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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers Sandusky County 1306 Cedar Street Fremont, Ohio 43420-1197

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 Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers, Sandusky 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.

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers Sandusky 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 Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers, Sandusky County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Classroom Facilities Maintenance funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 20, 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 20, 2020

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers' (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 \$2,728,702 which represents an increase of 7.01% from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,749,341 in revenue or 72.33% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,495,532 or 27.67% of total revenues of \$16,244,873.
- The District had \$13,516,171 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,495,532 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 \$11,749,341 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the General fund, Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund, Permanent Improvement fund and Classroom Facilities fund. The General fund had \$14,547,836 in revenues and \$13,581,930 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the General fund's fund balance increased \$965,906 from a balance of \$10,894,454 to \$11,860,360.
- The Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund had \$409,321 in revenues and \$121,457 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund's fund balance increased \$287,864 from \$2,507,119 to \$2,794,983.
- The Permanent Improvement fund had \$1,516,250 in revenues and other financing sources and \$2,321,691 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the Permanent Improvement fund's fund balance decreased \$805,441 from \$5,065,442 to \$4,260,001.
- During fiscal year 2019, the Classroom Facilities fund's fund balance remained a deficit of \$98,171.

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, Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund, Permanent Improvement fund and Classroom Facilities 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) (Continued)

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

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

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, Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund, Permanent Improvement fund and Classroom Facilities fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. This activity is reported in agency funds. 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.

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset.

The 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	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2019	2018	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 26,048,099	\$ 25,288,948	
Net OPEB asset	813,590	-	
Capital assets, net	38,645,820	38,421,230	
Total assets	65,507,509	63,710,178	
Deferred outflows of resources			
Pension	3,738,518	4,464,196	
OPEB	312,968	152,887	
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,051,486	4,617,083	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	1,364,091	1,305,856	
Long-term liabilities:	-,,	-,,	
Due within one year	629,700	530,789	
Due in more than one year:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	
Net pension liability	14,129,344	15,039,158	
Net OPEB liability	1,465,974	3,261,966	
Other amounts	2,879,750	3,251,222	
Total liabilities	20,468,859	23,388,991	
Deferred inflows of resources			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,287,502	4,032,522	
Pension	1,701,633	1,573,521	
OPEB	1,473,262	433,190	
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,462,397	6,039,233	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	36,056,004	35,391,221	
Restricted	4,038,052	3,756,500	
Unrestricted (deficit)	1,533,683	(248,684)	
Total net position	\$ 41,627,739	\$ 38,899,037	

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported pursuant to 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

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

Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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 of resources by \$41,627,739. Of this total, a balance of \$1,533,683 is unrestricted in use.

At year-end, capital assets represented 58.99% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$36,056,004. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

A portion of the District's net position, \$4,038,052 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a balance of \$1,533,683.

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

	Change in Net Position		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2019	2018	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,349,348	\$ 1,322,848	
Operating grants and contributions	3,146,184	3,305,717	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	4,572,227	4,553,190	
Payment in lieu of taxes	5,422	6,631	
Grants and entitlements	6,313,987	6,328,847	
Investment earnings	520,812	206,594	
Other	336,893	182,180	
Total revenues	16,244,873	15,906,007	
		-Continued	

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

Change in Net Position

	Change in Net 1 osition		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2019	2018	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	58,738	71,597	
Special	152,876	69,857	
Vocational	7,936,125	4,893,117	
Adult/continuing	532,239	295,790	
Support services:			
Pupil	466,877	184,773	
Instructional staff	724,950	320,051	
Board of education	69,918	40,523	
Administration	918,529	423,562	
Fiscal	498,092	308,844	
Operations and maintenance	1,537,667	1,135,942	
Pupil transportation	125,294	132,094	
Central	214,564	88,454	
Operations of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	66,423	66,423	
Food service operations	138,947	108,819	
Extracurricular activities	22,719	20,604	
Interest and fiscal charges	52,213	59,789	
Total expenses	13,516,171	8,220,239	
Change in net position	2,728,702	7,685,768	
Net position at beginning of year	38,899,037	31,213,269	
Net position at end of year	\$ 41,627,739	\$ 38,899,037	

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,728,702. Total governmental expenses of \$13,516,171 were offset by program revenues of \$4,495,532 and general revenues of \$11,749,341. Program revenues supported 33.26% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,295,932 or 64.43%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$987,664 and (\$5,257,841) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,690,040) and (\$563,083) 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 \$5,118,548. 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

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

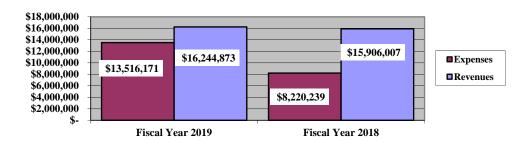
program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 67.05% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$8,679,978 or 64.22% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

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

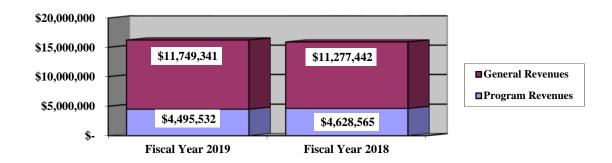
Governmental Activities

	otal Cost of Services 2019	N	let Cost of Services 2019	tal Cost of Services 2018	N	Vet Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 58,738	\$	58,738	\$ 71,597	\$	71,597
Special	152,876		152,876	69,857		(164,356)
Vocational	7,936,125		4,575,149	4,893,117		1,469,987
Adult/continuing	532,239		(176,568)	295,790		(269,611)
Support services:						
Pupil	466,877		396,089	184,773		118,581
Instructional staff	724,950		603,187	320,051		253,576
Board of education	69,918		69,918	40,523		40,523
Administration	918,529		869,610	423,562		346,808
Fiscal	498,092		498,092	308,844		308,844
Operations and maintenance	1,537,667		1,476,479	1,135,942		1,074,409
Pupil transportation	125,294		125,294	132,094		132,094
Central	214,564		214,564	88,454		88,454
Operations of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services	66,423		66,423	66,423		66,423
Food service operations	138,947		15,856	108,819		(26,048)
Extracurricular activities	22,719		22,719	20,604		20,604
Interest and fiscal charges	 52,213		52,213	 59,789		59,789
Total expenses	\$ 13,516,171	\$	9,020,639	\$ 8,220,239	\$	3,591,674

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 53.11% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 66.74%. The District's taxpayers and State funding are the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$19,466,837, which is more than last year's total of \$19,023,739. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance		
	(deficit)	(deficit)		Percentage
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	Change
General	\$ 11,860,360	\$ 10,894,454	\$ 965,906	8.87 %
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	2,794,983	2,507,119	287,864	11.48 %
Permanent Improvement	4,260,001	5,065,442	(805,441)	(15.90) %
Classroom Facilities	(98,171)	(98,171)	-	- %
Other Governmental	649,664	654,895	(5,231)	(0.80) %
Total	\$ 19,466,837	\$ 19,023,739	\$ 443,098	2.33 %

General Fund

The District's General fund balance increased \$965,906 or 8.87%. This is primarily due to greater earnings on investments and fewer transfers out in fiscal year 2019.

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

	-	2019 Amount	-	2018 Amount		<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
Revenues	Φ.	4.150.115	Ф	4.5.44.50.1	ф	(254.506)	(0.24) 0/
Taxes	\$	4,170,115	\$	4,544,701	\$	(374,586)	(8.24) %
Tuition		540,021		493,869		46,152	9.34 %
Earnings on investments		521,205		216,537		304,668	140.70 %
Intergovernmental		8,686,710		8,781,217		(94,507)	(1.08) %
Other revenues		629,785		567,577		62,208	10.96 %
Total	\$	14,547,836	\$	14,603,901	\$	(56,065)	(0.38) %
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	7,518,036	\$	7,549,454	\$	(31,418)	(0.42) %
Support services		4,488,320		4,514,461		(26,141)	(0.58) %
Extracurricular activities		22,719		20,604		2,115	10.26 %
Debt service	_	52,855		61,581		(8,726)	(14.17) %
Total	\$	12,081,930	\$	12,146,100	\$	(64,170)	(0.53) %

The District's revenues in fiscal year 2019 decreased \$56,065 or 0.38%. Tax revenue decreased by \$374,586 due to a reclassification of a transfer to property taxes in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund of \$409,321. Earnings on investment increased \$304,668 or 140.70% primarily due to an increase in investments during the current fiscal year. Tuition revenues increased \$46,152 or 9.34% primarily due to higher enrollment in fiscal year 2019. The District's expenditures decreased \$64,170 or 0.53% in the current fiscal year. All other revenues and expenditures remained comparable to the prior year.

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

Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund

The Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund had \$409,321 in revenues and \$121,457 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund's fund balance increased \$287,864 from \$2,507,119 to \$2,794,983.

Permanent Improvement Fund

The Permanent Improvement fund had \$1,516,250 in revenues and other financing sources and \$2,321,691 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the Permanent Improvement fund's fund balance decreased \$805,441 from \$5,065,442 to \$4,260,001.

Classroom Facilities Fund

During fiscal year 2019, the Classroom Facilities fund's fund balance remained a deficit of \$98,171.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The District's budget is prepared per Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances.

During fiscal year 2019, the District amended its General fund budget several times. For the General fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,377,269 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,676,040. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$14,884,909, which is \$208,869 greater than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$15,460,484 and the final appropriations were \$15,960,484. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$14,593,116, which was \$1,367,368 less than the final budget appropriations, due to controls on spending.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$38,645,820 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

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

Capital Assets at June 30, 2019 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 795,737	\$ 795,737	
Construction in progress	74,816	110,732	
Building and building improvements	36,415,809	35,873,953	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,165,540	1,341,431	
Vehicles	193,918	299,377	
Total	\$ 38,645,820	\$ 38,421,230	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$224,590 is due to capital outlays of \$1,959,750 exceeding depreciation expense of \$1,735,160 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$2,515,000 in qualified school construction bond certificates of participation outstanding. Of this total, \$400,000 is due within one year and \$2,115,000 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the outstanding debt at year end.

Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
2010 Certificates of Participation	\$ 2,515,000	\$ 2,905,000

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$301,823,767, and an unvoted debt margin of \$3,353,597.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's long-term obligations.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District remain financially stable despite the uncertainty of future State funding. The District is primarily a residential/farming community covering 13 public school districts in nine Northwest Ohio counties.

The District has maintained a strong financial position with revenues exceeding expenditures for many years. The District has not been on the ballot for operating funds since 1970. The current five-year forecast indicates the District will not need to request additional operating funds despite anticipating no significant additional funding from the State of Ohio in the foreseeable future.

Negotiations with certificated employees will begin in the Spring of 2020 to reach a new labor agreement to replace the current agreement which expires June 30, 2020.

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

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 that the District is accountable for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Alex Binger, Treasurer, Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers, 1306 Cedar Street, Fremont, Ohio 43420-1197, or email at abinger@vsctc.org.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	Ф. 20.107.272
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 20,197,273
Receivables:	4 994 022
Property taxes	4,884,032
Accounts	1,035 50,647
	812,220
Intergovernmental	80,042
Inventory held for resale	22,850
Net OPEB asset	813,590
Capital assets:	013,370
Nondepreciable capital assets	870,553
Depreciable capital assets, net	37,775,267
Capital assets, net	38,645,820
Total assets.	65,507,509
10th tassets	03,307,307
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	3,738,518
OPEB	312,968
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,051,486
Liabilities:	07.280
Accounts payable	97,289 74,816
Accrued wages and benefits payable	962,891
Pension and postemployment benefits	154,438
Intergovernmental payable	70,895 3,762
Long-term liabilities:	3,702
Due within one year	629,700
Due in more than one year:	029,700
Net pension liability	14,129,344
Net OPEB liability	1,465,974
Other amounts due in more than one year	2,879,750
Total liabilities	20,468,859
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,287,502
Pension	1,701,633
OPEB	1,473,262
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,462,397
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	36,056,004
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	611,807
Classroom facilities maintenance	2,794,983
Adult education	474,959
Vocational education	110,142
Food service operations	46,161
Unrestricted	1,533,683
Total net position	\$ 41,627,739

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

			Program	Revenu	es	R	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in fet Position
		C	harges for	Ope	rating Grants	Go	vernmental
	 Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 58,738	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(58,738)
Special	152,876		-		-		(152,876)
Vocational	7,936,125		782,553		2,578,423		(4,575,149)
Adult/continuing	532,239		440,517		268,290		176,568
Support services:	444.0==				=0.=00		(20 4 000)
Pupil	466,877		-		70,788		(396,089)
Instructional staff	724,950		-		121,763		(603,187)
Board of education	69,918		-		-		(69,918)
Administration	918,529		-		48,919		(869,610)
Fiscal	498,092		-		-		(498,092)
Operations and maintenance	1,537,667		61,188		-		(1,476,479)
Pupil transportation	125,294		-		-		(125,294)
Central	214,564		-		-		(214,564)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services	66,423		-		-		(66,423)
Food service operations	138,947		65,090		58,001		(15,856)
Extracurricular activities	22,719		-		-		(22,719)
Interest and fiscal charges	 52,213		-				(52,213)
Total governmental activities	\$ 13,516,171	\$	1,349,348	\$	3,146,184		(9,020,639)
		Proper	al revenues: ty taxes levied fo				4.162.006
			eral purposes				4,162,906
			sroom facilities n				409,321
			ents in lieu of taxe				5,422
			and entitlements				C 212 007
		-	ecific programs				6,313,987
			ment earnings				520,812
		Miscel	laneous				336,893
		Total g	general revenues				11,749,341
		Chang	e in net position .				2,728,702
		Net po	sition at beginni	ing of yo	ear		38,899,037
		Net po	sition at end of	year		\$	41,627,739

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General		Classroom Facilities I Maintenance		ermanent	Classroom Facilities		Nonmajor Governmental Funds			Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:					provenent		tterrities .				1 41145	
Equity in pooled cash												
and investments	\$ 12,344,801	\$	2,794,983	\$	4,334,124	\$	-	\$	723,365	\$	20,197,273	
Property taxes	4,884,032		-		-		-		-		4,884,032	
Accounts	1,035		-		-		-		-		1,035	
Intergovernmental	42,436		-		-		709,978		59,806		812,220	
Accrued interest	50,647		-		-		-		-		50,647	
Prepayments	75,554		-		693		-		3,795		80,042	
Inventory held for resale	2,402		-		-		=		20,448		22,850	
Advances to other funds	98,171	•	2 704 092	Φ.	4 224 917	•	700.079	•	907.414	Φ.	98,171	
Total assets	\$ 17,499,078	\$	2,794,983	\$	4,334,817	\$	709,978	\$	807,414	\$	26,146,270	
Liabilities:											.=	
Accounts payable	\$ 86,107	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	11,182	\$	97,289	
Contracts payable	-		-		74,816		=		-		74,816	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	870,222		-		-		-		92,669		962,891	
Compensated absences payable	45,240		-		-		-		-		45,240	
Intergovernmental payable	69,622		-		-		-		1,273		70,895	
Pension and postemployment benefits	125,503		-		-		-		28,935		154,438	
Advance from other funds							98,171				98,171	
Total liabilities	1,196,694		-		74,816		98,171		134,059		1,503,740	
Deferred inflows of resources:												
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,287,502		-		-		-		-		4,287,502	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	122,420		-		-		-		-		122,420	
Intergovernmental revenue not available	-		-		-		709,978		23,691		733,669	
Accrued interest not available	32,102						-				32,102	
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,442,024						709,978		23,691		5,175,693	
Fund balances:												
Nonspendable:	25.554								2.505		00.043	
Prepaids	75,554		-		693		-		3,795		80,042	
Long-term loans	98,171		-		-		-		-		98,171	
Adult education	-		-		-		-		504,268		504,268	
Classroom facilities maintenance	-		2,794,983		-		-				2,794,983	
Food service operations	-		-		-		-		55,796		55,796	
Vocational education	-		-		-		-		110,142		110,142	
Student instruction	282,373		-		-		-		-		282,373	
Assigned:	247.060										247.050	
Student instruction	247,068		-		-		-		-		247,068	
Student and staff support	211,253		-		-		-		-		211,253	
Debt service	-		-		2,515,000		=		-		2,515,000	
Subsequent year's appropriations	1,344,302		-		-		-		-		1,344,302	
Capital improvements	-		-		1,744,308		-		-		1,744,308	
Other purposes	131,885		-		-		-		-		131,885	
Unassigned (deficit)	9,469,754		-				(98,171)		(24,337)	_	9,347,246	
Total fund balances (deficit)	11,860,360		2,794,983		4,260,001		(98,171)		649,664		19,466,837	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances.	\$ 17,499,078	\$	2,794,983	\$	4,334,817	\$	709,978	\$	807,414	\$	26,146,270	

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	19,466,837
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.			38,645,820
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 122,420 32,102 733,669		
Total			888,191
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(3,762)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	3,738,518 (1,701,633) (14,129,344)		(12,092,459)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability/asset 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	312,968 (1,473,262) 813,590 (1,465,974)		(1,812,678)
Long-term liabilities, including debt payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. 2010 Certifications of participation Compensated absences Total	2,515,000 949,210		(3,464,210)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	41,627,739
The boston of Soldiminimi negitines		Ψ	11,027,737

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

	General	Classroom Facilities Maintenance	Permanent Improvement	Classroom Facilities	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	Munitenunce	improvement.	Tuchitics	Tunus	Tunus
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 4,170,115	\$ 409,321	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,579,436
Payment in lieu of taxes	5,422	0>,521	-	_	_	5,422
Tuition	540,021	_	_	_	427,734	967,755
Earnings on investments	521,205	_	_	_	408	521,613
Charges for services	321,203	_	_	_	65,011	65,011
Classroom materials and fees	123,224		_		12,783	136,007
Rental income	44,938	-	16,250	-	12,763	61,188
Contributions and donations	9,799	-	10,230	-	-	9,799
	,	-	-	-	-	,
Contract services	57,337	-	-	-	522	57,337
Other local revenues	389,065	-	-	-	522	389,587
Intergovernmental - state	8,686,710	-	-	-	407,055	9,093,765
Intergovernmental - federal		- 100 221			366,605	366,605
Total revenues	14,547,836	409,321	16,250		1,280,118	16,253,525
Expenditures: Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	77,991	-	-	-	=	77,991
Special	183,053	-	-	-	-	183,053
Vocational	7,256,992	-	-	-	206,461	7,463,453
Adult/continuing	-	-	-	-	703,936	703,936
Support services:						
Pupil	475,701	-	-	-	70,002	545,703
Instructional staff	654,423	-	-	-	121,841	776,264
Board of education	74,246	_	-	-	-	74,246
Administration	1,008,788	-	_	_	49,517	1,058,305
Fiscal	543,472	_	_	_	-	543,472
Operations and maintenance	1,450,398	121,457	_	_	=	1,571,855
Pupil transportation	41,098	_	_	_	_	41,098
Central	240,194	_	_	_	_	240,194
Operation of non-instructional services:	-, -					-, -
Food service operations	_	_	_	_	133,592	133,592
Extracurricular activities	22,719	_	_	_	-	22,719
Facilities acquisition and construction	-2,717	_	1,931,691	_	_	1,931,691
Debt service:			1,751,071			1,751,071
Principal retirement	_	_	390,000	_	_	390,000
Interest and fiscal charges	52,855		370,000			52,855
Total expenditures	12,081,930	121,457	2,321,691		1,285,349	15,810,427
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)						
expenditures	2,465,906	287,864	(2,305,441)	-	(5,231)	443,098
					<u> </u>	
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Transfers (out)	(1,500,000)					(1,500,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,500,000)		1,500,000			
Net change in fund balances	965,906	287,864	(805,441)	-	(5,231)	443,098
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year .	10,894,454	2,507,119	5,065,442	(98,171)	654,895	19,023,739
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 11,860,360	\$ 2,794,983	\$ 4,260,001	\$ (98,171)	\$ 649,664	\$ 19,466,837
	. ,,	. ,,	. ,,	. (,1)	,	,,

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		\$	443,098
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	\$ 1,959,750		
Current year depreciation	(1,735,160)		
Total		_	224,590
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.			
Property taxes	(7,209)		
Earnings on investments	(393)		
Intergovernmental	(1,050)	_	
Total			(8,652)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the			
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities			
on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:			
Certifications of participation			390,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in less interest being			
reported in the statement of activities:			
Change in accrued interest payable			642
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports			
these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.			1,043,688
Export for amounts reported as deferred inflavor/outflows of resources			
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the			
statement of activities.			(987,664)
statement of activities.			(707,004)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports			
these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.			39,551
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources,			
changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the			
statement of activities.			1,690,040
			• •
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			(10 < 501)
in governmental funds.			(106,591)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	2,728,702

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:		- 8						
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,547,588	\$	4,641,183	\$	4,707,249	\$	66.066
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		-		5,422		5,422
Earnings on investments		398,549		406,752		412,542		5,790
Classroom materials and fees		101,965		104,064		105,545		1,481
Rental income		43,414		44,307		44,938		631
Other local revenues		366,613		374,159		374,063		(96)
Intergovernmental - state		8,918,583		9,102,141		9,231,708		129,567
Total revenues		14,376,712		14,672,606		14,881,467		208,861
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		117,247		115,784		111,975		3,809
Special		207,333		206,572		182,650		23,922
Vocational		8,286,819		8,320,702		7,655,900		664,802
Support services:								
Pupil		504,588		499,192		476,710		22,482
Instructional staff		672,251		665,511		645,474		20,037
Board of education		161,745		159,727		107,107		52,620
Administration		1,056,538		1,056,708		971,544		85,164
Fiscal		581,193		593,889		562,056		31,833
Operations and maintenance		2,009,571		1,977,148		1,600,078		377,070
Pupil transportation		110,421		116,393		64,682		51,711
Central		254,793		251,614		237,343		14,271
Extracurricular activities		10,126		10,000		5,421		4,579
Debt service:								
Interest and fiscal charges		53,538		52,923		52,855		68
Total expenditures		14,026,163	_	14,026,163		12,673,795		1,352,368
Excess of revenues over expenditures		350,549		646,443		2,207,672		1,561,229
Excess of revenues over expenditures		330,349		040,443		2,207,072		1,301,229
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		557		569		577		8
Transfers (out)		(1,409,321)		(1,909,321)		(1,909,321)		-
Advances (out)		(25,000)		(25,000)		(10,000)		15,000
Sale of capital assets				2,865		2,865		_
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,433,764)		(1,930,887)		(1,915,879)		15,008
Net change in fund balance		(1,083,215)		(1,284,444)		291,793		1,576,237
Fund balance at beginning of year		10,740,467		10,740,467		10,740,467		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		254,279		254,279		254,279		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	9,911,531	\$	9,710,302	\$	11,286,539	\$	1,576,237
		. ,,,-01	-	.,, 2	_	-,,,		,,,

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

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	(Original		Final		Actual		(egative)	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Support services:									
Operations and maintenance	\$	478,884	\$	478,884	\$	155,184	\$	323,700	
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(478,884)		(478,884)		(155,184)		323,700	
Other financing sources:									
Transfers in		409,321		409,321		409,321			
Net change in fund balance		(69,563)		(69,563)		254,137		323,700	
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,450,054		2,450,054		2,450,054		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		58,884		58,884		58,884			
Fund balance at end of year	\$	2,439,375	\$	2,439,375	\$	2,763,075	\$	323,700	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Agency	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and investments	\$	45,790
Receivables:		
Accounts		155
Total assets	\$	45,945
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	1,369
Due to students		44,576
Total liabilities	\$	45,945

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers (the District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a joint vocational school district as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an appointed Board of Education consisting of 13 members. Each participating exempted village, local and city school district has one representative on the Board of Education. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or Federal guidelines.

The District was established in 1965 for the purpose of providing vocational education to students in Sandusky County. Clyde, Fremont, Gibsonburg, and Lakota School Districts were the initial districts. The first students attended the District in September 1968. Port Clinton City School District joined in 1971 and Old Fort in 1975. In 1985, a new building was opened in Tiffin, Ohio to provide vocational education to students in Seneca and Wyandot counties. Member districts of the Sentinel Career Center in Tiffin are: Fostoria, Hopewell-Loudon, Mohawk, New Riegel, Seneca East, Tiffin City and Upper Sandusky schools.

The District serves an area of approximately 1,600 square miles with an enrollment of 787 students. The District employed 12 administrative and supervisory personnel, 72 certified employees and 36 non-certified employees.

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 (Continued)

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association

The Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association (NOECA) is a jointly governed organization among forty-nine school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports NOECA based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The NOECA assembly consists of a superintendent from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. NOECA is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the NOECA assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each of the operating committees, and two assembly members from each county in which participating school districts are limited to its representation on the Board. The District paid \$29,625 to NOECA for services during fiscal year 2019. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Matthew Bauer, who serves as controller, at 219 Howard Drive, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

INSURANCE POOLS

Better Business Bureau of Central Ohio's Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Plan The District participates in the Better Business Bureau Group Retrospective Rating Plan Program (the GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by Sheakley Uniservice Inc. Sheakley Uniservice Inc. serves as the coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the cost of administering the program. Refer to Note 10 for further information on the GRP.

San-Ott Schools Employee Welfare Benefit Association

The District has joined together with other school districts in the area to form the San-Ott Schools Employee Welfare Benefit Association (the Association), whose purpose is to provide health coverage and benefits to and for the eligible employees of Association members and their dependents. The District pays premiums to the Association based upon the benefits structure selected. The Association will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for specific claims in excess of \$150,000 and aggregate claims in excess of 120 percent of expected claims.

B. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

<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 requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the 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.

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

C. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types. The District has no proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. 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, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund</u> - The Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund is used to account for the proceeds of a levy for the maintenance of facilities.

<u>Permanent Improvement fund</u> - The Permanent Improvement fund accounts for resources transferred from the General fund to be used for acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

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

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

<u>Classroom Facilities fund</u> - The Classroom Facilities fund is used to account for financial resources and expenditures related to the school facilities construction and renovation project.

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

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 not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for various student-managed activities.

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

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

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, tuition, grants, interest and charges for services.

<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.

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

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

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 11 and 12 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 receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, See Notes 11 and 12 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 fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control selected by the Board is at the object level within each fund. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by the Board. Budgetary allocations at the function level within a fund are made by the District Treasurer.

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

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

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

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources.

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to negotiable and non-negotiable certificates of deposit, investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), commercial paper, U.S. Government money markets, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, and Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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

For fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$50 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 \$521,205, which includes \$213,482 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.

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

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

G. 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.

At fiscal year-end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is considered nonspendable in an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

H. 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. Inventory is recorded as an expenditure/expense when used.

On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by 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 donated and purchased food.

I. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

The District has established a budget stabilization reserve in accordance with authority established by State law. Additions to the budget stabilization reserve can only be made by formal resolution of the Board of Education. Expenditures out of the budget stabilization reserve can only be made to offset future budget deficits. At June 30, 2019, the balance in the budget stabilization reserve was \$615,909. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance of the General fund and in unrestricted net position on the statement of net position.

J. Capital Assets

All of the District's capital assets are general capital assets resulting from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and reductions during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are valued at acquisition cost. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of two-thousand-dollars. The District does not have any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All 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:

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

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings and Building Improvements	40 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 years

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "advance to/advance from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities' column on the statement of net position.

L. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. A liability for sick leave 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. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees with at least twenty years of service or any amount of service and at least forty-five years of age.

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

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

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.

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

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

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

O. 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.

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

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

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

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

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available.

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

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

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.

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. 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 the 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.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. Fair Market 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.

T. Estimates

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

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

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:

Major fund	<u>_]</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Classroom Facilities	\$	98,171
Nonmajor funds		
Adult Basic Education		10,120
Vocational Education		13,474

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the District had \$662 in undeposited cash on hand, which includes \$587 in change funds. These monies are included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments."

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$3,266,278, which includes \$2,606,953 in non-negotiable certificates of deposit, and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$3,525,327. Of the bank balance, \$2,856,953 was covered by the FDIC and \$668,374 was collateralized by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

C. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	M	leasurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	C	Greater than
Investment type		<u>Amount</u>	_	less		months		months		months		24 months
Amortized:												
STAR Ohio	\$	4,030,534	\$	4,030,534	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fair Value:												
FNMA		2,444,568		-		497,340		1,277,060		-		670,168
FHLB		498,620		-		-		498,620		-		-
FHLMC		890,093		-		-		377,834		-		512,259
FFCB		497,170		-		497,170		-		-		-
Commercial paper		3,634,602		3,634,602		-		-		-		-
Negotiable CD's		4,971,316		739,864		-		740,968		247,392		3,243,092
U.S. Government money market		9,220		9,220			_		_			
Total	\$	16,976,123	\$	8,414,220	\$	994,510	\$	2,894,482	\$	247,392	\$	4,425,519

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.29 years.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

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 (FNMA, FHLB, FHLMC, and FFCB), negotiable certificates of deposit and commercial paper are valued using quoted market prices that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates substantially increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less. State statute requires that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's, respectively. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Commercial paper investments were rated A-1+ or A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The U.S. Government money market was not rated. The negotiable certificates of deposit are fully covered by FDIC and are not rated. The District's investment policy does not address investment credit risk beyond the requirements of State statutes.

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 investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The federal agency securities and commercial paper 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's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. Requirements in State statute prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no dollar 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:

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

Measurement/	Measurement			
<u>Investment type</u>		<u>Amount</u>	% of Total	
STAR Ohio	\$	4,030,534	23.74	
FNMA		2,444,568	14.40	
FHLB		498,620	2.94	
FHLMC		890,093	5.24	
FFCB		497,170	2.93	
Commercial paper		3,634,602	21.41	
Negotiable CD's		4,971,316	29.29	
U.S. Government money market	_	9,220	0.05	
Total	\$	16,976,123	100.00	

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	3,266,278
Investments		16,976,123
Cash on hand		662
Total	\$	20,243,063
Cash and investments per statement of net position	on	
Governmental activities	\$	20,197,273
Agency funds		45,790
Total	\$	20,243,063

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund financial statements, consist of the following individual advances due to other funds and advances due from other funds:

Receivable fund Payable fund		<u>Amount</u>	
General fund	Classroom Facilities fund	\$ 98.171	

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Since the interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year they are considered to be long-term advances due to other funds and advances due from other funds.

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – (Continued)

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2019 are reported on the statement of net position.

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

<u>Transfers from General fund to:</u> <u>Amount</u>

Permanent Improvement fund \$ 1,500,000

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no transfers are reported in the statement of activities.

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

The District receives property taxes from nine 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 \$474,110 in the General fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$601,923 in the General 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 of resources.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES – (Continued)

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

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

	2018 Second	2019 First			
	Half Collections	Half Collections			
	<u>Amount</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Percent</u>			
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 3,003,406,050 92.69	\$ 3,049,900,950 90.94			
Public utility personal	236,958,410 7.31	303,696,460 9.06			
Total	\$ 3,240,364,460 100.00	\$ 3,353,597,410 100.00			
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$1.60	\$1.60			

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services 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	\$ 4,884,032
Accounts	1,035
Accrued interest	50,647
Intergovernmental	 812,220
Total	\$ 5,747,934

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 795,737	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 795,737
Construction in progress	110,732	74,816	(110,732)	74,816
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	906,469	74,816	(110,732)	870,553
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	49,078,857	1,815,803	_	50,894,660
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5,519,840	179,863	(131,628)	5,568,075
Vehicles	1,019,604		(44,065)	975,539
Total capital assets, being depreciated	55,618,301	1,995,666	(175,693)	57,438,274
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and building improvements	(13,204,904)	(1,273,947)	-	(14,478,851)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(4,178,409)	(355,754)	131,628	(4,402,535)
Vehicles	(720,227)	(105,459)	44,065	(781,621)
Total accumulated depreciation	(18,103,540)	(1,735,160)	175,693	(19,663,007)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 38,421,230	\$ 335,322	\$ (110,732)	\$ 38,645,820

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Vocational	\$ 1,416,363
Adult/continuing	33,780
Support services:	
Pupil	7,315
Administration	14,332
Fiscal	10,704
Operations and maintenance	80,026
Pupil transportation	85,110
Operation of non-instructional services	66,423
Food service operations	21,107
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,735,160

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

		Balance						Balance	Amounts Due in
	_	06/30/18		Additions	_]	Reductions	_	06/30/19	One Year
Governmental activities:									
2010 Certificates of participation	\$	2,905,000	\$	-	\$	(390,000)	\$	2,515,000	\$ 400,000
Net pension liability		15,039,158		292,979		(1,202,793)		14,129,344	-
Net OPEB liability		3,261,966		230,019		(2,026,011)		1,465,974	-
Compensated absences		877,011	_	263,037	_	(145,598)		994,450	 229,700
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$	22,083,135	\$	786,035	\$	(3,764,402)	\$	19,104,768	\$ 629,700

2010 Certificates of Participation - On December 18, 2009, the District issued certificates of participation in the amount of \$5,783,812, to construct and renovate buildings. The Certificates of Participation are considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The debt was issued in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which provides for federal tax credits for the holders of debt in lieu of interest payments. This reduces the issuers cost of borrowing. This debt was issued for a fifteen-year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2025. The debt will be retired through the Permanent Improvement Capital Project fund.

The debt maturing on December 16, 2024 is subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal and interest amounts as follows:

	Fiscal	Year	Ending
--	--------	------	--------

June 30,	_	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2020	\$	400,000	\$	45,143		445,143
2021		405,000		37,294		442,294
2022		415,000		29,299		444,299
2023		425,000		21,109		446,109
2024		430,000		12,773		442,773
2025		440,000		4,290		444,290
Total	\$	2,515,000	\$	149,908	\$	2,664,908

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 11. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>: The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the General fund, Food Service, Adult Education, Adult Basic Education and Vocational Education Special Revenue funds.

<u>Legal Debt Margin:</u> 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.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS – (Continued)

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 \$301,823,767 and an unvoted debt margin of \$3,353,597.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Coverage provided by Markel Insurance Company.

Buildings and Contents - replacement costs (\$1,000 deductible)

Commercial Auto Coverage	
Liability	\$1,000,000
Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist	1,000,000
Medical Payments	5,000
General Liability	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage	1,000,000
Products/Completed Operations	2,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	1,000,000
Each Occurrence Limit	1,000,000
Damage to Premises Rented	1,000,000
Employers Benefits	Included
Educators' Legal Liability	
Each Wrongful Act	1,000,000
Annual Aggregate	1,000,000
Excess Liability Each Occurrence/Annual Aggregate	4,000,000

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

The District participated in the Sheakley/Better Business Bureau of Central Ohio's Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced net premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the program. The program differs from a group rating plan in that the District pays its initial premiums based on the individual rating of the District and then earns refunds distributed over a three-year period based on the performance of the entire group of participants. Employer membership in the group is limited to schools and libraries.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$231,401 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$8,010 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 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$812,287 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$115,150 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, 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:

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.04525220%	0.05192729%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.05232410%	0.05063112%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00707190%	- <u>0.00129617</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 2,996,698	\$ 11,132,646	\$ 14,129,344
Pension expense	\$ 340,325	\$ 647,339	\$ 987,664

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	\$ 164,351	\$ 256,977	\$ 421,328
Changes of assumptions	67,671	1,972,915	2,040,586
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	232,916	-	232,916
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	231,401	812,287	1,043,688
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 696,339	\$ 3,042,179	\$ 3,738,518
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 72,704	\$ 72,704
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	83,030	675,073	758,103
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/	64.60 .	006141	070.026
change in proportionate share	64,685	806,141	870,826
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 147,715	\$1,553,918	\$1,701,633

\$1,043,688 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:

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 333,789	\$	532,727	\$	866,516
2021	107,242		356,119		463,361
2022	(98,341)		(15,814)		(114,155)
2023	 (25,467)		(197,058)		(222,525)
Total	\$ 317,223	\$	675,974	\$	993,197

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

3.00% 3.50% to 18.20%

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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 an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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

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

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%. 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 (6.50%) (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 4,221,075	\$ 2,996,698	\$ 1,970,140

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:

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above.

^{**}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 (Continued)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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% Inc			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$16,257,765	\$ 11,132,646	\$ 6,794,929	

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$30,981.

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 \$39,551 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$31,278 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

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

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

SERS	STRS	Total
0.04605350%	0.05192729%	
0.05284180%	0.05063112%	
0.00678830%	- <u>0.00129617</u> %	
\$ 1,465,974	\$ -	\$ 1,465,974
\$ -	\$ (813,590)	\$ (813,590)
\$ 85,859	\$ (1,775,899)	\$ (1,690,040)
	0.04605350% 0.05284180% 0.00678830% \$ 1,465,974 \$ -	0.04605350% 0.05192729% 0.05284180% 0.05063112% 0.00678830% -0.00129617% \$ 1,465,974 \$ - \$ - \$ (813,590)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 23,930	\$ 95,028	\$ 118,958
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	154,459	-	154,459
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	39,551		39,551
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 217,940	\$ 95,028	\$ 312,968

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 47,403	\$ 47,403
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,199	92,946	95,145
Changes of assumptions	131,705	1,108,583	1,240,288
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	26,503	63,923	90,426
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 160,407	\$1,312,855	\$1,473,262

\$39,551 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		 STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$	(40,110)	\$ (217,836)	\$ (257,946)
2021		(24,793)	(217,836)	(242,629)
2022		23,707	(217,835)	(194,128)
2023		24,642	(196,727)	(172,085)
2024		24,493	(189,323)	(164,830)
Thereafter		10,043	 (178,270)	 (168,227)
Total	\$	17,982	\$ (1,217,827)	\$ (1,199,845)

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 (Continued)

NOTE 12 - 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, are summarized as follows:

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase	
		(2.70%)		(3.70%)		(4.70%)	
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,778,845	\$	1,465,974	\$	1,218,240	
				Current			
	19	% Decrease	7	Frend Rate	1	% Increase	
	(6.25	% decreasing	(7.25)	% decreasing	(8.25	% decreasing	
	t	o 3.75 %)	t	o 4.75 %)	t	o 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share	Ф	1 100 770	Ф	1 465 074	Φ	1 040 004	
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,182,772	\$	1,465,974	\$	1,840,984	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

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

	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 %	

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

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

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

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.

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
	((6.45%)	((7.45%)		(8.45%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB asset	\$	697,323	\$	813,590	\$	911,308

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS – (Continued)

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB asset	\$	905,791	\$	813.590	\$	719.953

NOTE 13 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of two hundred days for teachers and two hundred forty days for classified and administrative personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for twenty-six percent (26%) for teachers and twenty-eight percent (28%) for classified and administrative personnel of the value of employee's accrued but unused sick leave days. Employees must have seven years of service in the District.

B. Health Care Benefits

The District provides medical, prescription drug, dental and life insurance benefits to all employees through the San-Ott Schools Employee Welfare Benefit Association.

NOTE 14 - 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 and the Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund are 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) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

(f) Some funds are included in the General fund (GAAP basis) but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the General fund and Classroom Facilities Maintenance fund is as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

			Classi	room Facilites
	_	General fund	Main	tenance fund
Budget basis	\$	291,793	\$	254,137
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(28,011)		409,321
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(88,234)		1,819
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(3,442)		(409,321)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(14,723)		-
Adjustment for encumbrances		808,523		31,908
GAAP basis	\$	965,906	\$	287,864

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the General fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the Uniform School Supplies fund, Rotary Special Services fund and Public-School Support fund.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not a party to legal proceedings that would have a material effect on the financial condition of the District.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are a total payable of \$10,225 for the District.

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital	
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		144,090
Current year qualifying expenditures		(144,090)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

In prior fiscal years, the District issued \$5,783,812 in capital related school improvement notes. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from note proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of note proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$5,783,812 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 17 - 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>	Enc	umbrances	
General	\$	733,026	
Permanent Improvement		513,939	
Classroom Facilities Maintenance		31,908	
Nonmajor governmental		40,391	
Total	\$	1,319,264	

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

NOTE 18 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2019, the District had contractual commitments for the following project:

Vanguard Technical Center Building Trades Classroom Addition and SCTC Crapentry Lab Building Projects:

			Amount Paid	Amount		
	C	Contractual	as of	Remaining on		
Contractor	Commitments		6/30/2019	Contracts		
ACI Construction Co.	\$	1,225,000	\$ 1,212,944	\$	12,056	
Vaughn Industries		33,300	-		33,300	
Telamon Construction	<u> </u>	389,100	44,551		344,549	
Total	\$	1,647,400	\$ 1,257,495	\$	389,905	

NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Community Reinvestment Areas

The City of Fremont, Ottawa County, Portage Township, Wyandot County, City of Upper Sandusky, Seneca County and the City of Fostoria provides tax abatements through Community Reinvestment Areas (CRAs).

Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.67, the CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRA's are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing is desired. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill.

The CRA agreements entered into by the governments affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$19,571.

Enterprise Zones

Sandusky County, Ottawa County, Erie Township, Seneca County, City of Clyde, Madison Township, City of Tiffin, City of Fremont, Wood County and Perry Township entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$56,590 during fiscal year 2019.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05232410%		0.04525220%		0.04733550%		0.04760520%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,996,698	\$	2,703,719	\$	3,464,522	\$	2,716,399
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,691,185	\$	1,491,871	\$	1,464,529	\$	1,433,164
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		177.20%		181.23%		236.56%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015	2014							
C	0.04787200%	(0.04787200%						
\$	2,422,775	\$	2,846,794						
\$	1,391,061	\$	1,473,743						
	174.17%		193.17%						
	71.70%		65.52%						

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05063112%		0.05192729%		0.05239152%			0.05567977%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	11,132,646	\$	12,335,439	\$	17,537,021	\$	15,388,260
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	5,753,464	\$	5,695,571	\$	5,518,400	\$	5,818,050
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		193.49%		216.58%		317.79%		264.49%
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.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015	2014							
(0.05806685%		0.05806685%						
\$	14,123,867	\$	16,824,259						
\$	5,932,831	\$ 6,406,908							
	238.06%		262.60%						
	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	\$	231,401	\$	228,310	\$	208,862	\$	205,034
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(231,401)		(228,310)		(208,862)		(205,034)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,714,081	\$	1,691,185	\$	1,491,871	\$	1,464,529
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	188,891	\$	192,801	\$	203,966	\$	199,746	\$ 181,056	\$	185,912	
	(188,891)		(192,801)		(203,966)		(199,746)	 (181,056)		(185,912)	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$	1,433,164	\$	1,391,061	\$	1,473,743	\$	1,485,100	\$ 1,440,382	\$	1,373,058	
	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	\$	812,287	\$ 805,485	\$	797,380	\$	772,576	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(812,287)	 (805,485)		(797,380)		(772,576)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	5,802,050	\$ 5,753,464	\$	5,695,571	\$	5,518,400	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	814,527	\$	771,268	\$	832,898	\$	862,954	\$ 883,552	\$	906,072	
	(814,527)		(771,268)		(832,898)		(862,954)	 (883,552)		(906,072)	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$	5,818,050	\$	5,932,831	\$	6,406,908	\$	6,638,108	\$ 6,796,554	\$	6,969,785	
	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	0.05284180%	C	0.04605350%	0.04789162%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,465,974	\$	1,235,955	\$	1,365,088
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,691,185	\$	1,491,871	\$	1,464,529
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		86.68%		82.85%		93.21%
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	.05063112%	C	0.05192729%	0.05239152%		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(813,590)	\$	2,026,011	\$	2,801,912	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	5,753,464	\$	5,695,571	\$	5,518,400	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		14.14%		35.57%		50.77%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	39,551	\$ 35,933	\$	25,715	\$	23,900	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(39,551)	 (35,933)		(25,715)		(23,900)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,714,081	\$ 1,691,185	\$	1,491,871	\$	1,464,529	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		2.31%	2.12%		1.72%		1.63%	

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	33,981	\$	23,663	\$	24,188	\$	29,774	\$ 42,203	\$	27,051	
	(33,981)		(23,663)		(24,188)		(29,774)	 (42,203)		(27,051)	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$	1,433,164	\$	1,391,061	\$	1,473,743	\$	1,485,100	\$ 1,440,382	\$	1,373,058	
	2.37%		1.70%		1.64%		2.00%	2.93%		1.97%	

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>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,802,050	\$ 5,753,464	\$ 5,695,571	\$ 5,518,400
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2015		 2014		2013		2012		2011	2010		
\$	-	\$ 59,720	\$	64,069	\$	66,381	\$	67,965	\$	69,698	
		 (59,720)		(64,069)		(66,381)		(67,965)		(69,698)	
\$		\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		
\$	5,818,050	\$ 5,932,831	\$	6,406,908	\$	6,638,108	\$	6,796,554	\$	6,969,785	
	0.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	

NOTES TO 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%. 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) 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, (d) 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, (e) 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 (f) 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) cost of living adjustments were lowered from 2.00% to 0%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

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

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. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability: (a) Municipal Bond Index Rate was increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (b) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation was increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.

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 discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45%.





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

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers Sandusky County 1306 Cedar Street Fremont, Ohio 43420-1197

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 Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers, Sandusky 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 20, 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*.

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers Sandusky 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 20, 2020



CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED APRIL 7, 2020