



#### BELLEVUE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HURON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TITLE	TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
		1
Prepared by Management:		
Management's Discussion and Ar	nalysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:		
Government-wide Financial Sta Statement of Net Position	tements:	19
Statement of Activities		20
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds		21
Reconciliation of Total Govern Net Position of Governmen	nmental Fund Balances to Ital Activities	22
Statement of Revenues, Expe Governmental Funds	enditures and Changes in Fund Balances	23
and Changes in Fund Bala	ent of Revenues, Expenditures nces of Governmental Funds es	24
	enditures and Changes in d Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	25
Statement of Fiduciary Net Po	osition	26
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund	uciary Net Position	27
Notes to the Basic Financial Sta	atements	28
Schedules of Required Supplement	ntary Information:	
Schedules of the District's Propo	ortionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	
School Employees Retireme	ent System (SERS) of Ohio - Last Six Fiscal Years	79
State Teachers Retirement	System (STRS) of Ohio - Last Six Fiscal Years	81
Schedules of District Pension Co	ontributions:	
School Employees Retireme	ent System (SERS) of Ohio - Last Ten Fiscal Years	83
State Teachers Retirement	System (STRS) of Ohio - Last Ten Fiscal Years	85

#### BELLEVUE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT HURON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

### TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>TITLE</u>	PAGE
Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio - Last Three Fiscal Years	87
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio - Last Three Fiscal Years	88
Schedules of District OPEB Contributions:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio - Last Ten Fiscal Years	89
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio - Last Ten Fiscal Years	91
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	93
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	95
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	96
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	97
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	99
Schedule of Findings	101
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings (Prepared by Management)	102



One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Bellevue City School District Huron County 125 North Street, P.O. Box 8003 Bellevue, Ohio 44811-8003

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

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Bellevue City School District Huron 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 Bellevue City School District, Huron County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Bellevue City School District Huron County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 4, 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

March 4, 2020

This page intentionally left blank.

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Bellevue City 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 \$2,050,596 which represents a 66.58% increase from the 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$21,668,312 in revenue or 83.92% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,152,772 or 16.08% of total revenues of \$25,821,084.
- The District had \$23,770,488 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,152,772 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 \$21,668,312 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and debt service fund. The general fund had \$21,910,552 in revenues and other financing sources and \$22,483,374 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$546,713 from a fund balance of \$8,437,440 to \$7,890,727.
- The debt service fund had \$1,852,050 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,647,922 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$204,128.

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

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

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

#### **Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds**

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

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

#### 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 students or other entities. These activities are reported in an agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

#### 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.

THIS SECTION IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

#### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of 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 Position**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 24,041,006	\$23,197,306
Net OPEB asset	1,335,694	-
Capital assets, net	40,873,880	41,263,750
Total assets	66,250,580	64,461,056
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	5,966,691	7,303,788
OPEB	292,661	244,862
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,259,352	7,548,650
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	2,607,728	2,443,450
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	962,080	901,190
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	23,694,874	25,559,083
Net OPEB liability	2,669,411	5,817,790
Other amounts	24,698,823	24,143,313
Total liabilities	54,632,916	58,864,826
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,699,036	7,497,409
Pension	1,713,555	913,736
OPEB	2,334,132	654,038
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,746,723	9,065,183
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	19,481,885	19,483,207
Restricted	3,691,118	3,705,137
Unrestricted (deficit)	(18,042,710)	(20,108,647)
Total net position	\$ 5,130,293	\$ 3,079,697

#### 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/asset to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability/asset*. 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/asset 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

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

nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, 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 of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$5,130,293.

Total assets at fiscal year-end include a net OPEB asset reported by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 14 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail.

At year-end, capital assets represented 61.70% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$19,481,885. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's net 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.

Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 14 for more detail.

A portion of the District's net position, \$3,691,118, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$18,042,710.

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

#### **Change in Net Position**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,512,126	\$ 1,533,112
Operating grants and contributions	2,640,646	2,596,669
General revenues:		
Property taxes	8,753,593	9,550,095
School district income taxes	1,509,143	1,560,655
Grants and entitlements	10,737,406	10,964,414
Investment earnings	307,638	155,769
Increase (decrease) in FMV of investments	98,368	(8,412)
Other	262,164	165,665
Total revenues	25,821,084	26,517,967
		- (Continued)

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

#### **Change in Net Position - (Continued)**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
<u>Expenses</u>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 7,629,754	\$ 4,065,060
Special	3,490,560	2,107,577
Vocational	434,048	196,139
Adult/continuing	5,740	1,889
Other	1,594,997	1,587,616
Support services:		
Pupil	1,807,582	1,057,414
Instructional staff	799,799	434,011
Board of education	26,475	35,372
Administration	1,346,367	779,194
Fiscal	326,611	376,859
Business	10,733	3,777
Operation and maintenance	1,946,762	1,572,273
Pupil transportation	1,231,049	453,833
Central	60,720	21,214
Operations of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	233,736	181,147
Food service operations	882,296	642,873
Extracurricular activities	829,431	499,670
Interest and fiscal charges	1,113,828	1,103,330
Total expenses	23,770,488	15,119,248
Change in net position	2,050,596	11,398,719
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	3,079,697	(8,319,022)
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,130,293	\$ 3,079,697

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,050,596. Total governmental expenses of \$23,770,488 were offset by program revenues of \$4,152,772 and general revenues of \$21,668,312. Program revenues supported 17.47% of the total governmental expenses.

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

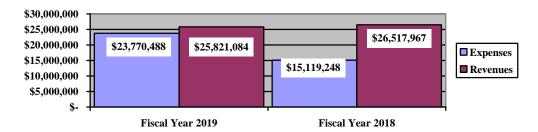
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.33% of total governmental revenue. Property taxes decreased \$796,502 due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the County Auditors, and a decrease in collections on cash-basis. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advance available at June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$1,210,273, \$1,535,883 and \$1,337,535 respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year end can vary depending on when the County Auditor distributes tax bills.

Program revenues for governmental activities consist of charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions. Charges for services and sales decreased slightly during fiscal year 2019 from tuition and other non-instructional services. Operating grants and contributions increased during fiscal year 2019, primarily from direct federal subsidies provided for interest payments on the school facilities construction and improvement bonds.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$8,651,240 or 57.22%. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$2,087,601 and (\$7,955,118) in pension expense for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$2,769,425) and (\$850,698) 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 \$8,123,992. 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 more comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

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

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



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018. 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**

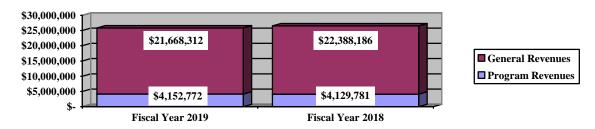
	Total Cost of	Net Cost of	Total Cost of	Net Cost of
	Services	Services	Services	Services
	2019	2019	2018	2018
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 7,629,754	\$ 6,807,357	\$ 4,065,060	\$ 3,228,226
Special	3,490,560	2,037,422	2,107,577	531,310
Vocational	434,048	321,652	196,139	83,743
Adult/continuing	5,740	5,740	1,889	1,889
Other	1,594,997	1,594,997	1,587,616	1,587,616
Support services:				
Pupil	1,807,582	1,748,966	1,057,414	1,001,186
Instructional staff	799,799	790,030	434,011	426,679
Board of education	26,475	26,475	35,372	35,372
Administration	1,346,367	1,346,367	779,194	779,194
Fiscal	326,611	326,611	376,859	376,859
Business	10,733	10,733	3,777	3,777
Operation and maintenance	1,946,762	1,899,452	1,572,273	1,557,783
Pupil transportation	1,231,049	1,205,997	453,833	425,343
Central	60,720	60,720	21,214	21,214
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	233,736	91,796	181,147	6,229
Food service operations	882,296	(2,323)	642,873	(232,828)
Extracurricular activities	829,431	501,227	499,670	187,187
Interest and fiscal charges	1,113,828	844,497	1,103,330	968,688
Total expenses	\$ 23,770,488	\$ 19,617,716	\$ 15,119,248	\$ 10,989,467

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 81.85% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 82.53%. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

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

#### Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$12,134,656 which is less than last year's balance of \$12,475,506. 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)
General	\$ 7,890,727	\$ 8,437,440	\$ (546,713)
Debt Service	2,758,768	2,554,640	204,128
Other Governmental	1,485,161	1,483,426	1,735
Total	\$12,134,656	\$12,475,506	\$ (340,850)

#### General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$546,713, as detailed on the following page.

THIS SECTION IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

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

	2019	2018	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 8,482,973	\$ 9,387,801	(9.64) %
Tuition	799,589	821,289	(2.64) %
Earnings on investments	267,273	141,932	88.31 %
Intergovernmental	11,455,133	11,270,891	1.63 %
Other revenues	462,329	292,201	58.22 %
Total	\$21,467,297	\$21,914,114	(2.04) %
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Instruction	\$13,352,724	\$12,927,143	3.29 %
Support services	7,850,017	7,837,485	0.16 %
Operation of non-instructional services	69,993	50,650	38.19 %
Extracurricular activities	583,819	554,757	5.24 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	30,286	(100.00) %
Capital outlay	443,255	-	100.00 %
Debt service	110,364	118,549	(6.90) %
Total	\$22,410,172	\$21,518,870	4.14 %

Property taxes decreased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the County Auditors. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advance available at June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$968,533, \$1,241,124 and \$1,077,138 respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year end can vary depending on when the County Auditor distributes tax bills. Earnings on investments increased due to general fluctuations in investments. Tuition revenue decreased \$21,700 or 2.64% due to a decrease in open enrollment. Other revenues increased from an increase in fair value of investments, extracurricular and rental income and refunds and reimbursements.

Expenditures in the general fund increased 4.14% overall, primarily in the areas of instruction, operation of non-instructional services and capital outlay. Instruction expenditures increased from general increases in salaries and fringe benefits. The increase in non-instructional expenditures is a result of an increase in non-instructional rotary activities. The District entered into new capital leases during fiscal year 2019, which resulted in \$443,255 in capital outlay expenditures. Debt service payments on capital leases decreased from fiscal year 2018.

#### **Debt Service Fund**

The debt service fund had \$1,852,050 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,647,922 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$204,128.

Property tax revenue decreased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the County Auditors. Higher interest rates had a positive effect on earnings on investments and change in fair value of investments during fiscal year 2019. The debt service fund received \$269,331 in direct federal subsidies for interest payments on the school facilities construction and improvement bonds in fiscal year 2019.

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

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$22,899,040 and \$21,218,271 in the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$21,940,970. This represents a \$722,699 increase over final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

The General fund had original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$22,599,148 and \$22,638,940 in the final budged appropriations and other financing uses. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$22,789,800, which was \$150,860 more than the final budget appropriations and other financing uses.

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$40,873,880 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018:

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 1,042,402	\$ 1,042,402
Construction in progress	27,210	-
Land improvements	1,101,533	1,085,556
Building and improvements	36,124,224	36,824,470
Furniture and equipment	1,679,923	1,530,083
Vehicles	898,588	781,239
Total	\$ 40,873,880	\$ 41,263,750

Total additions to capital assets for 2019 were \$824,531. The overall decrease in capital assets of \$389,870 is due to depreciation expense of \$1,113,376 and disposals of \$101,025 (net of accumulated depreciation) exceeding capital asset additions of \$824,531 for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$387,307 in capital lease obligations, \$432,667 in energy conservation notes, \$150,000 in promissory notes, \$2,540,000 in general obligation bonds for financing improvements to public library buildings and \$20,479,354 in school facilities construction and improvement bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$772,610 is due within one year and \$23,216,718 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the outstanding obligations for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018.

#### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Capital lease obligations	\$ 387,307	\$ 185,933
Promissory note	150,000	200,000
Energy conservation notes	432,667	503,528
School facilities construction and improvement bonds	20,479,354	20,880,161
Library improvement bonds	2,540,000	2,605,000
Total	\$ 23,989,328	\$ 24,374,622

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

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The District strives to maintain the highest standards of service to the students, parents and community. This has been accomplished despite the financial challenges the local, State and national economy place on it. The District has carefully managed its general fund budget in order to optimize the dollars available for educating the students it serves and to minimize the levy millage amounts needed periodically from the community's citizens. Sound fiscal management by the Board of Education and Administration has enabled the District to maintain a positive ending cash balance.

The District closely monitors its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The Board of Education and Administration continue to spend within the budgeted expenditure levels and keep a very close watch on revenue.

When our annual revenue was not keeping up with annual expenditures in 2008-09, the Administration responded with a restructuring plan that included a reduction of over 40 staff members. The Administration continues to analyze each position when retirements or resignations occur. We continue to make reductions in staff through attrition. A reduction of 0.20 FTE was made for the 2010-11 school year. A total of 4.41 positions were reduced for the 2011-12 school year, 9.5 reductions were made for the 2012-13 school year, 5.0 positions reduced for the 2013-14 school year, 4 reductions were made for the 2014-15 school year and an additional 3.5 reductions were made for the 2015-16 school year, although 3.0 classified positions were added. Due to retirement/resignations the following the District saw a reduction of 1.0 first grade teacher for the 2016-17 school year. The 2016-17 school year also saw an addition of 1.0 kindergarten teacher, 1.0 administrator (Director of Social Work & Family/Student Engagement), 1.0 Bus Aide and increased health services nurse to 7.5 hours per day and elementary secretary from 7.5 hours to 8.0. The 2017-18 school year the district saw a reduction of 1.0 teacher, 2.0 HS Library Study Hall Monitor and teacher aide, 1.0 HS French teacher. Fiscal year 2017-18 saw the addition of 1.0 elementary guidance and .50 bus driver.

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

The OSFC building projects were completely closed-out in fiscal year 2017. The money from these savings are planned to be used to update the high school building. It is the intent of the administration to use the savings from the OSFC building project in conjunction with annual permanent improvement funds to pay for these updates. There is no intention to proceed with another OSFC segment for the high school. Permanent improvement funds were used to repair the roof and the paving project at the high school during the 2015-2017 school year. The District completed a renovation of the High School using both the remaining funds from the OSFC project as well as permanent improvement funds. During fiscal year 2019 roof repairs, gutter replacements and a new door project was started at the High School using permanent improvement funds.

#### **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 Tammy Flicker, Treasurer, Bellevue City School District, 125 North Street, Bellevue, Ohio 44811.

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 11,957,079
Cash and investments with escrow agent	855,154
Receivables:	
Property taxes	10,140,425
Income taxes	637,080
Accounts	2,167
Accrued interest	24,597
Intergovernmental	236,242
Prepayments	30,495
Materials and supplies inventory	144,115
Inventory held for resale	13,635
Loans	17
Net OPEB asset	1,335,694
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,069,612
Depreciable capital assets, net	39,804,268
Capital assets, net	40,873,880
Total assets	66,250,580
D. C	
Deferred outflows of resources:	E 0.00 001
Pension	5,966,691
OPEB	292,661
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,259,352
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	150,420
Contracts payable	1,209
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,919,529
Intergovernmental payable	118,969
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	331,120
Accrued interest payable	86,481
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	962,080
Due in more than one year:	,
Net pension liability	23,694,874
Other amounts due in more than one year .	24,698,823
Net OPEB liability	2,669,411
Total liabilities	54,632,916
Total habilities	34,032,710
Deferred inflows of resources:	0 0-
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,699,036
Pension	1,713,555
OPEB	2,334,132
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,746,723
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	19,481,885
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	12,867
Classroom facilities maintenance	525,012
Debt service	2,360,147
Locally funded programs	20,458
State funded programs	5,437
Federally funded programs	716
Student activities	139,127
Other purposes	627,354
Unrestricted (deficit)	(18,042,710)
Total net position	\$ 5,130,293
Total net position	φ 5,150,275

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

Net (Expense)

						R	evenue and Changes in
		<b>Program Revenues</b>					et Position
		Charges for Operating O					vernmental
	Expenses	Service	s and Sales	_	Contributions	1	Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 7,629,754	\$	818,963	\$	3,434	\$	(6,807,357)
Special	3,490,560		32,231		1,420,907		(2,037,422)
Vocational	434,048		-		112,396		(321,652)
Adult/continuing	5,740		-		-		(5,740)
Other	1,594,997		-		-		(1,594,997)
Support services:							
Pupil	1,807,582		-		58,616		(1,748,966)
Instructional staff	799,799		-		9,769		(790,030)
Board of education	26,475		-		-		(26,475)
Administration	1,346,367		-		-		(1,346,367)
Fiscal	326,611		-		-		(326,611)
Business	10,733		-		-		(10,733)
Operations and maintenance	1,946,762		23,202		24,108		(1,899,452)
Pupil transportation	1,231,049		-		25,052		(1,205,997)
Central	60,720		-		-		(60,720)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services	233,736		-		141,940		(91,796)
Food service operations	882,296		356,473		528,146		2,323
Extracurricular activities	829,431		281,257		46,947		(501,227)
Interest and fiscal charges	1,113,828	-			269,331		(844,497)
Total governmental activities	\$ 23,770,488	\$	1,512,126	\$	2,640,646		(19,617,716)
	General revenues: Property taxes levi General purposes Special revenue. Debt service Capital outlay School district inc Grants and entitlet to specific progra Investment earning Change in fair man Miscellaneous	come taxes ments not ams	restricted  of investmer				7,004,401 127,304 1,272,264 349,624 1,509,143 10,737,406 307,638 98,368 262,164
	Total general revenu						21,668,312
	Change in net position						2,050,596
	Net position at begi	inning of	year	• • • •			3,079,697
	Net position at end	of year .				\$	5,130,293

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General	Debt Service		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		ebt Governmental		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:		General		Sel vice		Fullus		Fullus			
Equity in pooled cash											
and investments	\$	8,436,191	\$	1,729,388	\$	1,791,500	\$	11,957,079			
Cash with escrow agent		-		855,154		-		855,154			
Receivables:											
Property taxes		8,053,803		1,515,594		571,028		10,140,425			
Income taxes		637,080		-		-		637,080			
Accounts		-		-		2,167		2,167			
Accrued interest		20,420		4,177		-		24,597			
Interfund loans		191,334		-		-		191,334			
Loans		17		-		-		17			
Intergovernmental		49,165		-		187,077		236,242			
Prepayments		27,746		-		2,749		30,495			
Materials and supplies inventory		139,859		-		4,256		144,115			
Inventory held for resale	Ф	17.555.615	ф.	4 104 212	ф.	13,635	<u>¢</u>	13,635			
Total assets	\$	17,555,615	\$	4,104,313	\$	2,572,412	\$	24,232,340			
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable	\$	129,138	\$	-	\$	21,282	\$	150,420			
Contracts payable		-		-		1,209		1,209			
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,737,790		-		181,739		1,919,529			
Compensated absences payable		128,506		-		3,132		131,638			
Intergovernmental payable		115,365		-		3,604		118,969			
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		295,198		-		35,922		331,120			
Interfund loans payable		_		_		191,334		191,334			
Total liabilities		2,405,997		-		438,222		2,844,219			
D-61:											
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b> Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		6,900,827		1,308,322		489,887		8,699,036			
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		184,443		33,880		12,793		231,116			
Income tax revenue not available		110,654		33,000		12,793		110,654			
Intergovernmental revenue not available		49,165		-		146,349		195,514			
Accrued interest not available		13,802		3,343		-		17,145			
Total deferred inflows of resources		7,258,891		1,345,545		649,029		9,253,465			
Fund balances:											
Nonspendable:											
Materials and supplies inventory		139,859		-		4,256		144,115			
Prepaids		27,746		-		2,749		30,495			
Restricted:				2.750.760				2.759.769			
Debt service		-		2,758,768		74		2,758,768 74			
Capital improvements		-		-		525,012		525.012			
		-		-							
Food service operations		-		-		620,236 4,537		620,236 4,537			
Other purposes		_		-		20,571		20,571			
Extracurricular activities		_		-		139,127		139,127			
Committed:						137,127		137,127			
Capital improvements		_		_		344,850		344,850			
Assigned:						5,650		5.1,000			
Student instruction		526,382		-		-		526,382			
Student and staff support		162,187		-		-		162,187			
Extracurricular activities		2,001		-		-		2,001			
Facilities acquisition and construction		97,250		-		_		97,250			
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,232,597		-		-		1,232,597			
School supplies		5,849		-		-		5,849			
Other purposes		17,793		-		-		17,793			
Unassigned (deficit)		5,679,063				(176,251)		5,502,812			
Total fund balances		7,890,727		2,758,768		1,485,161		12,134,656			
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	¢	17 555 615	¢	A 104 212	¢	2 572 412	¢	24 232 240			
Total nationes, deferred inflows and fund balances.	Ф	17,333,013	\$	4,104,313	\$	2,572,412	\$	24,232,340			

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	12,134,656
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.			40,873,880
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 231,116 110,654 17,145 195,514		
Total			554,429
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.			(290,821)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(86,481)
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	5,966,691 (1,713,555) (23,694,874)		(19,441,738)
The OPEB (liability) / asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	292,661 (2,334,132) 1,335,694 (2,669,411)		(3,375,188)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  School facilities construction and improvement bonds Library improvement bonds Capital lease obligation Compensated absences	(20,479,354) (2,540,000) (387,307) (1,249,116)		
Energy conservation notes Promissory note	(432,667) (150,000)		
Total	(,)	-	(25,238,444)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	5,130,293

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

	Debt General Service			Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	6,988,424	\$	1,267,430	\$	475,537	\$	8,731,391
Income taxes		1,494,549		-		-		1,494,549
Tuition		799,589		-		-		799,589
Earnings on investments		267,273		32,380		3,801		303,454
Charges for services		-		-		357,432		357,432
Extracurricular		67,082		-		214,175		281,257
Classroom materials and fees		51,605		-		-		51,605
Rental income		22,243		-		-		22,243
Contributions and donations		22,052						22,052
Other local revenues		237,687		2,425		56,235		296,347
Intergovernmental - intermediate		3,747		<del>-</del>		- -		3,747
Intergovernmental - state		11,222,822		170,574		186,851		11,580,247
Intergovernmental - federal		228,564		269,331		1,521,277		2,019,172
Change in fair market value of investments.		61,660		36,708				98,368
Total revenues		21,467,297		1,778,848		2,815,308		26,061,453
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		8,096,612		-		3,384		8,099,996
Special		3,163,662		-		678,185		3,841,847
Vocational		500,379		-		-		500,379
Adult/continuing		7,129		-		-		7,129
Other		1,584,942		-		-		1,584,942
Support services:								
Pupil		1,991,362		-		58,489		2,049,851
Instructional staff		723,292		-		126,743		850,035
Board of education		27,936		-		-		27,936
Administration		1,505,509		15		-		1,505,524
Fiscal		345,349		8,718		3,397		357,464
Business.		12,676		-		-		12,676
Operations and maintenance		1,928,132		-		173,798		2,101,930
Pupil transportation		1,263,919		-		123,538		1,387,457
Central		51,842		-		-		51,842
Operation of non-instructional services:		67.160				170 160		246 220
Other non-instructional services		67,169		-		179,169 916.075		246,338
Food service operations		2,824		-		,		918,899
		583,819		-		273,814 206,754		857,633 206,754
Facilities acquisition and construction Capital outlay		443,255		-		200,734		443,255
Debt service:		443,233		-		-		443,233
Principal retirement		82,669		590,861		50,000		723,530
Interest and fiscal charges		27,695		1,048,328		50,000		1,076,023
Total expenditures		22,410,172		1,647,922		2,793,346	-	26,851,440
•		22,110,172		1,017,722		2,773,310		20,031,110
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures		(942,875)		130,926		21,962		(789,987)
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in		-		73,202		-		73,202
Transfers (out)		(73,202)		-		-		(73,202)
Capital lease transaction	-	443,255			-			443,255
Total other financing sources (uses)		370,053		73,202				443,255
Net change in fund balances		(572,822)		204,128		21,962		(346,732)
Fund balances at beginning of year		8,437,440		2,554,640		1,483,426		12,475,506
Increase (decrease) in reserve for inventory		26,109		-	_	(20,227)		5,882
Fund balances at end of year	\$	7,890,727	\$	2,758,768	\$	1,485,161	\$	12,134,656

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (346,732)
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	\$ 824,531 (1,113,376)	(288,845)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(101,025)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		5,882
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes Income taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental	22,202 14,594 7,328 (235,328)	
Total	(233,326)	(191,204)
Repayment of bond, note, and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		723,530
The trade-in of capital lease obligations is not reported in the governmental funds, but reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position		159,212
Capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.	,	(443,255)
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 additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Total	1,118 (54,193) 15,270	(27.905)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		(37,805)
these amounts as deferred outflows.  Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		1,814,894
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(2,087,601)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		82,353
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		2,769,425
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. Increase in compensated absences		 (8,233)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,050,596

# 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	(N	legative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:							0.4.
Property taxes	\$	7,740,224	\$	7,174,340	\$ 7,261,015	\$	86,675
Income taxes		1,498,592		1,380,240	1,518,609		138,369
Tuition.		620,742		558,426	799,589		241,163
Earnings on investments		130,000		109,466	263,484		154,018
Classroom materials and fees		42,500		39,151	42,978		3,827
Rental income		10,000 1,000		8,267 1,000	22,243		13,976
Other local revenues		103,300		90,552	163,571		(1,000) 73,019
Intergovernmental - intermediate		145,000		145,000	103,371		(145,000)
Intergovernmental - state		12,440,682		11,562,806	11,264,288		(298,518)
Intergovernmental - federal		138,000		120,187	228,564		108,377
Total revenues		22,870,040		21,189,435	 21,564,341	-	374,906
Total levelues		22,870,040		21,109,433	 21,304,341	-	374,900
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		7,493,652		8,292,678	8,008,812		283,866
Special		4,135,435		3,113,881	3,652,756		(538,875)
Vocational		471,152		502,204	476,194		26,010
Adult/continuing		6,330		7,129	7,129		-
Other		1,407,980		1,633,058	1,584,732		48,326
Support services:							
Pupil		1,968,246		2,204,130	1,986,791		217,339
Instructional staff		972,553		798,256	783,254		15,002
Board of education		34,663		29,435	22,753		6,682
Administration		1,442,160		1,536,049	1,531,394		4,655
Fiscal		551,585		510,726	350,427		160,299
Business		12,037		10,115	13,556		(3,441)
Operations and maintenance		1,965,793		2,076,447	2,136,710		(60,263)
Pupil transportation		1,402,947		1,185,104	1,254,535		(69,431)
Central		46,287		50,950	52,129		(1,179)
Extracurricular activities		536,979		598,528	570,400		28,128
Facilities acquisition and construction		86,351		15,250	 97,250		(82,000)
Total expenditures		22,534,150		22,563,940	 22,528,822		35,118
F (1. f ) . f							
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures		225 900		(1.274.505)	(0.64, 491)		410.024
(under) expenditures	·	335,890		(1,374,505)	 (964,481)	-	410,024
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		14,000		13,836	2,110		(11,726)
Transfers (out)		(64,998)		(75,000)	(73,202)		1,798
Advances in		(04,776)		(73,000)	374,519		374,519
Advances (out)		_		_	(187,776)		(187,776)
Sale of capital assets		15,000		15,000	(107,770)		(15,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(35,998)		(46,164)	 115,651	-	161,815
Total office financing bources (uses)		(33,770)		(10,10-1)	 113,031		101,015
Net change in fund balance		299,892		(1,420,669)	(848,830)		571,839
Fund balance at beginning of year		8,074,767		8,074,767	8,074,767		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		242,972		242,972	242,972		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	8,617,631	\$	6,897,070	\$ 7,468,909	\$	571,839
		2,227,001		-,,-,-	 .,,		2.2,002

#### STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Priva			
	Scholarship			Agency
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and investments	\$	13,757	\$	100,767
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	967
Due to students		-		99,783
Loans payable		<u> </u>		17
Total liabilities			\$	100,767
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships	\$	13,757		

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

	Private-Purpose Trust  Scholarship				
Additions:					
Interest	\$	32			
Gifts and contributions		1,000			
Total additions		1,032			
Change in net position		1,032			
Net position at beginning of year		12,725			
Net position at end of year	\$	13,757			



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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Bellevue City School District (the "District") operates under a locally-elected, five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized or mandated by State and/or federal agencies. This Board controls the District's three instructional/support facilities staffed by 76 non-certified employees and 131 certified teaching personnel to provide services to approximately 2,043 students and other community members.

The District was established in 1968 through the consolidation of existing land areas and is organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four-year terms.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

#### 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:

#### RELATED ORGANIZATION

#### Bellevue Public Library

The District is not involved in budgeting or management of the Bellevue Public Library facilities, nor does it subsidize or finance the operation of the library. The selection of directors and budget approval is conducted merely to comply with State code requirements.

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Bay Area Council of Governments (BACG)

The BACG is a jointly governed organization. Members of the BACG consist of various school districts representing seven counties (Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Erie, Huron, Wood and Crawford). The BACG was formed for the purpose of purchasing goods and services at a lower cost. The items currently being purchased through the BACG are natural gas and insurance. The cost to the District is an administrative charge, assessed only if it participates. The BACG consists of the superintendent of each school district. The Board of Directors of the BACG consists of one elected representative of each county, the superintendent of the fiscal agent and two non-voting members (administrator and fiscal agent). Members of the Board serve two-year terms, which are staggered. During the fiscal year, the District paid BACG \$4,143 for its services. Financial information can be obtained by contacting North Point Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

#### Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association (NOECA)

The District is a participant in the Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association (NOECA), which is a computer consortium. NOECA is an association of various public school districts 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. In fiscal year 2019, the District paid \$9,936 for services. The NOECA Board of Directors consists of two representatives from each county in which participating school districts are located, the chairman of each of the operating committees, and a representative from the fiscal agent. Financial information can be obtained from its fiscal agent, the North Point Educational Service Center, Matt Bauer, who serves as Controller, 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

#### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

#### Sheakley Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Sheakley Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) is a group purchasing pool. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

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

#### INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

#### Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (the Plan), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

#### Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association

The Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association (Association) is a public entity risk pool comprised of several districts. The Association assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating district and the program administrator. The Association is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership. The degree of control exercised by any participating district is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the program administrator at the Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association, located at 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

#### **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. The District does not have proprietary funds.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond and note principal, interest and related costs.

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, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

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

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

#### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures 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. The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

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

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

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants and entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

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

receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, income taxes, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

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

## E. Budgets

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Sandusky County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the first and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

- 4. By July 1, the annual Appropriation Resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures for all funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year.) Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the general fund budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control.
- 5. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Short-term interfund loans are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource, and are intended to be repaid.
- 6. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriations must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions.
- 8. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019. All amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original appropriations plus all modifications legally enacted by the Board.
- 9. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance.

## F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury notes, negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), U.S. Government money markets and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for investments in STAR Ohio, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

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

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

During fiscal year 2019, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$267,273, which includes \$47,865 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

### G. Inventory

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

#### H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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
	Estimated Lives
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 70 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 70 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 50 years
Vehicles	6 - 20 years

### I. Interfund Balances

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

Short-term interfund loans to cover negative cash balances between governmental funds and agency funds are classified as "loans receivable/payable" on the governmental activities statement of net position and the fund financial statements.

### J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater with at least ten years of service or any age with twenty years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

The total liability for vacation and sick leave 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 additional salary related payments.

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

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

## K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

## L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

<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 local grants and donations.

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

### N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the 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.

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

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

#### O. Estimates

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

#### P. Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Issuance Costs

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.A.

### 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.

### **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 District and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2019.

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

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

#### T. Fair Value

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

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, "<u>Certain Asset Retirement 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 statements of the District.

#### **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	 <u>Deficit</u>
Auxillary services	\$ 251
Vocational education enhancement	4,429
Miscellaneous state grants	896
IDEA, Part B	76,398
Title I, Disadvantaged children	91,433
IDEA, preschool grant for the handicapped	2,047
Miscellaneous federal grants	797

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;
- 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, 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 \$2,500 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. Cash and Investments with Escrow Agent

At fiscal year-end, \$855,154 was on deposit with an escrow agent for monies held in relation to the District's sinking fund deposits that are required for the District's Series 2010A bonds (See Note 11.C.). These funds are included as "investments" below.

#### **C.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$850,427. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2019, \$250,211 of the District's bank balance of \$1,044,578 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and, while \$794,367 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, certain District financial institutions did not participate in the OPCS while certain other financial institutions did participate in the OPCS. 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)**

### **D.** Investments

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

			Investment Maturity						
	M	leasurement	6	months or		7 to 12	13 to 18	Gı	eater than
Measurement/Investment Type		Amount		less		months	 months	2	4 months
Fair Value:									
FFCB	\$	352,207	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	352,207
FHLB		293,788		-		-	-		293,788
FHLMC		833,418		533,361		-	-		300,057
FNMA		621,968		-		-	621,968		-
U.S. Treasury Notes		718,420		494,079		224,341	-		-
Negotiable CDs		2,234,973		247,878		-	200,039		1,787,056
U.S. Government Money									
Market		31,972		31,972		-	-		-
Amortized Cost:									
STAR Ohio		6,987,084		6,987,084		-	-		-
Total	\$	12,073,830	\$	8,294,374	\$	224,341	\$ 822,007	\$	2,733,108

The weighted average maturity of the investments is 0.78 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FFCB, FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA), U.S. Treasury notes, and negotiable CDs are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal securities and U.S. Treasury notes were rated AA+ and AAA by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the U.S. Government money market an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The negotiable CDs were not rated and are covered by FDIC.

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

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

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 federal agency securities and U.S. Government money markets are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name. 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.

	Mea	surement	
Measurement/Investment Type	:	Amount	% of Total
Fair Value:			
FFCB	\$	352,207	2.92
FHLB		293,788	2.43
FHLMC		833,418	6.90
FNMA		621,968	5.15
U.S. Treasury Notes		718,420	5.95
Negotiable CDs		2,234,973	18.51
U.S. Government Money Market		31,972	0.26
Amortized Cost:			
STAR Ohio		6,987,084	57.88
Total	\$	12,073,830	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note Carrying amount of deposits Investments Cash on hand	\$ 850,427 12,073,830 2,500
Total	\$ 12,926,757
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities Private-purpose trust fund Agency funds	\$ 12,812,233 13,757 100,767
Total	\$ 12,926,757

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

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

**A.** During fiscal year 2019, the general fund transferred \$73,202 to the debt service fund for energy conservation note debt service payments.

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

All transfers made in fiscal year 2019 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of activities.

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

Receivable fund	Payable funds	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds:	
	Vocational education enhancement	\$ 5,890
	Miscellaneous state grants	896
	IDEA, Part B	75,103
	Title I, disadvantaged children	104,750
	IDEA, preschool grant for the handicapped	406
	Improving teacher quality	2,662
	Miscellaneous federal grants	1,627
Total interfund loans		\$ 191,334

The purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds when revenue was not received by June 30th. The interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received and is expected to be repaid within one year.

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

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

<u>Loan from</u>	<u>Loan to</u>	_Amount
General fund	Agency fund:	
	District agency	\$ 17

The loan is expected to be repaid in the subsequent year as resources become available in the agency fund.

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

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

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised 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 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 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 Erie, Huron, Sandusky and Seneca Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$968,533 in the general fund, \$173,392 in the debt service fund and \$68,348 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,241,124 in the general fund, \$211,202 in the debt service fund and \$83,557 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.

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

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

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

	2018 Second		2019 First		
	Half Collec	tions	Half Collections		
	Amount	<u>Percent</u>	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 282,900,790	95.67	\$ 290,505,460	95.52	
Public utility personal	12,797,230	4.33	13,613,270	4.48	
Total	\$ 295,698,020	100.00	\$ 304,118,730	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$41.60		\$42.40		

#### **NOTE 7 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX**

The District maintains a five year .5% income tax through December 31, 2021 on the income of individuals and estates. The tax is to be used for normal operating expenses of the District and is credited to the general fund. Total income tax revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 was \$1,494,549.

### **NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES**

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

### Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$10,140,425
Income taxes	637,080
Accounts	2,167
Accrued interest	24,597
Intergovernmental	236,242
Total	\$11,040,511

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

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

## **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,042,402	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,042,402
Construction in progress		27,210		27,210
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,042,402	27,210		1,069,612
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,873,980	63,660	-	1,937,640
Buildings and improvements	42,446,179	61,880	-	42,508,059
Furniture and equipment	3,483,597	460,592	(783,108)	3,161,081
Vehicles	1,950,459	211,189	(202,894)	1,958,754
Total capital assets, being depreciated	49,754,215	797,321	(986,002)	49,565,534
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(788,424)	(47,683)	-	(836,107)
Buildings and improvements	(5,621,709)	(762,126)	=	(6,383,835)
Furniture and equipment	(1,953,514)	(209,851)	682,207	(1,481,158)
Vehicles	(1,169,220)	(93,716)	202,770	(1,060,166)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,532,867)	(1,113,376)	884,977	(9,761,266)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$41,263,750	<u>\$ (288,845)</u>	<u>\$ (101,025)</u>	\$40,873,880

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	694,928
Special		38,937
Other		11,638
Support services:		
Instructional staff		24,449
Administration		15,478
Operations and maintenance		134,316
Pupil transportation		93,696
Central		16,382
Extracurricular activities		65,083
Food service operations		18,469
Total depreciation expense	\$ 3	1,113,376

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

### NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior fiscal years, the District entered into capital leases for copier equipment and miscellaneous equipment. During fiscal year 2019, the District traded in copier equipment held under capital lease and entered into capital leases for new copier equipment. The outstanding principal balance of the leases traded in during fiscal year 2019 was \$159,212. 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 furniture and equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$451,197. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$50,682, leaving a current book value of \$400,515. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide statement of net position. Principal and interest payments paid from the general fund during fiscal year 2019 were \$82,669 and \$27,695, respectively.

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	\$ 109,383
2021	108,484
2022	107,583
2023	107,584
2024	24,404
Total minimum lease payments	457,438
Less: amount representing interest	(70,131)
Total	\$ 387,307

THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

#### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

					Amounts
	Balance			Balance	Due in
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019	One Year
Governmental activities:					
Library improvement bonds	\$ 2,605,000	\$ -	\$ (65,000)	\$ 2,540,000	\$ 65,000
Energy conservation notes	503,528	-	(70,861)	432,667	71,215
Promissory note	200,000	-	(50,000)	150,000	50,000
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2010A	7,140,000	-	(355,000)	6,785,000	400,000
Series 2010B CABs	249,991	-		249,991	-
Series 2010C BABs	13,195,000	-	(100,000)	13,095,000	105,000
CABs - accreted interest	295,170	54,193	-	349,363	-
Capital lease obligation	185,933	443,255	(241,881)	387,307	81,395
Net pension liability	25,559,083	-	(1,864,209)	23,694,874	-
Net OPEB liability	5,817,790	136,639	(3,285,018)	2,669,411	-
Compensated absences	1,363,790	207,030	(190,066)	1,380,754	189,470
Total long-term obligations	\$ 57,115,285	\$ 841,117	\$ (6,222,035)	51,734,367	\$ 962,080
Add: unamortized premium				290,821	
Total on statement of net positio	n			\$ 52,025,188	

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employee's salaries are paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund.

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u> - The capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). See Note 10 for details.

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

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Note 14 for more information on net OPEB liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

**B.** Energy Conservation Notes - In 2010 fiscal year, the District issued \$1,200,000 in energy conservation notes. Energy conservation notes outstanding are general obligations of the District, for which the District's full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, these notes are accounted for in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to these notes are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund.

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

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

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation notes:

Fiscal Year					
Ending June 30,	_	Principal	Interest	_	Total
2020	\$	71,215	\$ 1,985	\$	73,200
2021		71,571	1,628		73,199
2022		71,929	1,270	7	73,199
2023		72,289	909	•	73,198
2024		72,650	546	_	73,196
2025		73,013	183	<b>'</b>	73,196
Total	\$	432,667	\$ 6,521	\$	439,188

C. <u>School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds - Series 2010A</u> - On February 18, 2010, the District issued \$9,400,000 of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) to finance building construction and improvements. This issue is comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$9,400,000.

These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issues is December 1, 2026. The following is a schedule of activity for the 2014 QSCBs:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019
Current interest bonds -				
2010A serial	\$ 7,140,000		\$ (355,000)	\$ 6,785,000

For QSCBs, the District receives a direct payment subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to 100% of the lesser of the interest payments on the bonds or the federal tax credits that would otherwise have been available to the holders of the bonds. The District records this subsidy from the federal government in the debt service fund.

\$3,000,000 of the QSCBs are subject to mandatory sinking fund deposits. The District is required to maintain a sinking fund account and deposit monies each December 1 into the account for payment of the bonds at maturity on December 1, 2026. During fiscal year 2019, the District made \$115,583 in sinking fund deposits. The payments into the sinking fund are made through the debt service fund. On the financial statements, the fair value of the investments accumulated in the sinking fund in the amount of \$855,154 is reported as "cash and investments with escrow agent".

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

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

The following is a schedule of future sinking fund deposits required to be made into the District's sinking fund account:

	Sinking Fund
Fiscal Year	Required Deposit
2020	\$ 131,291
2021	144,448
2022	158,508
2023	177,556
2024	197,970
2025 - 2027	435,907
Total	\$ 1,245,680

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the \$3,000,000 portion of the QSCBs subject to the District's sinking fund account:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bonds - Series 2010A - Term Bonds						
Ending June 30,	Princ	cipal	I	nterest		Total	_
2020	\$	-	\$	45,000	\$	45,000	
2021		-		45,000		45,000	
2022		-		45,000		45,000	
2023		-		45,000		45,000	
2024		-		45,000		45,000	
2025 - 2027	3,000	0,000		112,500	3	,112,500	•
Total	\$3,000	0,000	\$ :	337,500	\$ 3	,337,500	

The following is a schedule of the future debt service on the remaining portion (original issue \$6,400,000) of the QSCBs:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bon	ds - Series 20	10A - Bullet Mat	urity
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	
2020	\$ 400,000	\$ 53,775	\$ 453,775	
2021	430,000	47,550	477,550	
2022	445,000	40,987	485,987	
2023	475,000	34,088	509,088	
2024	515,000	26,662	541,662	
2025 - 2027	1,520,000	33,076	1,553,076	
Total	\$3,785,000	\$236,138	\$4,021,138	

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

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

**D.** School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds - Series 2010B and 2010C - On March 10, 2010, the District issued Series 2010B current interest serial bonds, par value \$565,000, Series 2010b capital appreciation bonds (CABs), par value \$249,991, and Series 2010C current interest Building America Bonds (BABs), par value \$13,195,000, to finance building construction and improvements. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from .08% to 6.45%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2029 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$1,490,000. The accreted interest at June 30, 2019 was \$349,363.

These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond will be recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issues is December 1, 2037.

The following is a schedule of activity for the Series 2010B and Series 2010C bonds:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019
Current interest bonds -				
2010C BABs	\$13,195,000	\$ -	\$ (100,000)	\$13,095,000
Capital appreciation bonds -				
2010B	249,991	-	-	249,991
Capital appreciation bonds -				
Accreted interest	295,170	54,193		349,363
Total	\$13,740,161	\$ 54,193	\$ (100,000)	\$13,694,354

The District receives a direct payment subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to thirty-five percent of the corresponding interest payments due on the BABs. The District records this subsidy from the federal government in the debt service fund.

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

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

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the 2010B and Series 2010C bonds:

Fiscal Year		Current Interest Bonds			Capital Appreciation Bonds				nds			
Ending June 30,		Principal		Interest	_	Total	<u>Pri</u>	ncipal	_ <u>I</u>	nterest		Total
2020	\$	105,000	\$	819,006	\$	924,006	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-
2021		90,000		814,277		904,277		-		-		-
2022		85,000		809,736	•	894,736		-		-		-
2023		95,000		804,741	•	899,741		-		-		-
2024		115,000		798,914	•	913,914		-		-		-
2025-2029		1,315,000		3,822,189		5,137,189	18	9,853		910,147	1	,100,000
2030-2034		5,220,000		2,886,893		8,106,893	6	0,138		329,862		390,000
2035-2039	_	6,070,000		811,045	_	6,881,045				<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total	\$1	3,095,000	\$1	1,566,801	\$2	24,661,801	\$ 24	9,991	\$1,	240,009	\$1	,490,000

**E.** Series 2013 Library Improvement Bonds - In fiscal year 2014, the District issued \$2,800,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of financing improvements to public library buildings. These bonds mature December 1, 2041. The balance of the bonds of \$2,540,000 is not included in the District's calculation of net investment in capital assets because none of the proceeds were used to purchase capital assets owned by the District. The source of revenue to retire the bonds is derived from voted property tax levies recorded in the debt service fund.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the library improvement bonds:

Fiscal Year	<u>Libra</u>	Library Improvement Bonds					
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total				
2020	\$ 65,000	\$ 112,348	\$ 177,348				
2021	70,000	109,445	179,445				
2022	75,000	106,323	181,323				
2023	75,000	103,113	178,113				
2024	80,000	99,800	179,800				
2025-2029	450,000	443,474	893,474				
2030-2034	550,000	337,175	887,175				
2035-2039	685,000	198,692	883,692				
2040-2043	490,000	35,250	525,250				
Total	\$2,540,000	\$ 1,545,620	\$4,085,620				

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

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

**F.** 2018 Promissory Note - In fiscal year 2018, the District entered into a \$200,000 promissory note payable to finance the purchase of the Bellevue hospital. The cost of the property was \$250,000. The District made a \$50,000 payment at closing. The promissory note bears no interest rate and will mature in the fiscal year 2022. The source of revenue to retire the promissory note is derived from voted property tax levies recorded in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the promissory note:

Fiscal Year		<b>Promissory Note</b>		
Ending June 30,	P	Principal		Total
2020	\$	50,000	\$	50,000
2021		50,000		50,000
2022		50,000		50,000
Total	\$	150,000	\$	150,000

## G. 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 \$7,459,463 including available funds of \$2,758,768 and an unvoted debt margin of \$304,119.

### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for liability, real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. In addition, real property contents are 90% coinsured. The following is a description of the District's insurance coverage:

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

### NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

	Limits of	
<u>Insurer</u>	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
Ohio School Plan		
	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -
	4,000,000	-
Ohio School Plan	93,188,568	1,000
Ohio School Plan		
	1,000,000	1,000
	1,000,000	1,000
Ohio School Plan		
	included above	-
	included above	-
	Ohio School Plan Ohio School Plan Ohio School Plan	Insurer   Coverage

Limita of

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There was no significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

## B. Employee Group Life, Medical, Dental, and Vision Insurance

In 1981, the District joined 14 other districts in Huron and Erie Counties and formed the Huron-Erie School Employee Insurance Association.

The Board of Trustees of the consortium, with assistance of actuarial analysis, establishes premium rates for medical, dental, and prescription drug insurance, based upon the specific plan negotiated by each member district and its employees. Premiums are placed in a Trust Fund controlled by the Board of Trustees and invested prudently to produce income which additionally benefits the consortium. The agreement of the Huron-Erie School Employee Insurance Association provides that the Huron-Erie School Employee Insurance Association will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for all claims. The Huron-Erie School Employee Insurance Association retains the risk. The pool purchased stop-loss coverage from private insurance carriers to cover claims in excess of \$250,000 per individual incurred anytime but paid between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Individual coverage per person is \$1,000,000 during his or her lifetime. The "reserves" in the Trust Fund include monies necessary to pay the "claims run-out", should the consortium ever be dissolved. Because the consortium is organized under Internal Revenue Code 501C (9), investment income is tax exempt.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14.

#### C. Worker's Compensation

The District participates in the Sheakley Worker's Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate.

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

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2% 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 \$426,988 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$33,377 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

### **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 will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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 \$1,387,906 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$229,968 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

## NOTE 13 - 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	0.09302	0.08419601%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.094603	<u>0.08312251</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	0.00157	<u>650</u> % - <u>0.00107350</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 5,418	\$,100 \$ 18,276,774	\$ 23,694,874
Pension expense	\$ 449	,647 \$ 1,637,954	\$ 2,087,601

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	\$ 297,146	\$ 421,882	\$ 719,028
Changes of assumptions	122,352	3,238,989	3,361,341
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	69,040	2,388	71,428
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	426,988	1,387,906	1,814,894
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 915,526	\$5,051,165	\$5,966,691

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

**NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)** 

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 119,359	\$ 119,359
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	150,117	1,108,282	1,258,399
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	1,691	334,106	335,797
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 151,808	\$1,561,747	\$1,713,555

\$1,814,894 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	\$ 440,720	\$ 1,449,786	\$ 1,890,506
2021	119,855	933,784	1,053,639
2022	(177,805)	29,719	(148,086)
2023	(46,040)	(311,778)	 (357,818)
Total	\$ 336,730	\$ 2,101,511	\$ 2,438,241

#### 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, 2019

### **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, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation
COLA or ad box COLA

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 Actuarial cost method

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

3.00%

3.50% to 18.20%

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.

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

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 7,631,803	\$ 5,418,100	\$ 3,562,059	

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

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 26,690,822	\$ 18,276,774	\$11,155,423

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

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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 \$66,539.

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 \$82,353 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$67,775 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 <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

change in proportionate share

Total deferred inflows of resources

4 - DEFINED BENEFII OPEB PLANS - (C	onunue	ea)				
		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB				_		
liability prior measurement date	0	.09437480%	(	0.08419601%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.09622030%	(	0.08312251%		
Change in proportionate share	0	.00184550%	-(	0.00107350%		
Proportionate share of the net	=		=			
OPEB liability	\$	2,669,411	\$	-	\$	2,669,411
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,335,694)	\$	(1,335,694)
OPEB expense	\$	134,368	\$	(2,903,793)	\$	(2,769,425)
At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred to OPEB from the following sources:	ed outfl	lows of resour	ces a	nd deferred in	flows	of resources
related to OI LD from the following sources.		SERS		STRS		Total
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>		<u> </u>		2110		10111
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		\$ 43,575	5	\$ 156,012	\$	199,587
Difference between employer contributions						

Differences between expected and	Φ.	40.575	Ф	156.010	Ф	100 505
actual experience	\$	43,575	\$	156,012	\$	199,587
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		10,721		-		10,721
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		82,353		-		82,353
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	136,649	\$	156,012	\$	292,661
	S	ERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources	S	ERS		STRS		Total
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b> Differences between expected and	S	ERS		STRS		Total
	<u> </u>	ERS -	\$	STRS 77,822	\$	Total 77,822
Differences between expected and		ERS -		-		
Differences between expected and actual experience		ERS - 4,004		-		
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and	\$	-	\$	77,822	\$	77,822
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	4,004	\$	77,822 152,591	\$	77,822 156,595

\$82,353 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:

243,831

39,899

\$ 2,090,301

39,899

\$ 2,334,132

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	_		_		
2020	\$ (95,012)	\$	(345,873)	\$	(440,885)
2021	(73,921)		(345,873)		(419,794)
2022	(7,133)		(345,872)		(353,005)
2023	(5,429)		(311,217)		(316,646)
2024	(5,704)		(299,059)		(304,763)
Thereafter	(2,336)		(286,390)		(288,726)
Total	\$ (189,535)	\$	(1,934,284)	\$	(2,123,819)

### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 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.

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, as summarized on the following page:

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB 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 discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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					
	19	% Decrease (2.70%)	Discount Rate (3.70%)			1% Increase (4.70%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,239,120	\$	2,669,411	\$	2,218,308

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

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

				Current		
	19	% Decrease	7	Trend Rate	1	% Increase
	(6.25	% decreasing	(7.25)	% decreasing	(8.25	5 % decreasing
	to 3.75 %)		to 4.75 %)		to 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,153,725	\$	2,669,411	\$	3,352,272

## **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 inv	estment	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, includ	ing 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 14 - 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 %	

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

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB 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.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

	19	Current  1% Decrease Discount Rate  (6.45%) (7.45%)			1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,144,815	\$	1,335,694	\$	1,496,119
	19	% Decrease	<u></u>	Current Trend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,487,063	\$	1,335,694	\$	1,181,967

## **NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

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

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

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

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

## **NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)**

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

## **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (848,830)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(272,799)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(575,183)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	254,402
Funds budgeted elsewhere	6,176
Adjustment for encumbrances	863,412
GAAP basis	<u>\$(572,822)</u>

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 public school support fund, the uniform school supplies fund, the special trust fund and the rotary fund.

### **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Grants

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

### B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or 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 of the final fiscal year 2019 FTE reviews, an immaterial intergovernmental payable due to ODE was reported at June 30, 2019.

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

## **NOTE 17 - SET ASIDES**

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

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 ovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		350,424
Contributions in excess of the current		
fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets	(	549,677)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		_
Total	\$ (	199,253)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

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

## **NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Year - End
<u>Fund</u>	Encumbrances
General	\$ 732,542
Other governmental	311,874
Total	\$ 1,044,416

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

## **NOTE 19 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As of June 30, 2019, the District had the following contractual commitments outstanding related to the construction of a new door at the high school:

		Am	ount Paid		Remaining
	Contract	Τ	hrough		Contract
Contractor	 Amount	<u>Jun</u>	e 30, 2019	-	Amount
Fanning/Howey Associates, Inc.	\$ 35,000	\$	27,210	\$	7,790
The Advanced Construction Group	305,003		-		305,003

## NOTE 20 - SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District began a refunding process of the Build America Bonds in August of 2019. The process included assembling a team of professionals to guide us through this process. Baird Investments, John Payne as the municipal advisor and Bricker and Eckler for the legal side. The District went through a new rating which was presented on October 2, 2019 to Standard & Poor's. The District was upgraded from an A+ to a AA- rating. The bonds were sold on the market on October 22, 2019, and the new interest rate will be 2.83%. Total cash savings will be \$2,910,097 over the life of the bonds. The bonds closed on December 3, 2019.

This page intentionally left blank.

## 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	0.09460320%		0.09302670%		0.09251610%		(	0.09349540%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	5,418,100	\$	5,558,140	\$	6,771,325	\$	5,334,938
District's covered payroll	\$	3,060,185	\$	3,092,750	\$	2,906,271	\$	2,814,697
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		177.05%		179.72%		232.99%		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
(	0.09313500%	(	).09313500%
\$	4,713,509	\$	5,538,440
\$	2,706,328	\$	2,734,176
	174.17%		202.56%
	71.70%		65.52%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.08312251%		0.08419601%		0.08423906%			0.08411520%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	18,276,774	\$	20,000,943	\$	28,197,353	\$	23,246,981
District's covered payroll	\$	8,462,514	\$	9,295,943	\$	8,866,579	\$	8,985,729
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		215.97%		215.16%		318.02%		258.71%
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
0.08449167%	(	0.08449167%
\$ 20,551,298	\$	24,480,572
\$ 8,632,715	\$	8,762,092
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	\$	426,988	\$	413,125	\$	432,985	\$	406,878
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(426,988)		(413,125)		(432,985)		(406,878)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,162,874	\$	3,060,185	\$	3,092,750	\$	2,906,271
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012		2012		2011		2010			
\$ 370,977	\$ 375,097	\$ 378,410	\$	\$ 377,214		\$ 377,214		377,214		354,568	\$	369,464
 (370,977)	 (375,097)	 (378,410)		(377,214)		(354,568)		(369,464)				
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	_	\$	_				
\$ 2,814,697	\$ 2,706,328	\$ 2,734,176	\$	2,804,565	\$	2,820,748	\$	2,728,685				
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	\$	1,387,906	\$	1,184,752	\$ 1,301,432	\$	1,241,321	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,387,906)		(1,184,752)	 (1,301,432)		(1,241,321)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	9,913,614	\$	8,462,514	\$ 9,295,943	\$	8,866,579	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 1,258,002	\$ 1,122,253	\$ 1,139,072	\$ 1,175,337	\$ 1,198,704	\$ 1,170,959
 (1,258,002)	 (1,122,253)	(1,139,072)	(1,175,337)	(1,198,704)	 (1,170,959)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 8,985,729	\$ 8,632,715	\$ 8,762,092	\$ 9,041,054	\$ 9,220,800	\$ 9,007,377
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	0.09622030%		0.09437480%		(	0.09390289%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,669,411	\$	2,532,772	\$	2,676,580
District's covered payroll	\$	3,060,185	\$	3,092,750	\$	2,906,271
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		87.23%		81.89%		92.10%
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	0.08312251%		0.08419601%		(	0.08423906%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(1,335,694)	\$	3,285,018	\$	4,505,127
District's covered payroll	\$	8,462,514	\$	9,295,943	\$	8,866,579
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		15.78%		35.34%		50.81%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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	\$ 82,353	\$	52,726	\$	51,317	\$ 48,150
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (82,353)		(52,726)		(51,317)	 (48,150)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,162,874	\$	3,060,185	\$	3,092,750	\$ 2,906,271
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.60%		2.24%		1.77%	1.66%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 70,381	\$ 51,595	\$ 46,429	\$ 57,239	\$ 96,463	\$ 56,322
 (70,381)	 (51,595)	 (46,429)	 (57,239)	 (96,463)	 (56,322)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 2,814,697	\$ 2,706,328	\$ 2,734,176	\$ 2,804,565	\$ 2,820,748	\$ 2,728,685
2.33%	1.61%	0.16%	0.53%	3.55%	2.17%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	<u>-</u>	 -	 
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 9,913,614	\$ 8,462,514	\$ 9,295,943	\$ 8,866,579
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 88,560	\$ 87,621	\$ 90,411	\$ 92,208	\$ 90,074
 <u>-</u>	 (88,560)	 (87,621)	 (90,411)	 (92,208)	 (90,074)
\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 8,985,729	\$ 8,632,715	\$ 8,762,092	\$ 9,041,054	\$ 9,220,800	\$ 9,007,377
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 the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

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

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

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



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

FEDERAL GRANTOR  Pass Through Grantor  Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:  Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 76,283		
National School Lunch Program: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution) Cash Assistance	10.555 10.555	71,729 362,683		
Total National School Lunch Program		434,412		
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		510,695		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		510,695		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:  Special Education Cluster (IDEA):  Special Education_Preschool Grants  Special Education_Grants to States  Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.173 84.027	12,100 403,151 415,251		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	361,239		
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	30,024		
Total U.S. Department of Education		806,514		
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 1,317,209		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

## **NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

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

## NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### **NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE**

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

#### **NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

## **NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM**

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

## **NOTE F - TRANSFER BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS**

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

	CFDA		
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Amt. Tr	ansferred
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$	115



One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Bellevue City School District Huron County 125 North Street, P.O. Box 8003 Bellevue, Ohio 44811-8003

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 Bellevue City School District, Huron County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 4, 2020.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

## **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Bellevue City School District Huron 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 4, 2020



One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Bellevue City School District Huron County 125 North Street, P.O. Box 8003 Bellevue, Ohio 44811-8003

To the Board of Education:

### Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

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

## Management's Responsibility

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

## Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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

## Opinion on each Major Federal Program

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

## Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 4, 2020

## BELLEVUE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT BELLEVUE COUNTY

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

## 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



125 North Street P.O. Box 8003 Bellevue, OH 44811 419.484.5000 fax 419.483.0723

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

Finding	Finding	Status	
Number	Summary		Additional Information
2018-001	First reported in 2017. Material weakness for errors in financial reporting.	Corrective action taken and finding is fully corrected.	N/A
2018-002	Noncompliance with 2 CFR § 200.305(b) and material weakness for the failure to liquidate advances of Special Education Cluster monies in a timely manner.	Corrective action taken and finding is fully corrected.	N/A



## **BELLEVUE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

## **HURON 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 MARCH 31, 2020