# READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY



# **SINGLE AUDIT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020





88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Reading Community City School District 810 E. Columbia Ave Reading, OH 45215

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Reading Community City School District, Hamilton County, prepared by Plattenburg & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Reading Community City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 12, 2021



# READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Board of Education Reading Community City School District

#### **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 Reading Community City School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

# **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

# **Opinions**

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 District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with 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 that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, pension information and postemployment benefit information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

# Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 21, 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. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion 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.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc. Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio

December 21, 2020

The Reading Community City School District is presenting the following discussion and analysis in order to provide an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

# **Financial Highlights**

- In total, net position decreased by \$737,534 or 3 percent.
- General revenues accounted for \$12,583,631 or 69 percent of total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$5,665,500 or 31 percent of total revenues of \$18,249,131.
- The District had \$18,986,665 in expenses for governmental activities; only \$5,665,500 of these
  expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions.
  General revenues (primarily property taxes and entitlements) and beginning net position were
  sufficient to provide these services.
- The District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2020 by \$20,365,063. Of this amount, (\$16,485,163) may be used to meet the District's ongoing financial obligations. This unrestricted balance was significantly adversely impacted by the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 and 75, which were implemented in fiscal years 2015 and 2018, respectively. The remaining amounts represent the difference between capital assets and related debt and net position amounts restricted for specific purposes.
- The General Fund reported a positive fund balance of \$2,628,818.

#### **Overview of the 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 Reading Community City School 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 major funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The major funds for the District are the General Fund, the Bond Retirement Fund, and the Local Share Construction Fund.

# Reporting the District as a Whole

The most common financial question posed to the District is "How did we do financially during 2020?" The *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*, which appear first in the District's financial statements, report information on the District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer

this question. These statements include *all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources* using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader, for the District as a whole, whether the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. However, the District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, required educational programs, and otherfactors.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the District presents:

 Governmental Activities – The District's programs and services are reported here and include instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and interest and fiscal charges.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The analysis of the District's major funds is presented in the Fund Financial Statements (see Table of Contents). 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.

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 determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

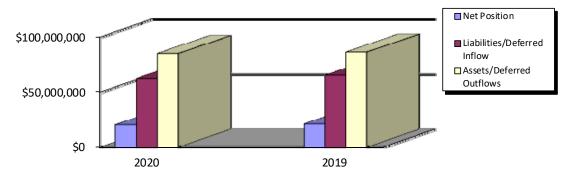
**Fiduciary Funds** – The District maintains fiduciary funds, agency funds, and private purpose trust funds. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Private purpose trust funds account for resources, including principal and earnings, which must be expended according to the provision of a trust agreement. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

#### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2020 and 2019.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	
Assets:			
Current and Other Assets	\$21,689,970	\$34,764,656	
Net OPEB Asset	1,241,667	1,175,520	
Capital Assets	55,045,524	44,428,531	
Total Assets	77,977,161	80,368,707	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
ОРЕВ	397,272	317,520	
Pension	4,232,827	5,662,563	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,630,099	5,980,083	
Liabilities:			
Other Liabilities	3,076,552	7,876,050	
Long-Term Liabilities	47,970,751	48,120,522	
Total Liabilities	51,047,303	55,996,572	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	8,023,355	5,637,600	
OPEB	1,981,829	2,060,315	
Pension	1,189,710	1,551,706	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,194,894	9,249,621	
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,700,667	25,747,604	
Restricted	7,149,559	15,020,745	
Unrestricted	(16,485,163)	(19,665,752)	
Total Net Position	\$20,365,063	\$21,102,597	



Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$20,365,063.

At year-end, capital assets represented 71% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements,

buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2020, were \$29,700,667. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$7,149,559 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Current and Other Assets decreased mainly due to a decrease in pooled cash and investments and intergovernmental receivables. Long-Term Liabilities decreased slightly mainly due to the District continually making payments on their outstanding debt.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Table 2

Changes in Net Position

<u>Changes in Net Position</u>			
		Governmental Activities	
_	2020	2019	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,603,718	\$2,595,437	
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,061,782	3,339,639	
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	497,947	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	6,330,203	9,316,925	
Grants and Entitlements	5,739,577	6,028,596	
Investment Earnings	323,196	232,116	
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	0	11,638	
Other	190,655	193,006	
Total Revenues	18,249,131	22,215,304	
Program Expenses:			
Instruction	11,236,956	11,341,878	
Support Services:			
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,178,824	1,590,518	
Board of Education, School Administrative,			
General Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,884,640	1,918,194	
Operations and Maintenance	1,676,476	1,030,993	
Pupil Transporation	192,010	260,214	
Central	52,919	115,825	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,177,517	1,685,056	
Extracurricular Activities	716,634	513,462	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	870,689	880,087	
Total Program Expenses	18,986,665	19,336,227	
Change in Net Position	(737,534)	2,879,077	
Net Position - Beginnning of Year	21,102,597	18,223,520	
Net Position - End of Year	\$20,365,063	\$21,102,597	

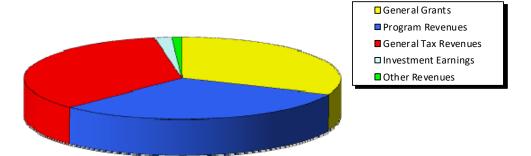
#### **Governmental Activities**

The District revenues came from mainly two sources. Property taxes levied for general purposes, special revenue purposes, debt service purposes, and grants and entitlements comprised 66% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

The District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus Ohio districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 35% of revenue for governmental activities for Reading City School District in fiscal year 2020. The District's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated in the following graph:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2020	of Total
General Grants	\$5,739,577	31%
Program Revenues	5,665,500	31%
General Tax Revenues	6,330,203	35%
Investment Earnings	323,196	2%
Other Revenues	190,655	1%
Total Revenues	\$18.249.131	100%



Instruction comprises 59% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 26% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses and interest expense was 15%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Program revenues decreased mainly due to a decrease in operating grants and capital grants revenues received in fiscal year 2020 as compared to fiscal year 2019. Total expenses decreased from the prior year due to changes related to net pension liability and other post employment benefits liability.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for government activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost	Total Cost of Services		f Services
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Instruction	\$11,236,956	\$11,341,878	(\$7,727,082)	(\$8,213,433)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,178,824	1,590,518	(759,577)	(1,238,859)
School Administrative, General				
Administraction, Fiscal and Business	1,884,640	1,918,194	(1,883,314)	(1,639,780)
Operations and Maintenance	1,676,476	1,030,993	(1,650,772)	(418,448)
Pupil Transportation	192,010	260,214	(146,830)	(188,876)
Central	52,919	115,825	(52,919)	(100,150)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,177,517	1,685,056	364,311	122,717
Extracurricular Activities	716,634	513,462	(594,293)	(346,288)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	870,689	880,087	(870,689)	(880,087)
Total Expenses	\$18,986,665	\$19,336,227	(\$13,321,165)	(\$12,903,204)

#### The District's Funds

The District has three major governmental funds: the General Fund, Bond Retirement Fund, and the Local Share Construction Fund. Assets of these funds comprised \$18,195,089 (84%) of the total \$21,751,926 governmental funds' assets.

**General Fund**: Fund balance at June 30, 2020 was \$2,628,818 including \$804,294 of unassigned balance. The primary reason for the decrease in fund balance was due to a decrease in property tax revenues received in 2020 compared to 2019.

**Bond Retirement Fund**: Fund balance at June 30, 2020 was \$1,274,257. The primary reason for the decrease in fund balance was due to a decrease in property tax revenues when compared to 2019.

**Local Share Construction Fund:** Fund balance at June 30, 2020 was \$2,854,483, a decrease in fund balance of \$4,369,894. Fund balance decreased due to expenditures exceeding revenues during the year.

# **General Fund Budget 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. During the course of fiscal year 2020, the District revised its budget to accommodate changes in expected revenues and planned expenditures. The District's ending unobligated cash balance was \$262,032 above the final budgeted amount. The majority of the positive budget variance was attributed to cost savings in almost every expenditure category of the District.

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

At the end of the 2020 fiscal year, the District had \$55,045,524 in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment. Table 4 demonstrates balances for 2020 as compared to 2019:

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year End
(Net of Depreciation)

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		
	2020	2019	
Land	\$1,492,451	\$1,492,451	
Construction in Progress	0	41,440,177	
Land Improvements	1,103,292	267,429	
Buildings and Improvements	49,087,500	1,026,728	
Furniture and Equipment	3,362,281	201,746	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$55,045,524	\$44,428,531	

The increase in capital assets is primarily attributable to acquisitions of capital assets, in excess of depreciation expense. For more detailed information regarding capital assets, see note 7.

#### Debt

At June 30, 2020, the District had \$25,344,857 in certificates of participation and general obligation bonds outstanding with \$475,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes outstanding long-term debt.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Government	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019		
Certificates of Participation	1,555,000	1,650,000		
General Obligation Bonds	23,789,857	24,217,595		
Total	\$25,344,857	\$25,867,595		

Additional information on debt can be found in note 11.

#### For the Future

In September 2020 we welcomed our students and staff members into our new state of the art PK-12 building. The construction of the 215,560 square foot PK-12 facility was developed based upon the design team recommendations and led by our architectural firm, VSWC Architects in Mason, and Shook Touchstone as the Construction Manager at Risk. While the building is operational and occupied the PK-12 close out process will continue throughout the school year. In addition, Hilltop Elementary, 2236 Bolser Avenue, and Central Elementary, 1301 Bonnell Avenue, are both under demolition as the final piece of this project. The Board of Education has had community conversations and discussions to gather an understanding of how the community would benefit from these properties.

In the area of technology, the District continues to modify and improve its one-to-one technology program. All students in grades 6-12 receive a Chromebook at the beginning of the school year. The District first used iPads for this program but found the Chromebooks provide increased academic function, allow students to access full versions of sites versus mobile sites, and the keyboard over a touch screen was preferred by students. Efforts are ongoing to improve student achievement and standardized test scores. The District is experiencing increases in the student population in areas of special education and English language learners which make those efforts more challenging. Looking ahead, the District is developing plans around technology and curriculum to allow the students and staff to modify to intervene with students sooner than in the past.

# **Contacting the District's Financial Management**

This financial report is available to all of the citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors that may have an interest in the finances of the Reading Community City School District. Anyone having questions regarding this report or desiring additional information may contact Colette Lewis, Treasurer at Reading Community City Schools, 810 E. Columbia Avenue, Reading, Ohio 45215, by phone at 513-842-5108, or by email at clewis@readingschools.org.

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$11,113,672
Restricted Cash and Investments	394,187
Receivables (Net):	
Taxes	9,828,361
Accounts	122,017
Interest	154
Intergovernmental	220,110
Prepaids	11,469
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,492,451
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	53,553,073
Net OPEB Asset	1,241,667
Total Assets	77,977,161
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	4,232,827
OPEB	397,272
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,630,099
Liabilities:	242 172
Accounts Payable	243,172
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,828,518
Contracts Payable	462,116
Retainage Payable	394,187
Accrued Interest Payable	148,559
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	542,855
Due In More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability	19,899,494
Net OPEB Liability	1,423,819
Other Amounts	26,104,583
Total Liabilities	51,047,303
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	8,023,355
Pension	1,189,710
OPEB	1,981,829
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,194,894
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,700,667
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	1,259,984
Capital Projects	4,094,882
Food Service	724,840
State Grants	483,378
Capital Maintenance	467,679
Other Purposes	118,796
Unrestricted	(16,485,163)
Total Net Position	\$20,365,063

				Net (Expense) Revenue
			m Revenues	and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental
<u>-</u>	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$7,640,755	\$1,980,791	\$87,670	(\$5,572,294)
Special	3,004,892	293,602	1,147,811	(1,563,479)
Other	591,309	0	0	(591,309)
Support Services:				
Pupil	877,601	0	403,547	(474,054)
Instructional Staff	301,223	0	15,700	(285,523)
General Administration	58,221	0	0	(58,221)
School Administration	1,383,714	0	0	(1,383,714)
Fiscal	442,705	0	1,326	(441,379)
Operations and Maintenance	1,676,476	25,704	0	(1,650,772)
Pupil Transportation	192,010	28,938	16,242	(146,830)
Central	52,919	0	0	(52,919)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,177,517	166,342	1,375,486	364,311
Extracurricular Activities	716,634	108,341	14,000	(594,293)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	870,689	0	0	(870,689)
_				(===,===,
Total Governmental Activities	\$18,986,665	\$2,603,718	\$3,061,782	(13,321,165)
		Compared Devianage		
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Levie	nd for:	
		General Purposes	u ioi.	5,366,800
		Special Revenue Pu	irpococ	65,001
		Debt Service Purpo		·
		Grants and Entitleme		898,402
			·	5,739,577
		Unrestricted Contrib		28,925
		Investment Earnings		323,196
		Other Revenues		161,730
		Total General Revenue	es .	12,583,631
		Change in Net Position		(737,534)
		Net Position - Beginnin	ng of Year	21,102,597
		Net Position - End of Yo	ear	\$20,365,063

	General	Bond Retirement	Local Share Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	62.647.422	64 445 257	42.046.500	ć2 274 202	644 442 672
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$3,647,423	\$1,145,257	\$3,046,599	\$3,274,393	\$11,113,672
Restricted Cash and Investments	0	0	394,187	0	394,187
Receivables (Net):	0.202.650	4 424 526	0	100 175	0.020.264
Taxes	8,303,650	1,424,536	0	100,175	9,828,361
Accounts	112,338	0	0	9,679	122,017
Interest	0	0	0	154	154
Intergovernmental	0	0	48,548	171,562	220,110
Interfund	61,956	0	0	0	61,956
Prepaids	10,595	0	0	874	11,469
Total Assets	12,135,962	2,569,793	3,489,334	3,556,837	21,751,926
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	221,050	0	0	22,122	243,172
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,689,163	0	0	139,355	1,828,518
Compensated Absences	18,281	0	0	0	18,281
Contracts Payable	0	0	462,116	0	462,116
Retainage Payable	0	0	394,187	0	394,187
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	61,956	61,956
,				<del></del>	
Total Liabilities	1,928,494	0	856,303	223,433	3,008,230
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property Taxes	6,775,250	1,166,100	0	82,005	8,023,355
Grants and Other Taxes	0	0	48,548	159,028	207,576
Unavailable Revenue	803,400	129,436	0	9,170	942,006
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,578,650	1,295,536	48,548	250,203	9,172,937
Fund Balances:	40.505	•	•	074	11 100
Nonspendable	10,595	0	0	874	11,469
Restricted	0	1,274,257	2,584,483	3,247,374	7,106,114
Assigned	1,813,929	0	0	0	1,813,929
Unassigned	804,294	0	0	(165,047)	639,247
Total Fund Balances	2,628,818	1,274,257	2,584,483	3,083,201	9,570,759
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$12,135,962	\$2,569,793	\$3,489,334	\$3,556,837	\$21,751,926

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$9,570,759
Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		55,045,524
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental	\$942,006 207,576	
		1,149,582
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of		
current financial resources.		(148,559)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(1,284,300)
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	4,232,827	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions  Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	(1,189,710)	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	397,272 (1,981,829)	
-		1,458,560
Long-term liabilities and net OPEB assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability	1,241,667 (19,899,494) (1,423,819)	
Other Amounts	(25,344,857)	(45,426,503)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$20,365,063

Pavanuas	General	Bond Retirement	Local Share Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues: Property and Other Taxes	ĆE 257 470	¢000 4EE	\$0	\$64,408	\$6,211,342
. ,	\$5,257,479 2,242,779	\$889,455 0	Ş0 0	\$64,408 0	
Tuition and Fees					2,242,779
Investment Earnings	137,290	29,896	108,921	47,089	323,196 12,227,318
Intergovernmental	6,396,765	18,593	3,328,720	2,483,240	
Extracurricular Activities	1,618	0	0	137,718	139,336
Charges for Services	18,229	0	0	203,399	221,628
Other Revenues	87,918	0	0	102,711	190,629
Total Revenues	14,142,078	937,944	3,437,641	3,038,565	21,556,228
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	8,579,352	0	0	46,292	8,625,644
Special	2,637,671	0	0	689,646	3,327,317
Other	590,797	0	0	0	590,797
Support Services:	,				
Pupil	856,899	0	0	350,960	1,207,859
Instructional Staff	406,446	0	0	15,700	422,146
General Administration	55,966	0	0	0	55,966
School Administration	1,666,919	0	0	0	1,666,919
Fiscal	529,125	18,206	0	1,294	548,625
Operations and Maintenance	1,140,040	0	0	0	1,140,040
Pupil Transportation	150,293	0	0	37,306	187,599
Central	51,302	0	0	0	51,302
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	48,363	0	0	1,457,000	1,505,363
Extracurricular Activities	423,998	0	0	224,576	648,574
Capital Outlay	39,269	0	7,457,535	59,973	7,556,777
Debt Service:	,			,	
Principal Retirement	95,000	370,000	0	0	465,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	59,628	867,313	0	0	926,941
·					
Total Expenditures	17,331,068	1,255,519	7,457,535	2,882,747	28,926,869
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,188,990)	(317,575)	(4,019,894)	155,818	(7,370,641)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	0	0	0	397,700	397,700
Transfers (Out)	(47,700)	0	(350,000)	0	(397,700)
Transiers (Gat)	(17,700)		(330,000)		(337)700)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(47,700)	0	(350,000)	397,700	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,236,690)	(317,575)	(4,369,894)	553,518	(7,370,641)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	5,865,508	1,591,832	6,954,377	2,529,683	16,941,400
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$2,628,818	\$1,274,257	\$2,584,483	\$3,083,201	\$9,570,759

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		(\$7,370,641)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities  Depreciation Expense	12,410,346 (1,793,353)	
Governmental funds report district pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activites, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense.		10,616,993
District pension contributions Pension expense District OPEB contributions OPEB expense	1,489,244 (3,099,467) 28,037 381,270	(1,200,916)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental	118,861 (3,425,958)	(3,307,097)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term		
liabilities in the statement of net position.		465,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(1,486)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	2,875	
Amortization of Bond Premium	57,738	60,613
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	(\$737,534)
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.	_	

	Private Purpose	
	Trust	Agency
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$110,645	\$112,965
Receivables (Net):		
Accounts	0	1,041
Total Assets	110,645	114,006
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities	0	114,006
Total Liabilities	0	\$114,006
Net Position:		
Held in Trust	110,645	
Total Net Position	\$110,645	
	<del>+ 110,0 .5</del>	

	Private Purpose Trust	
Additions:		
Donations	\$17,465	
Investment Earnings	1,822	
Total Additions	19,287	
Deductions:		
Scholarships	5,676	
Total Deductions	5,676	
Change in Net Position	13,611	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	97,034	
Net Position - End of Year	\$110,645	

# Note 1 – Description of the District and Reporting Entity

Reading Community City 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 operates under a locally elected Board of Education (five members) and is responsible for the education of the residents of the District. The Board controls the District's three instructional support facilities staffed by 128 certified, 23 noncertified, and 8 administrative employees providing education to approximately 1,600 students.

The District was established in 1863 and was later organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The District serves 3.14 square miles including all of the City of Reading, a small area of the City of Evendale, and a portion of Sycamore Township. The City of Reading was incorporated as a village in 1851. It is located in southwest Ohio, in the north-central portion of Hamilton County.

### Financial Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For Reading Community City School District, this includes general operations, food service, preschool, and student related activities of the District.

The District reviewed potential component units for possible inclusion in the reporting entity. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District would be financially accountable for an organization if the District appointed a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District was able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District was legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the District was legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District was 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. The District determined that it has no component units that meet these criteria.

The District is associated with three organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations and the other as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are the Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, the Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative Association, and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program. These organizations are presented in notes 8 and 13 to the basic financial statements.

# Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

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 fiduciary funds.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year- end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities. 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 charges paid by the recipient of the 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 and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

During the year, the District segregates transactions related to certain District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### **Fund Accounting**

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to specific District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The District utilizes two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District 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 liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The general fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Bond Retirement Fund – The bonds retirement fund is used for the accumulation of resources for the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

Local Share Construction Fund – The construction capital projects fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the District and the Ohio School Facilities Commission for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

#### 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 only fiduciary funds are two private purpose trust funds and an agency fund. The District's private purpose trust funds are used to account for scholarships to students. The District's agency fund accounts for student managed activities.

### Measurement Focus

### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

# **Fund Financial Statements**

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and certain deferred inflows of resources are generally 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 reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

# Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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 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 deemed both measurable and available at fiscal year end: investment earnings, grants, and property taxes available for advance.

# Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources includes pension and other post employment benefits. These amounts are reported on government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 9 and 10.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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, unavailable revenue, grants and other taxes, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statements of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the governmental-wide statement of net position. For more pension and OPEB related information, see Notes 9 and 10.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. 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 the governmental funds.

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes with individual fund cash balance integrity maintained through the District's financial records. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2020, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, STAR Ohio and money market funds. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The School 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 2020, 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. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are allocated to the general fund except those specifically related to auxiliary services fund, agency funds, certain trust funds, and those funds individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund, bond retirement fund, and construction fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$137,290, \$29,896, and \$108,921, respectively. Interest revenue was also recorded in other governmental funds in the amount of \$47,089. The private purpose trust fund was also credited interest in the amount of \$1,822.

#### **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:

Nonspendable — The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

Committed – This fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the District's Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District's 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.

Assigned – 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 or 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 would represent intended uses established by the District's Board of Education.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In the other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only 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 either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are 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.

# **Prepaid Items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020 are recorded as prepaid items. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

# Capital Assets

All capital assets of the District are general capital assets, which generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Land Improvements20 yearsBuildings50 yearsBuilding Improvements20-30 yearsFurniture and Equipment5-20 years

# **Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees and administrators after 15 years of current service with the District.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. On the 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. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid.

# Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Bonds, certificates of participation, and bond anticipation notes that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as liabilities in the fund financial statements when due.

#### **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. 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. Net position restricted for other purposes includes activities for food service operations, music and athletic programs, and federal and state grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

None of the restricted net position reported by the District on the government-wide statement of net position is restricted by enabling legislation.

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

## **Estimates**

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

### **Interfund Transactions**

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures 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. Transfers within the governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

# **Parochial Schools**

Within the District's boundaries, Mount Notre Dame High School is operated through the Cincinnati Archdiocese. St. Peter and Paul Academy Elementary is a chartered nonpublic elementary. Current state and federal legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial schools. The receipt and expenditure of these state monies is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

### Basis of Budgeting

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

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

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

# Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets in the construction fund are amounts held for retainage. Restricted assets in the general fund are amounts required to be set aside for capital acquisition. See note 14 for additional information.

# **Interfund Balances**

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables" and "interfund payables". These amounts are eliminated in the government-wide statement of net position.

# Pensions/OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to 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.

# Note 3 – Fund Deficits

At June 30, 2020, the following funds had fund deficits:

Fund	Deficit
IDEA B Fund	\$82,119
Title I Fund	76,340
Title VI Fund	5,714

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

# Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

State statutes require the classification of monies held by the District into three categories.

Active deposits are those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near-cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are those monies not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security 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, and Government National Mortgage 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 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School 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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

#### Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits 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. As of June 30, 2020, the District's bank balance of \$1,183,755 was either covered by FDIC or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool in the manner described below.

The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

#### <u>Investments</u>

The District's investments are summarized as follows:

	Fair Value	Weighted Average
Fair Value	Hierarchy	Maturity (Years)
\$18,623	N/A	0.00
7,218,485	N/A	0.12
2,923,324	Level 2	1.70
\$10,160,432		
	\$18,623 7,218,485 2,923,324	\$18,623 N/A 7,218,485 N/A 2,923,324 Level 2

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. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020. As discussed further in note 2, STAR Ohio is reported at its share price. All other investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Credit Risk — It is the District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government to investments which have a credit quality rating of the top 2 ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in Money Market Funds and Negotiable CD's are not rated. The District's investments in STAR Ohio was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk occurs if, in the event of a failure of a counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment securities are registered in the name of the District.

Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio for five years.

Concentration of Credit Risk – This is the risk that can be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District's investment policy allows investments in eligible securities as described in the Ohio Revised Code. The District has invested 0.18% in Money Market Funds, 71.05% in STAR Ohio, and 28.77% in Negotiable CD's.

### Note 5 – Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the District. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 represent the collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019 on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi- annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, 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 revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Hamilton County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020 are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2020, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$725,000 in the general fund, \$129,000 in the bond retirement fund, and \$9,000 in the classroom facilities maintenance nonmajor special revenue fund. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2020 taxes were collected are:

2019 Second Half Collections		2020 First Half Collections	
Agricultural/Residential and		Agricultural/Residential	
Other Real Estate	\$170,729,580	and Other Real Estate	\$171,611,730
Public Utility Personal	11,459,810	Public Utility Personal	12,019,230
Total Assessed Value	\$182,189,390	Total Assessed Value	\$183,630,960
	\$77.99		\$77.95

#### Note 6 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of taxes, accounts, interest, interfund loans, and intergovernmental grants. 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. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

	Taxes	Intergovernmental
General Fund	\$8,303,650	\$0
Bond Retirement	1,424,536	0
Local Share Construction Fund	0	48,548
Other Governmental Funds	100,175	171,562
Total	\$9,828,361	\$220,110

# Note 7 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,492,451	\$0	\$0	\$1,492,451
Construction in Progress	41,440,177	0	41,440,177	0
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	408,650	906,793	105,757	1,209,686
Buildings and Improvements	4,349,238	49,335,772	2,685,010	51,000,000
Furniture and Equipment	1,608,763	3,607,958	575,808	4,640,913
Totals at Historical Cost	49,299,279	53,850,523	44,806,752	58,343,050
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	141,221	70,930	105,757	106,394
Buildings and Improvements	3,322,510	1,275,000	2,685,010	1,912,500
Equipment	1,407,017	447,423	575,808	1,278,632
Total Accumulated Depreciation	4,870,748	1,793,353	3,366,575	3,297,526
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$44,428,531	\$52,057,170	\$41,440,177	\$55,045,524

Depreciation expense was charged as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$649,046
Support Services:	
School Administration	14,757
Operations and Maintenance	1,003,345
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	93,582
Extracurricular Activities	32,623
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,793,353

# Note 8 – Risk Management

# **Property and Liability**

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual for general liability insurance with an \$8,000,000 aggregate limit covering all employees and volunteers of the District.

Liberty Mutual also provides property and fleet insurance; property holds a \$1,000 deductible.

The Ohio School Plan maintains a \$20,000 performance bond for the Board President and superintendent and a \$50,000 public official bond for the Treasurer. Liberty Mutual also maintains a \$50,000 employee dishonesty blanket bond for all employees.

Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There was no significant decrease in coverage from the prior year.

# Worker's Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### **Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

# Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions between an employer and its employees of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the employer's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 10 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

## **Plan Description**

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, standalone 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 on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

# **Funding Policy**

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the employer is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2020, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$259,244 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$31,497 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

# Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

# **Plan Description**

Licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee 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 Web site 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 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective Aug. 1, 2017 through July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective Aug. 1, 2019–July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit 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 60. Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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. New members must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

# **Funding Policy**

Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The fiscal year 2020 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2020, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,230,000 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$200,968 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

# Net 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, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

_	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,320,537	\$16,578,957	\$19,899,494
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.05549790%	0.07496906%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.05713010%	0.07315464%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00163220%	0.00181442%	
Pension Expense	\$508,585	\$2,590,882	\$3,099,467

At June 30 2020, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$84,202	\$134,980	\$219,182
Changes of assumptions	0	1,947,519	1,947,519
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	19,341	557,541	576,882
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	259,244	1,230,000	1,489,244
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$362,787	\$3,870,040	\$4,232,827
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$71,767	\$71,767
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	42,623	810,290	852,913
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	64,624	200,406	265,030
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$107,247	\$1,082,463	\$1,189,710

\$1,489,244 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2021	\$65,979	\$1,123,126	\$1,189,105
2022	(91,019)	238,964	147,945
2023	(2,836)	28,052	25,216
2024	24,172	167,435	191,607
Total	(\$3,704)	\$1,557,577	\$1,553,873

# **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Inflation 3.00%

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50% - 18.20%

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50%

Investment Rate of Return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled

members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

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

#### **Discount Rate**

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

# Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
_	6.50%	7.50%	8.50%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$4,653,259	\$3,320,537	\$2,202,882

# **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

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

Discount Rate of Return 7.45%
Payroll Increases 3.00%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 0%

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that 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. 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, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

<sup>\*\*10</sup> Year annualized 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.

# Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
_	6.45%	7.45%	8.45%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$24,228,299	\$16,578,957	\$10,103,397

#### **Note 10 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans**

See Note 9 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

# **Health Care Plan Description**

The employer 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 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2020, no allocation 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 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the employer's surcharge obligation was \$28,037.

The surcharge, added to any allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$28,037 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount \$28,037 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

# <u>Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System</u> (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, 2021. 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. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

# Net OPEB Liabilities (Assets), OPEB Expense (Income), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the employer'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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$1,423,819 0	\$0 (1,241,667)	\$1,423,819 (1,241,667)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset: Current Measurement Date Prior Measurement Date	0.05661780% 0.05798790%	0.07496906% 0.07315464%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00137010%	0.00181442%	
OPEB Expense	(\$117)	(\$381,153)	(\$381,270)

At June 30 2020, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$20,900	\$112,567	\$133,467
Changes of assumptions	103,993	26,100	130,093
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,418	0	3,418
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	32,416	69,841	102,257
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	28,037	0	28,037
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$188,764	\$208,508	\$397,272
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$312,802	\$63,172	\$375,974
Changes of assumptions	79,787	1,361,344	1,441,131
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	77,985	77,985
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	34,556	52,183	86,739
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$427,145	\$1,554,684	\$1,981,829

\$28,037 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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	ı SCa		c	aı

Ending June 30:	une 30: SERS STRS		Total
2021	(\$80,530)	(\$297,400)	(\$377,930)
2022	(41,070)	(297,401)	(338,471)
2023	(40,068)	(266,145)	(306,213)
2024	(40,231)	(255,181)	(295,412)
2025	(43,202)	(235,361)	(278,563)
Thereafter	(21,317)	5,312	(16,005)
Total	(\$266,418)	(\$1,346,176)	(\$1,612,594)

# **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

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 3.13%
Prior Measurement Date 3.62%

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Measurement Date 3.22% Prior Measurement Date 3.70%

Medical Trend Assumption:

 Medicare
 5.25% to 4.75%

 Pre-Medicare
 7.00% to 4.75%

Mortality rates among active members were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

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

		Long-Term
	Target	<b>Expected Real</b>
Asset Class	Allocation	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, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019, was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

# Sensitivity of the 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 (2.22%) and higher (4.22%) than the current discount rate (3.22%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(2.22%)	(3.22%)	(4.22%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,728,246	\$1,423,819	\$1,181,763
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.00% decreasing	(7.00% decreasing	(8.00% decreasing
	to 3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,140,767	\$1,423,819	\$1,799,359

# **Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date**

Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.62% Measurement Date 3.13%

(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

# **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

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% Discount Rate of Return 7.45%

Health Care Cost Trends:

Medical

Pre-Medicare 5.87% initial, 4% ultimate Medicare 4.93% initial, 4% ultimate

Prescription Drug

Pre-Medicare 7.73% initial, 4% ultimate Medicare 9.62% initial, 4% ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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*	Rate of Return**
Danie ati a Farrita	20.000/	7.250/
Domestic Equity	28.00%	7.35%
International Equity	23.00%	7.55%
Alternatives	17.00%	7.09%
Fixed Income	21.00%	3.00%
Real Estate	10.00%	6.00%
Liquidity Reserves	1.00%	2.25%
Total	100.00%	

<sup>\*</sup> Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS 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 as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

# Sensitivity of the 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, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) 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.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$1,059,516)	(\$1,241,667)	(\$1,394,814)
	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Trend Rate	Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$1,407,994)	(\$1,241,667)	(\$1,037,958)

## Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare

<sup>\*\*10</sup> Year annualized 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.

frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

There were changes in assumptions, which increased the total OPEB liability by approximately \$0.04 billion. The assumption changes included changes in healthcare costs and trends.

# Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations activity of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due In One Year
Governmental Activities:	24.4.100	7.00.00	20.00.0.0	Datanee	0.10 1.00.
Certificates of Participation	\$1,650,000	\$0	\$95,000	\$1,555,000	\$95,000
General Obligation Bonds:					
Series A Serial	4,845,000	0	305,000	4,540,000	315,000
Series A Term	8,885,000	0	0	8,885,000	0
Series A Premium	967,340	0	31,205	936,135	0
Series B Serial	5,395,000	0	65,000	5,330,000	65,000
Series B Term	3,515,000	0	0	3,515,000	0
Series B Premium	610,255	0	26,533	583,722	0
Subtotal Bonds, Loans, and Note	25,867,595	0	522,738	25,344,857	475,000
Compensated Absences	1,287,175	97,286	81,880	1,302,581	67,855
Subtotal Bonds and Other Amounts	27,154,770	97,286	604,618	26,647,438	542,855
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	16,085,064	493,893	0	16,578,957	0
SERS	3,271,947	48,590	0	3,320,537	0
Total Net Pension Liability	19,357,011	542,483	0	19,899,494	0
Net OPEB Liability					
STRS	0	0	0	0 (a	0
SERS	1,608,741	0	184,922	1,423,819	0
Total OPEB Liability	1,608,741	0	184,922	1,423,819	0
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$48,120,522	\$639,769	\$789,540	\$47,970,751	\$542,855

<sup>(</sup>a) OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of \$1,241,667 as of June 30, 2020.

Certificates of Participation – In fiscal year 2013, the District authorized certificates of participation financing for the acquisition, construction, equipping, improving, installation, and renovation of school facilities, including roof repair and/or replacement. The District is required to make annual payments with interest rates ranging from 2 percent to 4.125 percent. The final payment is due on December 1, 2032. Payments will be made from the District's general fund.

General Obligation Bonds – In fiscal year 2016, the District issued two series of general obligation notes for the purpose of repaying series 2015 and series 2016 bond anticipation notes. The series A bonds, consisting of serial and terms bonds, were issued for \$14,970,000 with a premium of \$1,060,955, interest rates varying from 2 to 4 percent, and a final maturity date of November 1, 2049. The series B bonds, consisting of serial and terms bonds, were issued for \$9,110,000 with a premium of \$689,854, interest rates varying from 1 to 4 percent, and a final maturity date of November 1, 2041.

The series A term bonds due November 1, 2046 and 2049 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on November 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year		
November 1:	2046	2049
2037	\$50,000	\$0
2038	50,000	0
2039	50,000	0
2040	50,000	0
2041	50,000	0
2042	910,000	0
2043	955,000	0
2044	1,005,000	0
2045	1,055,000	0
2046	1,105,000	0
2047	0	1,160,000
2048	0	1,200,000
2049	0	1,245,000
Total	\$5,280,000	\$3,605,000

The series B term bonds due November 1, 2025, 2027, 2037, and 2041 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on November 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year				
November 1:	2025	2027	2037	2049
2023	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	70,000	0	0	0
2025	255,000	0	0	0
2026	0	70,000	0	0
2027	0	530,000	0	0
2034	0	0	60,000	0
2035	0	0	65,000	0
2036	0	0	65,000	0
2037	0	0	710,000	0
2040	0	0	0	800,000
2041	0	0	0	825,000
Total	\$390,000	\$600,000	\$900,000	\$1,625,000

Future principal and interest requirements for the certificates of participation are as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$95,000	\$56,778	\$151,778
2022	100,000	53,653	153,653
2023	105,000	50,168	155,168
2024	105,000	46,598	151,598
2025	110,000	42,887	152,887
2026-2030	610,000	149,900	759,900
2031-2033	430,000	27,223	457,223
Total	\$1,555,000	\$427,207	\$1,982,207

Future principal and interest requirements for the certificates of participation are as follows:

Total
\$376,638
375,338
374,038
372,413
375,388
3,362,838
3,452,838
2,891,892
1,674,125
0
13,255,508

The District's overall legal debt margin was (\$7,298,214) at June 30, 2020.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9 percent of the total assessed valuation of the District. The Code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1 percent 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 percent of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation use in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

The Ohio Revised Code further provides that when a Board of Education declares a resolution that the student population is not adequately served by existing facilities, and that insufficient capacity exists within the 9 percent limit to finance additional facilities, the State Department of Education may declare that district a "special needs" district. This permits the incurrence of additional debt based upon projected 5-year growth of the school district's assessed valuation. The District was determined to be a "special needs" district by the State Superintendent.

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

# Note 12 – Employee Benefits

# **Compensated Absences**

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements, Board resolutions, and State laws. Eligible classified employees and administrators earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who are not on a twelve-month contract do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month for a total of 15 sick days of leave for each year under contract. During regular employment, sick leave may be accumulated, up to a maximum of 300 days for teachers, 300 days for administrators, and 240 days for classified employees. Upon retirement, severance pay is based upon one-fourth of the accrual of sick days up to a maximum of 80 days for teachers, 75 days for administrators, and 60 days for classified employees.

# **Retirement Incentive**

The District has a retirement incentive program. Participation is open to any member of the bargaining unit who retires through STRS during the term of the negotiated agreement contract under the following conditions:

- Retirement eligibility shall occur for one (1) year periods during the term of the negotiated agreement contract beginning September 1 and ending August 31 of each year of the contract.
- The member, in order to be eligible for the increase in severance retirement incentive at the fifty percent (50%) or the sixty percent (60%), must meet the qualifications as listed below:

# 50% of Accumulated Sick Leave

Unreduced Benefit for	
Retirement Between:	Minimum Age and Years of Service:
8/1/15-7/1/17	Any age and 31 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/17-7/1/19	Any age and 32 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/19-7/1/21	Any age and 33 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/21-7/1/23	Any age and 34 years or age 65 and 5 years

#### 60% of Accumulated Sick Leave

Actuarially Reduced Benefit* for Retirement Between:	Minimum Age and Years of Service:
8/1/15-7/1/17	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 26 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/17-7/1/19	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 27 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/19-7/1/21	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 28 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/21-7/1/23	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 29 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/23	Any age and 30 years or age 60 and 5 years

<sup>\*</sup>An actuarially reduced benefit reflects a reduction for each year that a member retires before meeting eligibility for an unreduced benefit.

- The member must retire effective at the completion of the school year in which the employee first obtains eligibility based on the table above. The member must give the Board of Education written notice of his/her intention to retire before April 1 of the year in which the member first becomes eligible for the retirement incentive based on years of service and age as listed above. Failure to exercise this right shall result in that member's forfeiture of his/her right to the retirement incentive.
- Severance shall be at sixty percent (60%) or fifty percent (50%) of a maximum of three hundred (300) sick days paid out at one-third (1/3) of the amount on September 1 of the year of retirement, one-third (1/3) at January 1 of the following year, and one-third (1/3) at January 1 of the next year.
- Said retirement incentive payment shall be paid to the member on the last scheduled pay date in January of the next calendar year following retirement.

# **Insurance Benefits**

The District provides medical, dental, and life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through the Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium. Employees generally must work in excess of 25 hours per week to be eligible for insurance benefits.

## Note 13 – Jointly Governed Organizations

# Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative

The District is a participant in a consortium of school districts that operate the Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative (H/CC). H/CC is a jointly governed organization among a two county consortium of school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports H/CC based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The Governing Board of H/CC consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Complete financial statements for H/CC can be obtained from their administrative offices.

# **Great Oaks Career Campuses**

The Great Oaks Career Campuses, a jointly governed organization, is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board, consisting of one representative from each of the thirty-six participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to The Great Oaks Career Campuses, Mr. Ben Vanhorn, Treasurer, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

# Note 14 – Set-Aside Calculations

The District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years. The following cash basis information describes the change in the year- end set-aside amounts for capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

	Capital
	Acquisition
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$160,781
Current Year Set Aside Requirements	282,877
Qualified Disbursements	(443,658)
Current Year Offsets	0
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2020	\$0
Restricted Cash as of June 30, 2020	\$0

#### Note 15 – Contingencies

# **Grants**

The District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure 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 general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2020.

#### Litigation

The District is currently party to litigation. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of this litigation, management believes that the resolution of these matters will not materially adversely affect the District's financial condition.

#### Note 16 – Claims Servicing Pool

The District participates as a member of the Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium (the Consortium), a shared risk pool, comprised of fourteen Hamilton County school districts and the Hamilton County

Educational Service Center. Decisions concerning the operation of the Consortium are made by a Board of Directors consisting of one (1) representative selected from each participating district and the educational service center. Each member pays an administrative fee to the pool. The Consortium converted from a fully-insured Consortium through an independent third party insurance company to a self-funded insurance Consortium with stop loss coverage effective July 1, 2007. Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield provides claims review and processing.

# Note 17 – Interfund Activity

# **Interfund Transfers**

Transfers made during the year ended June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Transfers		
	In	Out	
General Fund	\$0	\$47,700	
<b>Local Share Construction</b>	0	350,000	
Other Governmental Funds	397,700	0	
Total All Funds	\$397,700	\$397,700	

Transfers are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. \$350,000 was transferred from the Local Share Construction Fund to the Permanent Improvement Fund in accordance with the ORC.

#### Interfund Receivables/Payables

As of June 30, 2020, receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows:

	Interfund		
	Receivable	Payable	
General Fund	\$61,956	\$0	
Other Governmental Funds	0	61,956	
Total All Funds	\$61,956	\$61,956	

The amounts due to the general fund from nonmajor governmental funds are the result of the District moving unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. The general fund will be reimbursed when funds become available in other governmental funds, which is expected to be received within one year.

# Note 18 – Significant Contractual Commitments

At June 30, 2020, the District had the following significant contractual commitments outstanding.

	Contract	Amount	Amount
Contract	Amount	Paid	Remaining
Architect/Engineer-OSFC Project-VSWC Architects, Inc.	\$3,519,343	\$3,392,733	\$126,610
Construction Manager-OSFC Project-Shook Touchstone IV, LLC	45,662,510	43,966,496	1,696,014
Commissioning Agent-OSFC Project-Four Season Environmental	215,353	160,217	55,136

#### **Note 19 – Encumbrance Commitments**

At June 30, 2020, the District had encumbrance commitments in the governmental funds as follows:

Major Funds	
General	\$196,478
Construction	3,074,018
Other Governmental Funds	509,992
Total Encumbrances	\$3,780,488

# Note 20 - Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

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Found Policy and	Comonal	Bond	Local Share	Other Governmental	Takal
Fund Balances  Nonspendable:	General	Retirement	Construction	Funds	Total
Prepaids	\$10,595	\$0	\$0	\$874	\$11,469
Preparus	\$10,595	<u> </u>		<del>3074</del>	\$11,409
Total Nonspendable	10,595	0	0	874	11,469
Restricted for:					
District Managed Activity	0	0	0	115,975	115,975
Auxiliary Services	0	0	0	349,772	349,772
Straight A Grant	0	0	0	50,903	50,903
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	0	458,509	458,509
Local Grants	0	0	0	2,812	2,812
Food Service	0	0	0	724,840	724,840
One Net	0	0	0	14,400	14,400
Student Wellness and Success	0	0	0	62,395	62,395
Miscellaneous State Grants	0	0	0	5,908	5,908
Career Education ICP	0	0	0	9	9
Local Funded Initiative Construction	0	0	0	15,996	15,996
Debt Service	0	1,274,257	0	0	1,274,257
Set-Asides	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Projects	0	0	0	1,445,855	1,445,855
Local Funded Construction	0	0	2,584,483	0	2,584,483
Total Restricted	0	1,274,257	2,584,483	3,247,374	7,106,114
Assigned to:					
Encumbrances	173,507	0	0	0	173,507
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	1,612,956	0	0	0	1,612,956
Student and Staff Support	27,466	0	0	0	27,466
Total Assigned	1,813,929	0	0	0	1,813,929
Unassigned (Deficit)	804,294	0	0	(165,047)	639,247
Total Fund Balance	\$2,628,818	\$1,274,257	2,584,483	\$3,083,201	\$9,570,759

#### Note 21 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2020, the District has postponed implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities and GASB No. 90, Majority Equity Interests – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. The District did not implement these statements due to the GASB postponing the implementation by 12 months because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

# **Note 22 – COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures could impact subsequent periods of the District. The District's investment portfolio could incur a significant decline in fair value. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, the impact of the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the District participates and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total Pension Liability
2020	0.05549790%	\$3,320,537	\$1,861,015	178.43%	70.85%
2019	0.05713010%	3,271,947	1,848,526	177.00%	71.36%
2018	0.05543200%	3,311,940	1,800,000	184.00%	69.50%
2017	0.05635780%	4,124,871	1,580,057	261.06%	62.98%
2016	0.05445050%	3,106,998	1,741,229	178.44%	69.16%
2015	0.05507100%	2,787,112	1,567,958	177.75%	71.70%
2014	0.05507100%	3,275,878	1,539,675	212.76%	65.52%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Contributions for Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$259,244	(\$259,244)	\$0	\$1,851,743	14.00%
2019	251,237	(251,237)	0	1,861,015	13.50%
2018	249,551	(249,551)	0	1,848,526	13.50%
2017	252,000	(252,000)	0	1,800,000	14.00%
2016	221,208	(221,208)	0	1,580,057	14.00%
2015	229,494	(229,494)	0	1,741,229	13.18%
2014	217,319	(217,319)	0	1,567,958	13.86%
2013	213,091	(213,091)	0	1,539,675	13.84%
2012	200,576	(200,576)	0	1,491,271	13.45%
2011	182,474	(182,474)	0	1,451,663	12.57%

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total Pension Liability
2020	0.07496906%	\$16,578,957	\$8,796,479	188.47%	77.40%
2019	0.07315464%	16,085,063	8,316,679	193.41%	77.30%
2018	0.07115479%	16,902,973	8,258,271	204.68%	75.30%
2017	0.07286233%	24,389,218	8,062,129	302.52%	66.80%
2016	0.07184919%	19,857,015	7,496,121	264.90%	72.10%
2015	0.06838902%	16,634,576	7,149,585	232.66%	74.70%
2014	0.06838902%	19,761,635	7,490,754	263.81%	69.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$1,230,000	(\$1,230,000)	\$0	\$8,785,714	14.00%
2019	1,231,507	(1,231,507)	0	8,796,479	14.00%
2018	1,164,335	(1,164,335)	0	8,316,679	14.00%
2017	1,156,158	(1,156,158)	0	8,258,271	14.00%
2016	1,128,698	(1,128,698)	0	8,062,129	14.00%
2015	1,049,457	(1,049,457)	0	7,496,121	14.00%
2014	929,446	(929,446)	0	7,149,585	13.00%
2013	973,798	(973,798)	0	7,490,754	13.00%
2012	959,264	(959,264)	0	7,378,954	13.00%
2011	983,538	(983,538)	0	7,565,677	13.00%

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Four Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total OPEB Liability
2020	0.05661780%	\$1,423,819	\$1,861,015	76.51%	15.57%
2019	0.05798790%	1,608,741	1,848,526	87.03%	13.57%
2018	0.05640040%	1,513,639	1,800,000	84.09%	12.46%
2017	0.05635780%	1,606,406	1,580,057	101.67%	11.49%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Five Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution (2)	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$28,037	(\$28,037)	\$0	\$1,851,743	1.51%
2019	42,660	(42,660)	0	1,861,015	2.29%
2018	9,243	(9,243)	0	1,848,526	0.50%
2017	0	0	0	1,800,000	0.00%
2016	0	0	0	1,580,057	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes surcharge.

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total OPEB (Asset)/Liability
2020	0.07496906%	(\$1,241,667)	\$8,796,479	(14.12%)	174.74%
2019	0.07315464%	(1,175,520)	8,316,679	(14.13%)	176.00%
2018	0.07115479%	2,776,197	8,258,271	33.62%	47.10%
2017	0.07286233%	3,896,696	8,062,129	48.33%	37.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,785,714	0.00%
2019	0	0	0	8,796,479	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	8,316,679	0.00%
2017	0	0	0	8,258,271	0.00%
2016	0	0	0	8,062,129	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

## General Fund

		ruii	u	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues:	Duuget	Duuget	Actual	Tillal Baaget
Taxes	\$7,914,995	\$8,089,507	\$7,597,479	(\$492,028)
Tuition and Fees	2,320,180	2,371,336	2,227,104	(144,232)
Investment Earnings	72,470	74,068	69,563	(4,505)
Intergovernmental	6,664,101	6,811,033	6,396,765	(414,268)
Charges for Services	17,297	17,678	16,603	(1,075)
Other Revenues	71,940	73,526	69,054	(4,472)
Total Revenues	17,060,983	17,437,148	16,376,568	(1,060,580)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,194,019	9,094,916	8,445,865	649,051
Special	2,899,808	2,868,551	2,663,839	204,712
Other	644,220	637,276	591,797	45,479
Support Services:				
Pupil	923,634	913,678	848,474	65,204
Instructional Staff	467,445	462,406	429,407	32,999
General Administration	74,367	73,565	68,315	5,250
School Administration	1,785,111	1,765,869	1,639,849	126,020
Fiscal	558,778	552,755	513,308	39,447
Operations and Maintenance	1,272,269	1,258,555	1,168,739	89,816
Pupil Transportation	171,282	169,436	157,344	12,092
Central	83,984	83,079	77,150	5,929
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	24,099	23,839	22,138	1,701
Extracurricular Activities	477,637	472,489	438,770	33,719
Capital Outlay	42,748	42,287	39,269	3,018
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	103,415	102,301	95,000	7,301
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,910	64,210	59,628	4,582
Issuance Costs	653	656	600	56
Total Expenditures	18,788,379	18,585,868	17,259,492	1,326,376
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,727,396)	(1,148,720)	(882,924)	265,796
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Advances In	205,129	209,652	196,900	(12,752)
Advances (Out)	(67,445)	(66,718)	(61,957)	4,761
Transfers (Out)	(59,872)	(59,227)	(55,000)	4,227
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	77,812	83,707	79,943	(3,764)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,649,584)	(1,065,013)	(802,981)	262,032
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year (includes				
prior year encumbrances appropriated)	4,150,657	4,150,657	4,150,657	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$2,501,073	\$3,085,644	\$3,347,676	\$262,032
			<del></del>	· —

#### Note 1 – Budgetary Process

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the basis of budgeting as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances — budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual for the general fund is presented on the basis of budgeting to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) but have no effect on fund balance for GAAP.
- 4. Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies, rotary, and public school support funds.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

#### Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	
GAAP Basis	(\$3,236,690)	
Revenue Accruals	2,234,490	
Expenditure Accruals	(2,805,964)	
Transfers (Out)	(7,300)	
Advances (In)	196,900	
Advances (Out)	(61,957)	
Encumbrances	(196,478)	
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	3,074,018	
Budget Basis	(\$802,981)	

#### Note 2 - Net Pension Liability

#### School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

#### **Changes in Benefit Terms:**

2020: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

2019: With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

#### Reading Community City School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

#### **Changes in Assumptions:**

2018-2020: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) 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,
- (6) 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,
- (7) 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
- (8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

#### **State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)**

#### **Changes in Benefit Terms:**

2019-2020: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2018: STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

#### **Changes in Assumptions:**

2019-2020: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2018: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
- (2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
- (3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
- (4) 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,
- (5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and

#### For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

#### Note 3 - Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability

#### School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

#### **Changes in Benefit Terms:**

2017-2020: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

#### **Changes in Assumptions:**

2020: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.62% Measurement Date 3.13%

(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

2019: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(4) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

(5) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.56% Measurement Date 3.62%

(6) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

2018: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.56% Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%

(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

#### Reading Community City School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

#### For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) 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,
- (6) 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, and
- (7) 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.

#### **State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)**

#### **Changes in Benefit Terms:**

2020: There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% 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. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive \$29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to \$0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

#### **Changes in Assumptions:**

2020: There were changes in assumptions during the measurement year, which increased the total OPEB liability by approximately \$0.04 billion. The assumption changes included changes in healthcare costs and trends.

## Reading Community City School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

2019: 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.

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

# READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	\$76,201
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	3L70	10.553	59,116
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	3L70	10.553	33,180
Total School Breakfast Program			92,296
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	250,357
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	62,627
Total National School Lunch Program			312,984
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			481,481
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			481,481
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:	<del></del>		
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education-Grants to States	3M20	84.027	485,020
Special Education-Preschool Grants	3C50	84.173	9,190
Total Special Education Cluster			494,210
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	3M00	84.010	441,212
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	3Y60	84.367	49,770
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	3HI0	84.424	34,925
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,020,117
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,501,598

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

# READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Reading Community City School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

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

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### **NOTE 3 – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

#### **NOTE 4 – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM**

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



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Education Reading Community City School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Reading Community City School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 21, 2020.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio

December 21, 2020



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Education Reading Community City School District

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Reading Community City School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the District, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio December 21, 2020



#### READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

• Material weakness(es) identified? No

• Significant Deficiency(s) identified? None reported

Noncompliance material to financial

statements noted?

#### **Federal Awards**

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant Deficiency(s) identified?
 None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for

major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance

with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

Identification of major federal programs:

**Special Education Cluster** 

Dollar threshold used to distinguish

between Type A and Type B Programs \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Section II – Findings Related to the Financial Statements Required to be reported in Accordance with GAGAS None

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

# READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

None



### READING COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### **HAMILTON COUNTY**

#### **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

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



Certified for Release 2/25/2021

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