



WATERLOO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT PORTAGE COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Waterloo Local School District Portage County 1464 Industry Road Atwater, Ohio 44201

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Waterloo Local School District, Portage 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.

Waterloo Local School District Portage Country Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Waterloo Local School District, Portage County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 13, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

April 13, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,105,884 from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,416,712 or 83.41% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,271,432 or 16.59% of total revenues of \$13,688,144.
- The District had \$12,582,260 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,271,432 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,416,712 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$11,773,845 in revenues and \$11,900,658 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund had a decrease in the reserve for inventory for 2019 of \$4,544. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$131,357 from a balance of \$1,320,447 to \$1,189,090.
- The bond retirement fund had \$831,960 in revenues and \$846,023 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$14,063 from \$726,387 to \$712,324.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 24. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-66 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

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	\$ 8,333,183	\$ 8,360,630	
Net OPEB asset	670,641	-	
Capital assets, net	11,684,581	12,246,792	
Total assets	20,688,405	20,607,422	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	13,077	15,491	
Pension	3,083,025	4,047,657	
OPEB	165,644	133,473	
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,261,746	4,196,621	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	1,167,453	1,271,793	
Long-term liabilities:	, ,	, ,	
Due within one year	779,115	758,823	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	11,995,737	13,295,015	
Net OPEB liability	1,381,587	3,010,925	
Other amounts	4,889,736	5,572,100	
Total liabilities	20,213,628	23,908,656	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for next year	3,950,432	3,671,454	
Pensions	1,218,088	653,011	
OPEB	1,276,206	385,009	
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,444,726	4,709,474	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	7,623,903	7,543,835	
Restricted	1,861,351	1,853,259	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(12,193,457)	(13,211,181)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,708,203)	\$ (3,814,087)	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$2,708,203.

Current and other assets increased primarily due to the inclusion of the District's share of the net OPEB asset reported by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail. STRS did not report a net OPEB asset in the prior year.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the STRS. See Note 11 for more detail.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 56.48% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$7,623,903. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

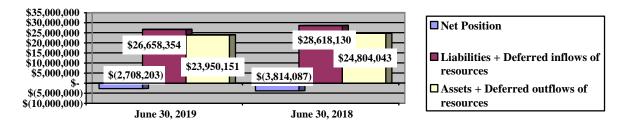
Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These factors are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect,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

Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 11 for more detail.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,861,351, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$12,193,457.

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

Governmental Activities



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

The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 935,859	\$ 1,195,536
Operating grants and contributions	1,333,650	1,519,571
Capital grants and contributions	1,923	7,596
General revenues:		
Property taxes	4,978,628	4,756,276
Grants and entitlements	6,369,448	6,021,615
Investment earnings	34,160	25,652
Other	34,476	23,176
Total revenues	13,688,144	13,549,422
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	5,707,418	3,568,393
Special	1,986,544	1,499,034
Other	25,086	9,368
Support services:		
Pupil	650,170	321,488
Instructional staff	170,107	150,944
Board of education	37,052	23,834
Administration	850,015	514,261
Fiscal	397,417	239,460
Business	24,690	24,948
Operations and maintenance	977,459	698,688
Pupil transportation	812,448	524,541
Central	8,346	13,844
Operation of non-instructional services:	,	,
Food service operations	411,826	283,984
Other non-instructional services	106,565	88,736
Extracurricular activities	317,791	243,378
Interest and fiscal charges	99,326	110,898
Total expenses	12,582,260	8,315,799
Change in net position	1,105,884	5,233,623
Net position at beginning of year	(3,814,087)	(9,047,710)
	<u></u>	
Net position at end of year	\$ (2,708,203)	\$ (3,814,087)

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,105,884. Total governmental expenses of \$12,582,260 were offset by program revenues of \$2,271,432 and general revenues of \$11,416,712. Program revenues supported 18.05% of the total governmental expenses.

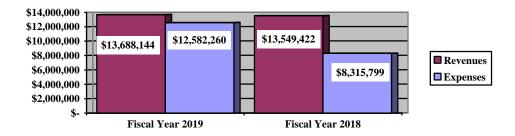
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 82.90% of total governmental revenue. Charges for services and sales revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in tuition revenue. Operating grants and contributions decreased due to less IDEA Part B and Title I funding reported for fiscal year 2019. General revenues – grants and entitlements increased due to reimbursements received from the Ohio Medicaid School Program and an increase in unrestricted State Foundation revenues. The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,719,048 or 61.35% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$4,266,461 or 51.31%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,081,704 and (\$4,098,347) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,404,614) and (\$457,190) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in the net pension expense coupled with the decrease in the net OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$4,232,627. This net increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 and OPEB expense reported under GASB 75 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years.

Governmental Activities

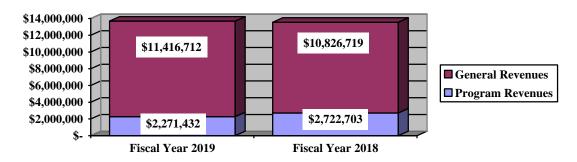
	Т	otal Cost of Services 2019	N	Net Cost of Services 2019	T	otal Cost of Services 2018	N	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	5,707,418	\$	5,164,412	\$	3,568,393	\$	2,836,827
Special		1,986,544		1,086,553		1,499,034		320,669
Vocational		-		(29,547)		-		(27,838)
Other		25,086		25,086		9,368		9,368
Support services:								
Pupil		650,170		650,170		321,488		321,488
Instructional staff		170,107		161,199		150,944		136,116
Board of education		37,052		37,052		23,834		23,834
Administration		850,015		812,705		514,261		446,739
Fiscal		397,417		397,417		239,460		239,460
Business		24,690		24,690		24,948		24,948
Operations and maintenance		977,459		944,980		698,688		671,763
Pupil transportation		812,448		753,307		524,541		466,974
Central		8,346		8,346		13,844		13,844
Food service operations		411,826		8,164		283,984		(109,332)
Other non-instructional services		106,565		(23,320)		88,736		(4,254)
Extracurricular activities		317,791		190,288		243,378		111,592
Interest and fiscal charges		99,326		99,326		110,898	_	110,898
Total expenses	\$	12,582,260	\$	10,310,828	\$	8,315,799	\$	5,593,096

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 80.92% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 81.95%. The District's taxpayers, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$2,919,690, which is lower than last year's total of \$3,115,427. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General Bond Retirement Other Governmental	\$ 1,189,090 712,324 1,018,276	\$ 1,320,447 726,387 1,068,593	\$ (131,357) (14,063) (50,317)	(9.95) % (1.94) % (4.71) %
Total	\$ 2,919,690	\$ 3,115,427	<u>\$ (195,737)</u>	(6.28) %

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

General Fund

The following tables compares general fund revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2019 versus fiscal year 2018:

	2019	2018		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 4,212,909	\$ 3,958,600	\$ 254,309	6.42 %
Tuition	448,079	683,431	(235,352)	(34.44) %
Earnings on investments	34,047	24,840	9,207	37.07 %
Intergovernmental	6,815,381	6,706,212	109,169	1.63 %
Other revenues	263,429	288,587	(25,158)	(8.72) %
Total	\$ 11,773,845	\$ 11,661,670	\$ 112,175	0.96 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 7,753,140	\$ 7,698,246	\$ 54,894	0.71 %
Support services	3,916,937	3,905,048	11,889	0.30 %
Extracurricular activities	211,736	226,176	(14,440)	(6.38) %
Total	\$ 11,881,813	\$ 11,829,470	\$ 52,343	0.44 %

The District's general fund balance decreased \$131,357. The table above assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund. Property taxes revenue increased \$254,309 as the result of variances in the amount of taxes available as an advance to the District at year-end. This amount is recorded as revenue and can vary from year to year based on the date the tax bills are sent. Tuition revenue decreased \$235,352 or 34.44% due to a decrease in regular day school, special education program, and open enrollment receipts.

Instruction expenditures increased \$54,894 primarily due to normal and customary wage and benefit increases. All other revenues and expenditures were comparable to 2018 amounts.

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

Bond Retirement Fund

The following tables compares the bond retirement fund's revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2019 versus fiscal year 2018:

	2019 Amount	1	2018 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues Taxes	\$ 734,351	\$	750,061	\$ (15,710)	(2.09) %
Intergovernmental	 97,609		98,627	 (1,018)	(1.03) %
Total	\$ 831,960	\$	848,688	\$ (16,728)	(1.97) %
Expenditures	15 750		15 (40	110	0.70 %
Support services Debt Service:	15,758		15,648	110	0.70 %
Principal retirement	709,000		700,000	9,000	1.29 %
Interest and fiscal charges	 121,265		132,644	 (11,379)	(8.58) %
Total	\$ 846,023	\$	848,292	\$ (2,269)	(0.27) %

The bond retirement fund had \$831,960 in revenues and \$846,023 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$14,063 from \$726,387 to \$712,324.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,403,849 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,814,341. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$10,887,418. This represents an increase of \$73,077 from final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$11,814,320 were decreased to \$11,659,549 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 of \$11,659,550 were \$1 more than final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$11,684,581 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			vities
	_	2019	_	2018
Land	\$	299,298	\$	299,298
Land improvements		158,753		184,390
Building and improvements		10,805,858		11,278,925
Furniture and equipment		103,370		115,920
Vehicles		317,302		368,259
Total	\$	11,684,581	\$	12,246,792

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$562,211 is due to depreciation expense of \$617,773 exceeding capital outlays of \$55,562 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 \$3,940,000 in general obligation bonds and \$613,000 in energy conservation notes outstanding. Of this total, \$727,000 is due within one year and \$3,826,000 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and notes outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year - End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2018		
General obligation bonds Energy conservation notes	\$ 3,940,000 613,000	\$ 4,560,000 702,000		
Total	<u>\$ 4,553,000</u>	\$ 5,262,000		

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

Currently, the District's Five-Year Forecast shows a positive fund balance through fiscal year 2020. The District relies heavily upon grants, entitlements and property taxes. Since future grant and entitlement revenue is uncertain, the reliance upon local taxes remains very important.

Since the District relies on the State for roughly 49.90% of general operating revenues, one of the largest challenges facing the District is that of state funding. State funding has had an unpredictable past. With a new funding methodology and the current economic environment, the District is hoping to avoid further State funding reductions. If this does occur, it will have a drastic effect on the District's overall financial position.

In conclusion, the District's system of budgeting and internal controls has been well regarded. The last time voters passed a new operating levy was February 5, 2013. This five-year levy was renewed May 8, 2018. The five-year forecast is utilized by the School Board and Administration to effectively and efficiently manage the District's resources to the fullest.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Todd Carpenter, Treasurer, Waterloo Local School District, 1464 Industry Road, Atwater, Ohio 44201.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	Φ 2.050.025
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,870,925
Cash with fiscal agent	5,925
Receivables:	- o
Property taxes	5,074,112
Accounts.	14,309
Accrued interest	2,554
Intergovernmental	249,449
Prepayments	47,440
Materials and supplies inventory	49,021
Inventory held for resale	19,448
Net OPEB asset (Note 12)	670,641
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	299,298
Depreciable capital assets, net	11,385,283
Capital assets, net	11,684,581
Total assets	20,688,405
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	13,077
Pension (Note 11)	3,083,025
OPEB (Note 12)	165,644
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,261,746
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	31,952
Accrued wages and benefits payable	950,954
Intergovernmental payable	30,688
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	138,792
Accrued interest payable	15,067
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	779,115
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (Note 11)	11,995,737
Net OPEB liability (Note 12)	1,381,587
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,889,736
Total liabilities	20,213,628
1044 2464446	
Deferred inflows of resources:	0.550.455
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,950,432
Pension (Note 11)	1,218,088
OPEB (Note 12)	1,276,206
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,444,726
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	7,623,903
Restricted for:	
Classroom facilities maintenance	729,235
Debt service	719,592
State funded programs	15,534
Federally funded programs	3,023
Student activities	19,150
Other purposes	374,817
Unrestricted (deficit)	(12,193,457)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,708,203)
Total net position (deficit)	φ (2,700,203)

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

Net (Expense)

					Prog	ram Revenues			R	evenue and Changes in let Position
				narges for	_	rating Grants	_	ital Grants		overnmental
		Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and (Contributions	and C	ontributions		Activities
Governmental activities:										
Instruction:	¢	5 707 410	d.	526 120	¢.	6 070	¢.		¢.	(5.164.410)
Regular	\$	5,707,418	\$	536,128	\$	6,878	\$	-	\$	(5,164,412)
Special		1,986,544		39,500		860,491		-		(1,086,553)
Vocational		25.006		-		29,547		-		29,547
Other		25,086		-		-		-		(25,086)
Support services:		650 150								(650, 170)
Pupil		650,170		-		-		-		(650,170)
Instructional staff		170,107		-		8,908		-		(161,199)
Board of education		37,052		-		-		-		(37,052)
Administration		850,015		37,310		-		-		(812,705)
Fiscal		397,417		-		-		-		(397,417)
Business		24,690		-		-		-		(24,690)
Operations and maintenance		977,459		23,038		9,441		-		(944,980)
Pupil transportation		812,448		-		57,218		1,923		(753,307)
Central		8,346		-		-		-		(8,346)
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Food service operations		411,826		175,368		228,294		-		(8,164)
Other non-instructional services		106,565		-		129,885		-		23,320
Extracurricular activities		317,791		124,515		2,988		-		(190,288)
Interest and fiscal charges		99,326		-		-		_		(99,326)
Total governmental activities	\$	12,582,260	\$	935,859	\$	1,333,650	\$	1,923		(10,310,828)
			Pro	eral revenues:	vied for					4 101 025
										4,191,025
										729,821
										57,782
				ents and entitle						6.060,140
										6,369,448
										34,160
			Mi	scellaneous .						34,476
			Total	general reven	ues					11,416,712
			Chan	ge in net posit	ion					1,105,884
			Net p	oosition (defic	it) at b	eginning of yea	ır			(3,814,087)
			Net p	oosition (defic	it) at ei	nd of year			\$	(2,708,203)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General		R	Bond etirement		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash with fiscal agent	\$	1,068,724	\$	578,431 5,925	\$	1,223,770	\$	2,870,925 5,925
Receivables:		1050 550		7 .0		50. 77.		7.07.1.1.0
Property taxes		4,252,672		760,666		60,774		5,074,112
Accounts		10,952		-		3,357		14,309
Accrued interest		2,129 130,001		-		425		2,554
Interfund loans		81,024		-		168,425		130,001
Prepayments		46,951		-		489		249,449 47,440
Materials and supplies inventory		46,701		_		2,320		49,021
Inventory held for resale		40,701		_		19,448		19,448
Total assets	\$	5,639,154	\$	1,345,022	\$	1,479,008	\$	8,463,184
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	23,642	\$	_	\$	8,310	\$	31,952
Accrued wages and benefits payable	Ψ	859,832	Ψ		Ψ	91,122	Ψ	950,954
Intergovernmental payable		29,506		_		1,182		30,688
		ŕ		-		-		*
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		125,589		-		13,203		138,792
Interfund loans payable		-		-		130,001		130,001
Accrued interest payable		-		5,925				5,925
Total liabilities		1,038,569		5,925		243,818		1,288,312
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,293,128		610,363		46,941		3,950,432
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		106,422		16,410		1,548		124,380
Intergovernmental revenue not available		11,945				168,425		180,370
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,411,495		626,773		216,914		4,255,182
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory		46,701		_		2,320		49,021
Prepaids		46,951		_		489		47,440
Unclaimed monies		26,554		-		469		26,554
Restricted:		20,334		-		-		20,334
Debt service				712,324				712,324
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		712,324		727 697		712,324
		-		-		727,687		,
Food service operations		-		-		389,435		389,435
Non-public schools		-		-		10,732		10,732
Other purposes		-		-		4,734		4,734
Extracurricular		-		-		19,132		19,132
Committed:								
Capital improvements		-		-		36,195		36,195
Underground storage tank		11,000		-		-		11,000
Assigned:								
Student instruction		296,560		-		-		296,560
Student and staff support		163,380		-		-		163,380
Extracurricular activities		1,000		-		-		1,000
Subsequent year's appropriations		263,309		-		-		263,309
Unassigned (deficit)		333,635				(172,448)		161,187
Total fund balances		1,189,090		712,324		1,018,276		2,919,690
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	5,639,154	\$	1,345,022	\$	1,479,008	\$	8,463,184

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 2,919,690
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.		11,684,581
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 124,380 180,370	304,750
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(133,755)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		13,077
Unamortized discounts on note issuance are not recognized in the funds.		7,189
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(9,142)
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	3,083,025 (1,218,088) (11,995,737)	(10,130,800)
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	165,644 (1,276,206) 670,641 (1,381,587)	(1,821,508)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Energy conservation note Compensated absences Total	(3,940,000) (613,000) (989,285)	 (5,542,285)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (2,708,203)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 4,212,909	\$ 734,351	\$ 58,187	\$ 5,005,447
Tuition	448,079	-	-	448,079
Earnings on investments	34,047	-	7,876	41,923
Charges for services	· -	-	182,620	182,620
Extracurricular	83,875	-	76,207	160,082
Classroom materials and fees	26,608	-	-	26,608
Rental income	15,786	-	-	15,786
Contributions and donations	1,749	-	2,988	4,737
Contract services	100,935	-	-	100,935
Other local revenues	34,476	-	3,947	38,423
Intergovernmental - state	6,678,214	97,609	149,162	6,924,985
Intergovernmental - federal	137,167	-	606,064	743,231
Total revenues	11,773,845	831,960	1,087,051	13,692,856
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,029,923	_	4,428	6,034,351
Special	1,696,952	_	394,768	2,091,720
Other	26,265	_	-	26,265
Support services:	,			,
Pupil	709,925	_	_	709,925
Instructional staff	128,709	_	9,828	138,537
Board of education	39,307	_	-	39,307
Administration	919,515	5,787	188	925,490
Fiscal	423,402	9,971	937	434,310
Business.	23,892		-	23,892
Operations and maintenance	857,181	_	96,429	953,610
Pupil transportation	805,327	-	34,861	840,188
Central	9,679	_	-	9,679
Operation of non-instructional services:	-,			-,
Food service operations	-	_	400,033	400,033
Other non-instructional services	_	_	121,392	121,392
Extracurricular activities	211,736	_	88,286	300,022
Debt service:	,			
Principal retirement	-	709,000	-	709,000
Interest and fiscal charges	-	121,265	-	121,265
Total expenditures	11,881,813	846,023	1,151,150	13,878,986
Excess of expenditures over				
revenues	(107,968)	(14,063)	(64,099)	(186,130)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	18,845	18,845
Transfers (out)	(18,845)			(18,845)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(18,845)		18,845	
Net change in fund balances	(126,813)	(14,063)	(45,254)	(186,130)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,320,447	726,387	1,068,593	3,115,427
(Decrease) in reserve for inventory	(4,544)		(5,063)	(9,607)
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,189,090	\$ 712,324	\$ 1,018,276	\$ 2,919,690

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	\$	(186,130)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	\$ 55,562 (617,773)	
Total	 	(562,211)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		(9,607)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes Intergovernmental Total	 (26,819) 19,432	(7,387)
Repayment of bond and note principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		
Bond Note Total	 620,000 89,000	709,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization on note discounts Amortization of bond premiums	1,039 (1,307) 24,693	
Amortization of deferred charges on refunding Total	 (2,414)	22,011
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		851,273
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,081,704)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		36,339
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,404,614
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds		(70,314)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	1,105,884
Change in her position of governmental activities	φ	1,105,004

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		egative)
Revenues:		Original		1 mui		Actual	(11	egative)
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	2,943,147	\$	3,200,543	\$	3,222,170	\$	21,627
Tuition	_	649,923	-	445,071	-	448,079	-	3,008
Earnings on investments		21,925		33,751		33,979		228
Extracurricular		45,581		48,040		48,365		325
Classroom materials and fees		26,205		26,132		26,309		177
Rental income		14,024		15,680		15,786		106
Contributions and donations		-		6		6		_
Contract services		102,128		91,983		92,605		622
Other local revenues		18,236		7,869		7,922		53
Intergovernmental - state		6,208,487		6,487,720		6,531,561		43,841
Intergovernmental - federal		20,002		146,279		147,267		988
Total revenues		10,049,658		10,503,074		10,574,049		70,975
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,068,310		5,314,982		5,314,983		(1)
Special		2,164,925		1,886,645		1,886,645		(1)
Other.		29,766		30,947		30,947		_
Support services:		25,700		30,747		50,547		
Pupil		701,803		724,575		724,575		_
Instructional staff		233,489		141,954		141,954		_
Board of education		66,071		59,369		59,369		_
Administration		864,310		895,464		895,464		_
Fiscal		515,334		418,280		418,280		_
Business		26,176		27,243		27,243		_
Operations and maintenance		908,418		939,675		939,675		_
Pupil transportation		939,347		846,796		846,796		_
Central		29,720		10,635		10,635		_
Extracurricular activities		221,872		213,251		213,251		_
Total expenditures		11,769,541		11,509,816		11,509,817		(1)
Total expenditures	-	11,702,541		11,505,010		11,505,017	-	(1)
Excess of expenditures over		(1.710.992)		(1.006.742)		(025.769)		70.074
revenues		(1,719,883)		(1,006,742)	-	(935,768)		70,974
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		23,126		238,681		240,294		1,613
Refund of prior year's receipts		-		(887)		(887)		-
Transfers (out)		-		(18,845)		(18,845)		-
Advances in		331,065		72,586		73,075		489
Advances (out)		(44,779)		(130,001)		(130,001)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		309,412		161,534		163,636		2,102
Net change in fund balance		(1,410,471)		(845,208)		(772,132)		73,076
Fund balance at beginning of year		535,025		535,025		535,025		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		802,371		802,371		802,371		<u> </u>
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$	(73,075)	\$	492,188	\$	565,264	\$	73,076

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	 Agency
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,898
Cash in segregated accounts	8,015,103
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	 383,919
Total assets	\$ 8,433,920
Liabilities:	
Due to students	34,898
Due to others	 8,399,022
Total liabilities	\$ 8,433,920

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District's enrollment as of June 30, 2019 was 1,065. The District employed 78 certified employees and 58 classified employees.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all the funds of the District over which the District has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium

The District is a member of SPARCC, a jointly governed organization which provides computer services to the school districts within the boundaries of Stark and Portage Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board, which consists of 30 member districts; however, SPARCC is primarily governed by a five-member Executive Board, which is made up of two representatives from Stark County, two from Portage County and a Treasurer. The Board meets monthly to address any current issues. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer for the Stark County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Portage Area School Consortium

The Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium") is a regional council of governments established pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code, consisting of various school districts in the Portage County, Ohio area. The Consortium is a stand-alone entity, comprised of two stand-alone pools; the Portage Area School Consortium Property and Casualty Pool and the Portage Area School Consortium Health and Welfare Insurance Pool. These pools were established by the Consortium on August 5, 1988 to provide property and casualty risk management services and risk sharing to its members. The pools were established as local government risk pools under Section 1744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code and are not subject to federal tax filing requirements.

Ohio Revised Code Section 167.04 requires the Consortium to adopt bylaws designating the officers of the Consortium and their method of selection, creating a governing body to act for the Consortium, appointing a fiscal officer, and providing for the conduct of the Consortium's business. The Assembly is the legislative and managerial body of the Consortium. The Assembly is composed of representation of the member schools. The member school's governing body appoints representatives to the Consortium (usually the superintendent or designee). In the case of a member that is a school district, that representative shall be an executive appointed by the board of education. The Assembly serves without compensation. The District acts as the fiscal agent for the Consortium.

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - A debt service fund provided for the retirement of bonds and short-term notes and loans. All revenue derived from general or special levies, either within or exceeding the ten-mill limitation, which is levied for debt charges on bonds, notes, or loans, shall be paid into this fund.

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds 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 (See Note 6).

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 11 and 12 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes 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 entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2019 is as follows:

1. On or before February 1, the fiscal officer of the District must submit the alternative tax budget for the subsequent fiscal year to the Portage County Auditor. The alternative tax budget includes all proposed expenditures and the means of financing these expenditures for all funds. The purpose of the alternative tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates, as determined by the Portage County Budget Commission.

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

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

- 2. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 3. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 4. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 6. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2019; however, none of these amendments were significant. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 7. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

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

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

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, 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 \$34,047, which includes \$17,884 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. 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, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories are accounted for using the purchase method on the fund financial statements.

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

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

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

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. During fiscal year 2019, the District maintained a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

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

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

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater with at least ten years of service or any age with twenty years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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

L. Unamortized Bond/Note Premium and Discount/Deferred Charge on Debt Refunding

Bond and note premiums and discounts are deferred and accreted over the term of the bonds and notes. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. Note discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the notes.

For bond refunds resulting in the defeasance of the debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. The deferred charge on debt refunding is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction of the face amount of the new debt.

On the governmental-wide and fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bond's face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

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

N. 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. 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.

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

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The District had no net position restricted for enabling legislation.

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Interfund Activity

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

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

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

T. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>I</u>	Deficit
IDEA Part B	\$	95,680
Title I		58,207
Improving Teacher Quality		4,428
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		14,133

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year-end, the District had \$150 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included in "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" in the financial statements of the District.

B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

At fiscal year-end, the District had \$5,925 of cash with fiscal agent, which is not included in "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" in the financial statements of the District. This cash with fiscal agent represents matured interest payable to investors who previously held bond coupons of the District.

C. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At fiscal year-end, the District had \$8,015,103 of cash in segregated accounts, which is not included in "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" in the financial statements of the District. This cash in segregated accounts represents the activity of the Portage Area School Consortium, for which the District is the fiscal agent.

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,871,704 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,076,194. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,576,194 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

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

E. Investments

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

			I	nvestment
Measurement/	M	easurement		Maturity
<u>Investment type</u>	Value 6 months o		onths or less	
Amortized Cost:				
STAR Ohio	\$	1,033,969	\$	1,033,969

The District's investments in STAR Ohio are valued 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 (see Note 2.F).

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (Continued)

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

Measurement/	Mea	surement		
Investment type		Value	% of Tot	al
Amortized cost: STAR Ohio	\$	1,033,969	100	0.00

F. 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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Cash and investments per note disclosure		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	1,871,704
Investments		1,033,969
Cash in segregated accounts		8,015,103
Cash with fiscal agent		5,925
Cash on hand		150
Total	\$	10,926,851
Cash and investments per statement of net position	<u>1</u>	
Governmental activities	\$	2,876,850
Agency funds		8,050,001
Total	\$	10,926,851

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	A	Amount
General fund	\$	18,845

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

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

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	 Amount	
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 130,001	

This interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the District's 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 Portage County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$853,122 in the general fund, \$133,893 in the bond retirement fund, and \$12,285 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$875,288 in the general fund, \$143,389 in the bond retirement fund, and \$13,319 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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 Firs	t
	Half Collect	tions	Half Collecti	ions
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential				
and other real estate	\$ 159,293,550	95.60	\$ 173,906,710	95.82
Public utility personal	7,328,740	4.40	7,577,740	4.18
Total	\$ 166,622,290	100.00	\$ 181,484,450	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:				
General obligations	\$54.69		\$54.23	
Bonded debt	4.28		3.96	

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:	Amount
Property taxes	\$ 5,074,112
Accounts	14,309
Intergovernmental	249,449
Accrued interest	2,554
Total	\$ 5,340,424

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 06/30/18			Balance 06/30/19	
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 299,298	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 299,298	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	299,298			299,298	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	1,059,305	-	-	1,059,305	
Buildings and improvements	20,446,855	-	-	20,446,855	
Furniture and equipment	1,693,866	5,577	-	1,699,443	
Vehicles	1,649,262	49,985		1,699,247	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	24,849,288	55,562		24,904,850	
Less: accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(874,915)	(25,637)	_	(900,552)	
Buildings and improvements	(9,167,930)	(473,067)	-	(9,640,997)	
Furniture and equipment	(1,577,946)	(18,127)	-	(1,596,073)	
Vehicles	(1,281,003)	(100,942)		(1,381,945)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(12,901,794)	(617,773)		(13,519,567)	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 12,246,792	\$ (562,211)	\$ -	\$ 11,684,581	

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 269,342
Special	14,612
Support services:	
Pupil	9,426
Instructional staff	36,805
Administration	20,555
Fiscal	3,291
Business	798
Operations and maintenance	72,826
Pupil transportation	100,942
Extracurricular activities	54,391
Food service operations	 34,785
Total depreciation expense	\$ 617,773

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

					Amount
	Balance			Balance	Due in
	June 30, 2018	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	June 30, 2019	One Year
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2016 refunding:					
Current interest	\$ 4,560,000	- \$	\$ (620,000)	\$ 3,940,000	\$ 635,000
Other long-term obligations:					
Energy conservation note					
 direct borrowing 	702,000	-	(89,000)	613,000	92,000
Compensated absences	918,971	193,901	(123,587)	989,285	52,115
Net pension liability	13,295,015	-	(1,299,278)	11,995,737	
Net OPEB liability	3,010,925	89,985	(1,719,323)	1,381,587	
Total	\$ 22,486,911	\$ 283,886	\$ (3,851,188)	18,919,609	\$ 779,115
Add: Unamortized premium or	n refunding			133,755	
Less: Unamortized discount or	note			(7,189)	
Total on statement of net position	on			\$ 19,046,175	

General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016 Refunding

On March 15, 2016, the District issued Series 2016 Refunding general obligation bonds to advance refund the remaining \$5,775,000 of the District's Series 2006 Refunding general obligation bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$5,774,900 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The original issue was comprised of current interest serial refunding bonds, par value \$5,175,000, and capital appreciation refunding bonds, par value \$599,900. Interest payments on the current interest serial refunding bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year until final maturity at December 1, 2024 at interest rates ranging from 1.0% to 3.0%. The capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2016 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the District's general obligation bonds:

	 Current Interest Bonds				
Year Ended	 Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$ 635,000	\$	82,650	\$	717,650
2021	640,000		69,900		709,900
2022	655,000		56,950		711,950
2023	655,000		43,850		698,850
2024	670,000		28,925		698,925
2025	685,000		10,275		695,275
Total	\$ 3,940,000	\$	292,550	\$	4,232,550

OASBO Energy Conservation Note

On August 20, 2009, the District issued a \$1,307,000 note through the OASBO Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program. This note is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The energy conservation project was primarily for various building maintenance and repairs, which have not been capitalized by the District. The District has capitalized \$289,077 in land improvements and building improvements from the note proceeds while the remaining expenditures from the note proceeds were expensed as repair and maintenance costs.

The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 only includes the assets that have been capitalized and the related debt applicable to those assets. In addition, the District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 excludes the unamortized discount on the note issue as most of the assets acquired by the issuance were not capitalized.

The note is scheduled to mature on December 1, 2024 and has an interest rate of 3.85%. The note will be repaid from the bond retirement fund. The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation note:

Fiscal Year		Energy Conservation Note							
Ending June 30,	<u>F</u>	Principal	_	Interest	Total				
2020	\$	92,000	\$	23,814	\$	115,814			
2021		96,000		19,866		115,866			
2022		100,000		15,750		115,750			
2023		104,000		11,466		115,466			
2024		108,000		7,014		115,014			
2025		113,000		2,373		115,373			
Total	\$	613,000	\$	80,283	\$	693,283			

Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

More information on the District's net pension liability information can be found in Note 11. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

More information on the District's net OPEB liability/asset information can be found in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Legal Debt Margins

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District.

The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margins 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 calculations 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 legal voted debt margin of \$13,105,925 (including available funds of \$712,324), a legal unvoted debt margin of \$181,484, and a legal energy conservation debt margin of \$1,020,360.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage through participation in the Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium") Property and Casualty Insurance Pool. The District pays the Consortium all premiums and the Consortium contracts with private carriers for real property, building contents, vehicles and employee bonds. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Workers' Compensation

The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State. The firm of Sheakley UniService, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the program.

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Employee Medical, Dental, Vision, and Prescription Drug

The District provides employee medical, dental, vision, and prescription drug coverage through participation in the Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium") Health and Welfare Pool. The District pays the Consortium all premiums and the Consortium contracts with third party administrators to pay claims. The Consortium acts as a fiscal agent for the cash funds paid into the program by the participating school districts. These funds are pooled together for the purposes of paying health benefit claims of employees and their covered dependents, administrative expenses of the program, and premiums for stop-loss insurance coverage. A reserve exists which is to cover any unpaid claims if the school district were to withdraw from the pool. If the reserve would not cover such claims, the school district would be liable for any costs above the reserve.

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 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 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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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:

Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *		Eligible to Retire after August 1, 2017				
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service 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 start 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 \$207,217 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$12,321 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$644,056 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$97,352 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.04731320%	C	.04406677%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	<u>C</u>	0.04922350%	<u>C</u>	.04173512%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00191030%		- <u>0.00233165</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,819,121	\$	9,176,616	\$ 11,995,737
Pension expense	\$	267,700	\$	814,004	\$ 1,081,704

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	\$	154,610	\$ 211,827	\$ 366,437
Changes of assumptions		63,663	1,626,269	1,689,932
Difference between District contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share		70,377	105,006	175,383
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	_	207,217	644,056	851,273
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	495,867	\$ 2,587,158	\$ 3,083,025

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS			Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	59,929	\$	59,929
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		78,108		556,459		634,567
Difference between District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		11,470		512,122		523,592
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	89,578	\$ 1	1,128,510	\$ 1	,218,088

\$851,273 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 	·			
2020	\$ 248,963	\$	719,529	\$	968,492
2021	66,578		392,052		458,630
2022	(92,512)		(85,865)		(178,377)
2023	 (23,957)		(211,124)		(235,081)
Total	\$ 199,072	\$	814,592	\$	1,013,664

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 terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage inflation 3.00% Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA

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

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset 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 earnings 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 (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share		_					
of the net pension liability	\$	3,970,945	\$	2,819,121	\$	1,853,394	

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July 1, 2018			
Inflation	2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%, effective July 1, 2017			

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 13,401,239	\$ 9,176,616	\$ 5,601,045			

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$28,664.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$36,339 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$29,120 is reported as due to other governments/intergovernmental payable/pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

OPEB Liability/Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	0.04812700%	(0.04406677%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.04980000%	(0.04173512%	
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00167300%	-(0.00233165%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
OPEB liability	\$	1,381,587	\$	-	\$ 1,381,587
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(670,641)	\$ (670,641)
OPEB expense	\$	70,168	\$	(1,474,782)	\$ (1,404,614)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS			STRS		Total		
Deferred outflows of resources								
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	22,552		\$	78,333		\$	100,885
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/								
change in proportionate share		28,420			-			28,420
District contributions subsequent to the								
measurement date		36,339						36,339
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	87,311		\$	78,333		\$	165,644
	SE	RS		STRS			Tota	1
Deferred inflows of resources								
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	39,0)74	\$	39	,074
Net difference between projected and								
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		2,074		76,6	514		78	,688
Changes of assumptions	12	4,125		913,8	301	1	,037	,926
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/								
change in proportionate share		5,787		114,7	<u> </u>		120	,518
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 13	1,986	\$ 1	,144,2	220	\$ 1	,276	,206

\$36,339 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	\$	(48,550)	\$	(190,470)	\$ (239,020)
2021		(36,732)		(190,470)	(227,202)
2022		690		(190,469)	(189,779)
2023		1,568		(173,069)	(171,501)
2024		1,428		(166,964)	(165,536)
Thereafter		582		(154,445)	(153,863)
Total	\$	(81,014)	\$	(1,065,887)	\$ (1,146,901)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as 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 investment 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		Decrease (2.70%)		Current count Rate (3.70%)	19	% Increase (4.70%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,676,447	\$	1,381,587	\$	1,148,113
	(6.25	6 Decrease 6 decreasing	(7.25	Current Frend Rate % decreasing	(8.25	% Increase % decreasing
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	<u> </u>	0 3.75 %)	<u> </u>	1,381,587	\$	1,735,010

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

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
Discount rate of return	7.45%		N/A
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%
Health care cost trends			6.00% to 11.00% 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	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.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Decrease (6.45%)	Disc	Current count Rate (7.45%)		Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	574,802	\$	670,641	\$	751,189
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	746,642	\$	670,641	\$	593,456

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (772,132)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	193,401
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	152,410
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(182,481)
Funds budgeted elsewhere *	30,184
Adjustment for encumbrances	451,805
GAAP basis	\$ (126,813)

^{*} 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 unclaimed funds, underground storage tank fund, the public school support fund and the emergency levy fund.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2018-2019 school year, traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. 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. The fiscal year 2019 adjustment resulted in a receivable to the District in the amount of \$1,855.

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

NOTE 15 - 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		195,535
Current year qualifying expenditures		(50,529)
Current year offsets		(90,851)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(54,155)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$5,175,000 in capital related general obligation bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital acquisition set-aside to zero in future years. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$4,753,344 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 16 - 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>	Encumbrance	S
General fund	\$ 428,202	
Other governmental	59,110	
Total	\$ 487,312	_

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04922350%		0.04731320%		0.04775820%		0.04716030%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,819,121	\$	2,826,859	\$	3,495,460	\$	2,691,012
District's covered payroll	\$	1,585,615	\$	1,600,686	\$	1,483,371	\$	1,419,772
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		177.79%		176.60%		235.64%		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	0.04658500%	C	0.04658500%
\$	2,357,640	\$	2,770,260
\$	1,353,658	\$	1,311,936
	174.17%		211.16%
	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	(0.04173512%		0.04406677%	0.04489507%	0.04458028%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,176,616	\$	10,468,156	\$ 15,027,733	\$ 12,320,685
District's covered payroll	\$	4,683,579	\$	4,906,457	\$ 4,718,393	\$ 4,714,071
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		195.93%		213.35%	318.49%	261.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

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

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

	2015		2014
(0.04339393%	(0.04339393%
\$	10,554,906	\$	12,572,934
\$	4,433,662	\$	4,367,354
	238.06%		287.88%
	5.4.5 00/		<0.200v
	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	\$	207,217	\$	214,058	\$ 224,096	\$	207,672
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(207,217)		(214,058)	 (224,096)		(207,672)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,534,941	\$	1,585,615	\$ 1,600,686	\$	1,483,371
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%	14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 187,126	\$ 187,617	\$ 181,572	\$ 167,535	\$ 172,230	\$ 192,713
 (187,126)	 (187,617)	 (181,572)	 (167,535)	 (172,230)	 (192,713)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,419,772	\$ 1,353,658	\$ 1,311,936	\$ 1,245,613	\$ 1,370,167	\$ 1,423,287
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	\$	644,056	\$	655,701	\$ 686,904	\$	660,575
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(644,056)		(655,701)	(686,904)		(660,575)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,600,400	\$	4,683,579	\$ 4,906,457	\$	4,718,393
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 659,970	\$ 576,376	\$ 567,756	\$ 607,557	\$ 649,909	\$ 661,810
 (659,970)	 (576,376)	(567,756)	(607,557)	(649,909)	(661,810)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,714,071	\$ 4,433,662	\$ 4,367,354	\$ 4,673,515	\$ 4,999,300	\$ 5,090,846
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	(0.04980000%	(0.04812700%	C	0.04840200%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,381,587	\$	1,291,602	\$	1,379,636
District's covered payroll	\$	1,585,615	\$	1,600,686	\$	1,483,371
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		87.13%		80.69%		93.01%
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	(0.04173512%	().04406677%	().04489507%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(670,641)	\$	1,719,323	\$	2,401,000
District's covered payroll	\$	4,683,579	\$	4,906,457	\$	4,718,393
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		-14.32%		35.04%		50.89%
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	\$	36,339	\$ 34,223	\$	26,762	\$	24,510	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(36,339)	 (34,223)		(26,762)		(24,510)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	1,534,941	\$ 1,585,615	\$	1,600,686	\$	1,483,371	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.37%	2.16%		1.67%		1.65%	

 2015		2014		2013	 2012	 2011		2010
\$ 36,739	,739 \$ 24,295		\$ 22,303		\$ 33,576	\$ 47,790		34,250
 (36,739)		(24,295)		(22,303)	 (33,576)	 (47,790)		(34,250)
\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
\$ 1,419,772	\$	1,353,658	\$	1,311,936	\$ 1,245,613	\$ 1,370,167	\$	1,423,287
2.59%		1.79%		1.70%	2.70%	3.49%		2.41%

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>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,600,400	\$ 4,683,579	\$ 4,906,457	\$ 4,718,393
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$	-	\$	44,337	\$	43,674	\$	46,735	\$	49,993	\$	50,908
			(44,337)		(43,674)		(46,735)		(49,993)		(50,908)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$	4,714,071	\$	4,433,662	\$	4,367,354	\$	4,673,515	\$	4,999,300	\$	5,090,846
	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set-back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Waterloo Local School District Portage County 1464 Industry Road Atwater, Ohio 44201

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Waterloo Local School District, Portage County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 13, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

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*.

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

April 13, 2020



WATERLOO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PORTAGE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MAY 12, 2020