790,994 1,307,222 17,903,313		 _		-	-				
	Net change in fund balances	1,694,754		155,927	(4,014,027)	270,725		(1,892,621)	
	Fund balances at beginning of year	11.159.279		645.818	4.790.994	1.307.222		17.903.313	
		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	ŕ		\$	(1,892,621)
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	\$ 	4,104,757 (814,543)	<u>)</u>	3,290,214
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Property taxes Tuition Earnings on investments		(22,678) 23,820 11,467)	
Intergovernmental Total		(10,046)	<u>)</u>	2,563
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.				745,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities:				
Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges		1,242 25,572 (19,644)	<u>.</u>	
Total				7,170
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				732,219
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				3,315,241
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				21,619
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				380,209
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.				(14,470)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	6,587,144

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

_	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:	011 g			(riegaezie)		
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 3,333,861	\$ 3,350,782	\$ 3,368,138	\$ 17,356		
Payment in lieu of taxes	210,539	211,325	213,919	2,594		
Tuition	2,147,673	2,123,750	2,171,125	47,375		
Earnings on investments	110,324	110,065	219,374	109,309		
Classroom materials and fees	38,050	37,961	39,009	1,048		
Rental income	2,796	2,789	3,317	528		
Contributions and donations	26,368	6,306	30,021	23,715		
Other local revenues	17,593	7,552	33,297	25,745		
Intergovernmental - intermediate	1,283	· -	· -			
Intergovernmental - state	4,589,188	4,578,421	4,652,804	74,383		
Intergovernmental - federal	68,083	52,923	29,380	(23,543)		
Total revenues	10,545,758	10,481,874	10,760,384	278,510		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	2,621,385	4,182,639	4,081,457	101,182		
Special	914,411	1,537,739	1,522,682	15,057		
Vocational	50,421	72,433	52,179	20,254		
Other	594,507	880,240	802,707	77,533		
Support services:	371,307	000,210	002,707	77,333		
Pupil	163,095	234,298	208,339	25,959		
Instructional staff	159,421	229,020	220,081	8,939		
Board of education	44,158	63,436	111,018	(47,582)		
Administration	655,585	969,502	978,368	(8,866)		
Fiscal	206,262	296,311	329,814	(33,503)		
Operations and maintenance	421,607	672,922	626,328	46,594		
Pupil transportation	262,412	402,155	395,773	6,382		
Central	10,697	15,367	15,733	(366)		
Extracurricular activities	114,080	163,884	160,150	3,734		
Total expenditures	6,218,041	9,719,946	9,504,629	215,317		
<u>-</u>						
Excess of revenues over expenditures	4,327,717	761,928	1,255,755	493,827		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	3,326	3,326	2,086	(1,240)		
Refund of prior year's receipts	-	-	(19,453)	(19,453)		
Transfers in	4,000	4,000	4,000	-		
Transfers (out)	(3,512,874)	(10,400)	(10,400)	-		
Advances in	1,800	1,800	1,800	-		
Advances (out)	(1,262)	(1,800)	(1,800)	-		
Other uses	(73)	(104)	(893)	(789)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,505,083)	(3,178)	(24,660)	(21,482)		
Net change in fund balance	822,634	758,750	1,231,095	472,345		
Fund balance at beginning of year	11,429,669	11,429,669	11,429,669	-		
	\$ 12,252,303	\$ 12,188,419	\$ 12,660,764	\$ 472,345		

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
			Agency	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	19,143	\$	49,617
Total assets		19,143	\$	49,617
Liabilities:				
Due to students			\$	49,617
Total liabilities			\$	49,617
Net position:				
Endowment		17,000		
Held in trust for scholarships		2,143		
Total net position	\$	19,143		

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship	
Additions:		
Interest	\$	225
Gifts and contributions		1,500
Total additions		1,725
Deductions:		
Scholarships awarded		500
Change in net position		1,225
Net position at beginning of year		17,918
Net position at end of year	\$	19,143

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

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

It is staffed by 9 administrators, 33 classified employees and 63 certified teaching personnel, who provide services to 890 students and other community members. The Board oversees the operations of the District's instructional/support facility.

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.

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC)

The District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Hancock, Paulding, Putnam, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, and Van Wert counties and the cities of St. Marys and Wapakoneta. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts.

The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county, elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county, plus one representative from the fiscal agent school district. Financial information is available from Ray Burden, Executive Director, at 4277 East Road, Elida, OH 45807.

Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc. (NOERC)

The District is a participant in the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council (NOERC), which provides educational entities with a better understanding of their common educational problems, facilitates and conducts practical educational research, coordinates research among members and provides opportunities for training. NOERC serves a twenty-five county area in northwest Ohio.

The Board of Directors consists of superintendents from two educational service centers, two exempted village school districts, five local school districts and five city school districts, as well as representatives from two private or parochial schools and three institutions of higher education. Each active member is entitled to one vote on all issues addressed by the Board of Directors. Financial information can be obtained from the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., P.O. Box 52, Maria Stein, Ohio 45860-0052.

Vantage Career Center

The Vantage Career Center (the "Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio, which provides vocational education to students. The Center is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each participating school districts' elected boards. The Board is its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained from the Vantage Career Center, 818 North Franklin Street, Van Wert, Ohio, 45891.

The District also participates in two group purchasing pools for insurance, described in Note 12.

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.

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

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

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 are the District's major governmental funds:

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

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

<u>Building fund</u> - The building fund is used to account for the receipts and expenditures related to all special bond funds in the District and to account for receipts and expenditures involved in the replacement or updating of equipment essential for the instruction of students. Expenditures recorded in this fund represent the costs of acquiring and improving capital facilities, including real property.

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets 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. 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.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. 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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

<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, grants, entitlements and donation. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 13 and Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

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

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the fund financial statements 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, is not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each function for the general fund and the fund level for all other funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Van Wert County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year.

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

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

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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 budget amounts reflect the first appropriations that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit and State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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

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

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the District, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$219,374, which includes \$26,961 assigned from other 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. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method on the government wide financial statements.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. 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 capitalized. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 years

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

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

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation absences are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave.

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

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

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

N. Bond Issuance Costs, Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts, and Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding

On both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds and bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the period in which these items are incurred. The reconciliation between the face value of bonds and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For current and advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt is amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss on refunding is amortized over the remaining term of the old debt or the term of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented on the statement of net position as a deferred inflow of resources or a deferred outflow of resources.

O. Prepayments

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

P. 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.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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 2018.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 effected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 14 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 68 through 81.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

	Governmental Activities		
Net position as previously reported	\$	18,641,171	
Deferred outflows - payments			
subsequent to measurement date		17,095	
Net OPEB liability		(2,838,781)	
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$	15,819,485	

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>	
Vocational Education Enhancement	\$	2,921
IDEA Part B		8,160
Title I		8,763

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$3,550 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

At year-end, the District had \$100,590 in restricted cash with fiscal agent held by a financial institution related to the on-going construction project.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$6,174,080. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2018, \$650,950 of the District's bank balance of \$6,809,570 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$6,158,620 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities		
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	6 months or less		
Amoritized Cost: STAR Ohio	\$ 9,574,381	\$ 9,574,381		

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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

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

	Measurement		
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	% of Total	
STAR Ohio	\$ 9,574,381	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, 2018:

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 6,174,080
Investments	9,574,381
Cash with fiscal agent	100,590
Cash on hand	3,550
Total	\$ 15.852.601

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities	\$ 15,783,841
Private-purpose trust fund	19,143
Agency funds	49,617
Total	\$ 15.852.601

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

<u>Due to</u>	<u>Due from</u>	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 61,562

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The purpose of amounts due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash balances in the nonmajor governmental funds. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Van Wert County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$889,776 in the general fund, \$243,705 in the bond retirement fund, \$9,774 in classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$41,764 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$300,591 in the general fund, \$79,267 in the bond retirement fund, \$3,111 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$13,282 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.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2017 Second Half Collections		2018 First Half Collections	
A cricultural/recidential	Amount	<u>Percent</u>	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 172,084,960 5,686,600	96.80 3.20	\$ 151,503,140 6,186,580	96.08 3.92
Total	\$ 177,771,560	100.00	\$ 157,689,720	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$50.90		\$51.90	

NOTE 7 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, Van Wert County has entered into agreements with property owners under which the County granted property tax abatements to those property owners. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the District which reflect all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been abated. The agreements provide for a portion of these payments to be made to the District. The property owners' contractually promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes until the agreement expires. The District recorded \$402,959 in payments in lieu of taxes on a modified accrual basis during fiscal year 2018.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Taxes	\$ 4,395,183
Payment in lieu of taxes	416,241
Accounts	3,043
Intergovernmental	329,728
Accrued interest	11,551
Total receivables	\$ 5,155,746

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

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/17	Additions	Disposals	Balance 06/30/18
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 130,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,323
Construction in progress	267,571	3,994,427		4,261,998
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	397,894	3,994,427		4,392,321
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,432,223	2,950	-	2,435,173
Buildings and improvements	22,952,289	29,346	-	22,981,635
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,428,166	78,034	(2,877)	2,503,323
Vehicles	1,278,117			1,278,117
Total capital assets, being depreciated	29,090,795	110,330	(2,877)	29,198,248
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,354,602)	(108,835)	-	(1,463,437)
Building and improvements	(4,966,642)	(471,020)	-	(5,437,662)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(1,379,665)	(138,741)	2,877	(1,515,529)
Vehicles	(762,983)	(95,947)		(858,930)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,463,892)	(814,543)	2,877	(9,275,558)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 21,024,797	\$3,290,214	\$ -	\$ 24,315,011

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 451,606
Special	21,145
Vocational	20,670
Support Services:	
Pupil	5,683
Instructional staff	11,589
Administration	14,319
Fiscal	2,953
Operations and maintenance	120,296
Pupil transportation	78,136
Central	7,034
Operation of non-instructional services	6,826
Extracurricular activities	70,490
Food service operations	3,796
Total depreciation expense	\$ 814,543

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Restated Balance ne 30, 2017	_A	dditions	<u> </u>	Reductions	_Ju	Balance ane 30, 2018	Dι	Amounts ue Within One Year
General obligation bonds:									
Series 2015, refunding current interest bonds	\$ 8,485,000	\$	-	\$	(745,000)	\$	7,740,000	\$	770,000
Compensated absences	333,135		46,573		(33,187)		346,521		27,301
Net pension liability	14,241,169		-		(3,854,655)		10,386,514		-
Net OPEB liability	 2,838,781				(581,318)		2,257,463		
Total	\$ 25,898,085	\$	46,573	\$	(5,214,160)		20,730,498	\$	797,301
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds							291,949		
Total on Statement of Net Position						\$	21,022,447		

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences are paid from the fund which the employee is paid which includes the general fund and the following nonmajor governmental funds: food service, special enterprise, IDEA part-B and Title I.

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

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Series 2015 refunding bonds - On March 19, 2015, the District issued various purpose refunding bonds (series 2015 refunding bonds) to refund \$3,175,000 of the series 2005 refunding bonds, \$2,460,000 of the series 2006 building improvement bonds, and \$4,370,000 of the series 2006 classroom facilities bonds. The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$9,470,000. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 2 to 3.5 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final stated maturity of the current interest bonds is December 1, 2029. The bonds will be retired from the bond retirement fund.

The series 2005 refunding bonds in the amount of \$3,175,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2005, refunding bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$70,466. This refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments through December 1, 2023 by \$648,924 and resulted in an economic gain of \$558,659.

A portion of the series 2006 building improvement bonds in the amount of \$2,405,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2006, building improvement bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$108,423. This refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments through December 1, 2033 by \$860,704 and resulted in an economic gain of \$527,713.

A portion of the series 2006 classroom facilities bonds in the amount of \$4,260,000 were refunded through the purchase of U.S. Treasury obligations having the amounts and maturities to generate a cash flow sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments due over the life of the remaining bonds. The investments and the uninvested cash are being held in an irrevocable trust. The series 2006, classroom facilities bonds are considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, have been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$194,180. This refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments through December 1, 2033 by \$1,448,468 and resulted in an economic gain of \$903,983.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The scheduled payments of principal and interest on debt outstanding at June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Fiscal	 Current Interest Bonds						
Year Ended	Principal		Interest		Total		
2019	\$ 770,000	\$	203,838	\$	973,838		
2020	805,000		184,237		989,237		
2021	850,000		167,688		1,017,688		
2022	880,000		150,387		1,030,387		
2023	915,000		127,863		1,042,863		
2024 - 2028	2,945,000		318,581		3,263,581		
2029 - 2032	575,000		14,462		589,462		
Total	\$ 7,740,000	\$	1,167,056	\$	8,907,056		

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018, are a voted debt margin of \$7,253,820 (including available funds of \$801,745) and an unvoted debt margin of \$157,690.

NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 190 days for eligible personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit up to a maximum of 120 days for classified staff. For certified staff, payment is made for 25% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit up to a maximum of 140 days. Certified staff will receive 3.33% of all days in excess of 140 days to a maximum of \$1,000 for the second tier calculation.

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

NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

B. Health Care Benefits

The District provides medical, dental, vision and life insurance to all employees through the Van Wert Area School Insurance Group (Note 12). Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies depending on the terms of the union contract.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted for the following insurance coverage through the Phelan Insurance Agency:

Commercial property contents -	
replacement cost (\$2,500 deductible)	\$37,343,675
General liability (\$2,000,000 aggregate)	1,000,000
Per occurrence (includes \$4,000,000 umbrella)	5,000,000
Total per year	6,000,000
Errors and omissions (\$5,000 deductible)	1,000,000

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three year fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2017.

GROUP PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Comp Group Rating Program (GRP) - The District participates in a group rating program (GRP) for workers' compensation as established under Ohio Revised Code Section 4123.29. The Group Rating Plan was established through the Ohio School Board Association and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials as a group insurance purchasing pool. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program.

The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by reducing the District's individual rate based on prior claims. The District pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the individual rate and may also pay additional workers' compensation assessments. The District may also be available to receive a refund for overpayment of premiums.

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

Van Wert Area School Insurance Group (VWASIG) - The VWASIG is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of five members. VWASIG is a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide life insurance and pay medical/surgical, prescription drug, and dental benefits of employees and their covered dependents. The medical insurance program operates under the control of a Board of Trustees representing the member schools and is administered by Anthem through a Third Party Administrator, Huntington Insurance. Each member appoints a representative to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is the legislative and managerial body of VWASIG. Financial information can be obtained from the Van Wert City School District, 205 West Crawford Street, Van Wert, Ohio 45891.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

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

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

NOTE 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	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$138,796 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$7,828 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$593,423 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$101,404 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

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

	SER	<u> </u>	STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension				
liability prior measurement date	0.03293	3210%	0.03534442%	
Proportion of the net pension				
liability current measurement date	0.03180	900%	0.03572267 <u></u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00112	2310%	0.00037825%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1.90	0,517 \$	8,485,997	\$ 10,386,514
Pension expense	7	6,050) \$	(3,259,191)	\$ (3,315,241)

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

	 SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources	 		
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 81,792	\$ 327,689	\$ 409,481
Changes of assumptions	98,277	1,855,981	1,954,258
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	49,399	163,431	212,830
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 138,796	593,423	732,219
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 368,264	\$ 2,940,524	\$3,308,788

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

		SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources	'				
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 68,394	\$	68,394
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		9,024	280,048		289,072
Difference between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		59,708	 59,393	_	119,101
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	68,732	\$ 407,835	\$	476,567

\$732,219 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	\$ 88,573	\$ 399,344	\$ 487,917
2020	104,328	780,306	884,634
2021	12,140	589,272	601,412
2022	(44,305)	170,345	126,040
2023	 -	(1)	(1)
Total	\$ 160,736	\$ 1,939,266	\$ 2,100,002

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

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

3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

2.50 percent

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
District's proportionate share		_				
of the net pension liability	\$	2,637,424	\$	1,900,517	\$ 1,283,20	8

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 12,164,388	\$ 8,485,997	\$ 5,387,504	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$16,478.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$21,619 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$16,768 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	03327819%	0	.03534442%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.0	03218260%	0	.03572267%	
Change in proportionate share	<u>-0.0</u>	00109559%	0	.00037825%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	863,696	\$	1,393,767	\$ 2,257,463
OPEB expense	\$	42,213	\$	(422,422)	\$ (380,209)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 80,457	\$ 80,457
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	17,349	17,349
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 21,619	 <u>-</u>	 21,619
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 21,619	\$ 97,806	\$ 119,425

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 2,281	\$ 59,573	\$ 61,854
Changes of assumptions	81,960	112,273	194,233
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 25,733	 	 25,733
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 109,974	\$ 171,846	\$ 281,820

\$21,619 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

F' 11/ F 1' 1 20	SERS		 STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2019	\$	(39,590)	\$ (17,304)	\$ (56,894)
2020		(39,590)	(17,304)	(56,894)
2021		(30,223)	(17,304)	(47,527)
2022		(570)	(17,304)	(17,874)
2023		(1)	(2,412)	(2,413)
Thereafter			(2,412)	(2,412)
Total	\$	(109,974)	\$ (74,040)	\$ (184,014)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease (2.63%)		Discount Rate (3.63%)		1% Increase (4.63%)		
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,043,023	\$	863,696	\$	721,624	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current			
	1%	Decrease	Tı	rend Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		(7.5)	% decreasing	(8.5	% decreasing	
			t	to 5.0 %)		to 6.0 %)	
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	700,825	\$	863,696	\$	1,079,260	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (3.13%)		Current Discount Rate (4.13%)		1% Increase (5.13%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,871,110	\$	1,393,767	\$	1,016,510
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	968,329	\$	1,393,767	\$	1,953,692

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); and,
- (d) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

NOTE 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	\$ 1,231,095
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	472,085
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(39,537)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	24,660
Funds budgeted elsewhere	5,795
Year-end encumbrances	656
GAAP basis	\$ 1,694,754

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	(Capital
	<u>Impi</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		161,118
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Current year offsets		(242,606)
Total	\$	(81,488)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	<u>-</u>

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

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

There are no legal matters in litigation with the District as defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

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

NOTE 18 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Ye	ear End
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	mbrances
General fund	\$	656
Nonmajor governmental funds		2,256
Total	\$	2,912

NOTE 19 - ENDOWMENTS

The District's private-purpose trust fund included 2 donor restricted endowments. The endowments, in the amount of \$17,000, represents the principal portion. The amount of net appreciation in donor restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the District is \$2,143 for 2018 and is included as held in trust for scholarships. State law permits the District to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment terms specify otherwise.

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

NOTE 20 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The District has entered into contracts with Marsh Foundation School. The students who attend Marsh Foundation School are by court order or other placement. The school is located in the District and these students are entitled to an education from the District by State law. The District provides materials and teaching personnel for the education of these students. They are then reimbursed for the excess costs at the end of the fiscal year.

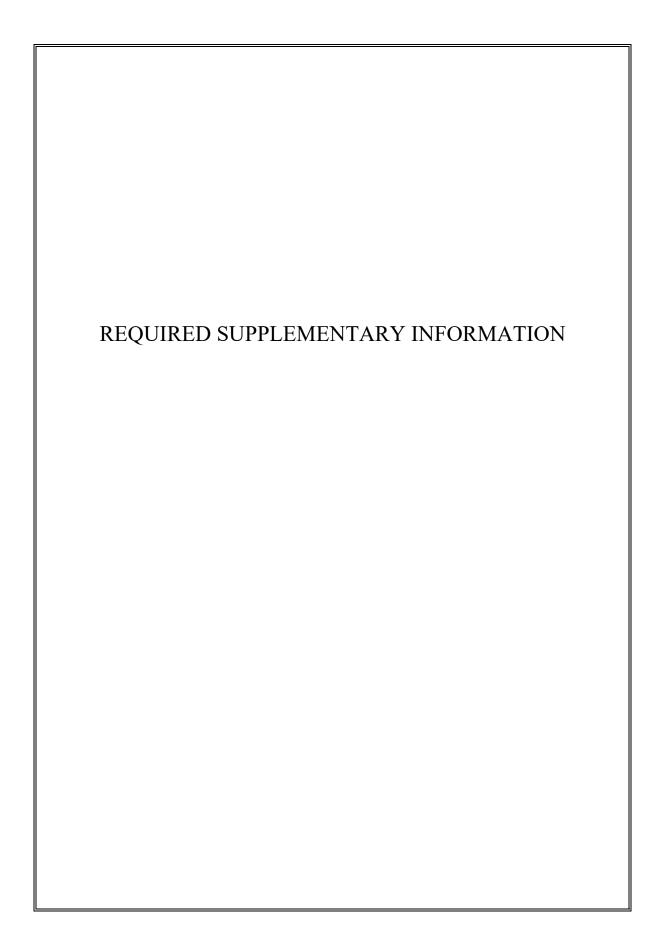
As of June 30, 2018, the District had a contractual commitment for the District construction project:

						Amount
	(Contractual	Am	ount Paid as	Rei	maining on
Contractor	C	ommitments	of	6/30/2018		Contracts
Muhlenkamp Building Corp	\$	4,811,529	\$	4,119,167	\$	692,362

NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Enterprise Zones

Van Wert County entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$30,445 during fiscal year 2018.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017		2016	2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03180900%		0.03293210%		(0.03214680%	0.03027700%		(0.03027700%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,900,517	\$	2,410,326	\$	1,834,328	\$	1,532,302	\$	1,800,476
District's covered payroll	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386	\$	967,785	\$	879,784	\$	916,452
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		195.23%		227.31%		189.54%		174.17%		196.46%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018	 2017		2016		2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.03572267%	0.03534442%	(0.03492158%	(0.03547837%	,	0.03547837%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,485,997	\$ 11,830,843	\$	9,651,303	\$	8,629,567	\$	10,279,484
District's covered payroll	\$	3,954,586	\$ 3,755,657	\$	3,719,914	\$	3,624,908	\$	3,679,262
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		214.59%	315.01%		259.45%		238.06%		279.39%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%	66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017		2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	138,796	\$ 136,284	\$	148,454	\$	127,554
Net pension liability contractually required contribution		(138,796)	 (136,284)		(148,454)		(127,554)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,028,119	\$ 973,457	\$	1,060,386	\$	967,785
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%		14.00%		13.18%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 121,938	\$ 126,837	\$	122,844	\$	114,907	\$ 119,031	\$	82,971	
 (121,938)	 (126,837)		(122,844)		(114,907)	 (119,031)		(82,971)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 879,784	\$ 916,452	\$	913,338	\$	914,137	\$ 879,106	\$	843,201	
13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%	13.54%		9.84%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	593,423	\$ 553,642	\$ 525,792	\$	520,788
Net pension liability contractually required contribution		(593,423)	 (553,642)	 (525,792)		(520,788)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	4,238,736	\$ 3,954,586	\$ 3,755,657	\$	3,719,914
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2014	 2013	2012		 2011	 2010	2009		
\$ 471,238	\$ 478,304	\$	483,514	\$ 507,560	\$ 517,205	\$	505,948	
 (471,238)	 (478,304)		(483,514)	 (507,560)	 (517,205)		(505,948)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 3,624,908	\$ 3,679,262	\$	3,719,338	\$ 3,904,308	\$ 3,978,500	\$	3,891,908	
13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	32182600%	(0.03327819%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	863,696	\$	948,552	
District's covered payroll	\$	973,457	\$	1,060,386	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		88.72%		89.45%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.03572267%	(0.03534442%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,393,767	\$	1,890,229
District's covered payroll	\$	3,954,586	\$	3,755,657
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.24%		50.33%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	21,619	\$ 17,095	\$ 16,432	\$	15,174	
Net OPEB liability contractually required contribution		(21,619)	 (17,095)	(16,432)		(15,174)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	1,028,119	\$ 973,457	\$ 1,060,386	\$	967,785	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.50%	0.00%	0.00%		0.82%	

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	2010		2009	
\$ 16,249	\$ 14,210	\$ 5,023	\$ 13,072	\$	20,574	\$	51,026
 (16,249)	 (14,210)	 (5,023)	 (13,072)		(20,574)		(51,026)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
\$ 879,784	\$ 916,452	\$ 913,338	\$ 914,137	\$	879,106	\$	843,201
0.14%	0.16%	0.55%	1.43%		0.46%		4.16%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Net OPEB liability contractually required contribution								<u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,238,736	\$	3,954,586	\$	3,755,657	\$	3,719,914
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	

2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
\$	36,782	\$	36,793	\$	37,193	\$	39,043	\$	39,785	\$	38,919
	(36,782)		(36,793)		(37,193)		(39,043)		(39,785)		(38,919)
\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	
\$	3,624,908	\$	3,679,262	\$	3,719,338	\$	3,904,308	\$	3,978,500	\$	3,891,908
	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Lincolnview Local School District Van Wert County 15945 Middle Point Road Van Wert, OH 45891

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 Lincolnview Local School District, Van Wert County, (the District) as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 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 opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Lincolnview Local School District
Van Wert 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 6, 2020



LINCOLNVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

VAN WERT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED APRIL 2, 2020