### STRASBURG-FRANKLIN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO** 

**REGULAR AUDIT** 

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019





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

Board of Education Strasburg-Franklin Local School District 140 N. Bodmer Ave Strasburg, OH 44680

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, Tuscarawas County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 06, 2021



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 13
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to	
Net Position of Governmental Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	
In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23 - 63
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	66 - 67
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	68 - 69
Schedule of District Pension Contributions:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	70 - 71
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	72 - 73
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	74
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	75
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	76 - 77
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	78 - 79
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	80 - 81
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	82 - 92
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	93
Statement of Activities	94

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 - (Continued):

Basic Financial Statements - (Continued):

Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	95
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to	
Net Position of Governmental Activities	96
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	97
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	
In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	98
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	99
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	100
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund	101
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	102 - 141
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	144 - 145
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	146 - 147
Schedule of District Pension Contributions:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	148 - 149
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	150 - 151
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	152
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	153
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions:	
School Employee's Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	154 - 155
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	156 - 157
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	158 - 159
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	160 - 161



333 County Line Road, West Westerville, OH 43082 614-846-1899

jginc.biz

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Strasburg-Franklin Local School District Tuscarawas County 140 North Bodmer Avenue Strasburg, Ohio 44680

To the Board of Education:

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Strasburg-Franklin Local School 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 determining that 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District'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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District'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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the fiscal years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matters**

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District adopted new accounting guidance, GASBS No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As described in Note 16 to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the financial impact of COVD-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Strasburg-Franklin Local School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* and *schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions* listed in the table of contents, 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.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2021, on our consideration of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 the effectiveness of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

January 22, 2021

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The discussion and analysis of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 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 financial statements and the notes to those respective statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- The District's net position increased \$133,633 or 1.54% from the June 30, 2019 restated net position.
- Revenues for governmental activities totaled \$8,104,635 in fiscal year 2020. Of this total, \$6,633,304 or 81.85% consisted of general revenues while program revenues accounted for the balance of \$1,471,331 or 18.15%.

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

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes pertaining to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the District as a financial whole, or complete 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 and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements explain how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant fund with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund is by far is the most significant fund and only fund to be reported as a major fund.

#### Reporting the District as a Whole

### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains all the funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2020?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual 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 that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and willingness of the community to Support the District. On the other hand, financial factors may include the District's financial position, liquidity and solvency, fiscal capacity and risk and exposure.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the District is classified into governmental activities. All of the District's non-fiduciary programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, operation of non-instructional services and extracurricular activities.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

The District's major funds are described on page 11. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-63 of this report.

#### Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 66 through 81 of this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The following table provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019. The net position at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B.

	Net Position		
		Restated	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 9,676,218	\$ 8,912,084	
Net OPEB asset	357,188	345,090	
Capital assets, net	13,226,900	13,712,986	
Total assets	23,260,306	22,970,160	
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	386,556	417,688	
Pensions	1,077,573	1,534,744	
OPEB	95,902	63,311	
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,560,031	2,015,743	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	891,203	890,491	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	360,353	280,602	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	5,772,623	5,671,532	
Net OPEB liability	427,416	464,626	
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,709,891	4,916,853	
Long-term liabilities	11,270,283	11,333,613	
Total liabilities	12,161,486	12,224,104	
Deferred inflows of resources			
Property taxes	2,804,539	2,755,904	
Pensions	435,975	674,347	
OPEB	612,731	659,575	
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,853,245	4,089,826	
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	9,291,536	9,735,915	
Restricted	1,399,823	1,297,773	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,885,753)	(2,361,715)	
Total net position (restated)	\$ 8,805,606	\$ 8,671,973	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. General revenue totaled \$8,104,635 or 81.85% of the total revenue. The most significant portion of the general revenue is local property tax and State support. The remaining amount of revenue received was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$1,471,331 or only 18.45% of total revenue.

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. Due to practicality, 2019 revenues and expenses in the table below have not been adjusted to reflect the implementation of GASB No. 84 (see Note 3). Rather, the cumulative impact of applying GASB No. 84 is reflected in the beginning net position for 2019.

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

	Governmental Activities 2020	Restated Governmental Activities	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 740,811	\$ 548,509	
Operating grants and contributions	730,520	853,230	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	3,396,139	3,238,913	
Grants and entitlements	3,015,663	3,000,279	
Investment earnings	91,496	126,938	
Miscellaneous	130,006	85,193	
Total revenues	8,104,635	7,853,062	
		-Continued	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2020	2019
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	3,983,648	3,446,852
Special	681,804	614,301
Other	19,780	7,491
Support services:		
Pupil	262,851	246,506
Instructional staff	289,812	290,100
Board of education	84,453	24,583
Administration	762,189	601,813
Fiscal	204,373	245,110
Business	112	-
Operations and maintenance	722,768	596,074
Pupil transportation	199,457	210,025
Central	51,105	45,006
Other non-instructional services	91	1,102
Food service operations	253,994	223,288
Extracurricular activities	260,560	245,856
Interest and fiscal charges	194,005	246,524
Total expenses	7,971,002	7,044,631
Change in net position	133,633	808,431
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	8,671,973	7,863,542
Net position at end of year	\$ 8,805,606	\$ 8,671,973

#### **Governmental Activities**

The District carefully plans its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses for the next five years. The District has two limited levies up for renewal in 2020. Although the District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs.

As one can see, approximately 58.78% of the District's total expenses are instructional expenses. Additional support services for pupils, staff and business operations encompass an additional 32.33%. The remaining amount of program expenses, 8.89%, is to facilitate other obligations of the District such as interest and fiscal charges, the food service program and numerous extracurricular activities. Actual expenses were consistent with expectations of the District.

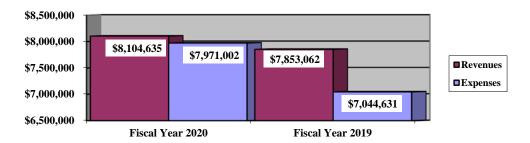
Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$926,371 or 13.15%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension and OPEB expense.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$752,510 and \$413,997 in pension expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$119,260) and (\$749,756) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020 was \$969,009. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

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



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

THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

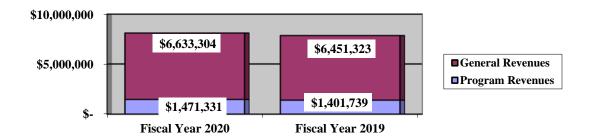
### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	
Program expenses					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 3,983,648	\$ 3,512,573	\$ 3,446,852	\$ 3,107,672	
Special	681,804	169,099	614,301	145,312	
Other	19,780	19,780	7,491	7,491	
Support services:					
Pupil	262,851	149,919	246,506	245,894	
Instructional staff	289,812	283,761	290,100	284,513	
Board of education	84,453	84,453	24,583	24,583	
Administration	762,189	743,508	601,813	601,166	
Fiscal	204,373	204,269	245,110	243,278	
Business	112	112	-	-	
Operations and maintenance	722,768	692,541	596,074	479,691	
Pupil transportation	199,457	199,457	210,025	92,687	
Central	51,105	49,691	45,006	45,006	
Other non-instructional services	91	(1,709)	1,102	(1,868)	
Food service operations	253,994	29,158	223,288	(20,863)	
Extracurricular activities	260,560	169,054	245,856	141,806	
Interest and fiscal charges	194,005	194,005	246,524	246,524	
Total expenses	\$ 7,971,002	\$ 6,499,671	\$ 7,044,631	\$ 5,642,892	

As one can see, the reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. Approximately 42.61% of total costs are directly supported by local property taxes. Grants and entitlements support about 37.83% of the total costs. Programs revenues only account for 18.46% of all governmental expenses.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

### **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,850,236 which is more than last year's fund balance of \$5,224,217. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019. The fund balance at June 30, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B.

		Restated	
	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	Change
General	\$ 4,207,658	\$ 3,524,298	\$ 683,360
Non-major governmental	1,642,578	1,699,919	(57,341)
Total	\$ 5,850,236	\$ 5,224,217	\$ 626,019

Information regarding the District's major funds can be found beginning on page 17. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues and other financing sources totaling \$8,103,081 and expenditures and other financing uses totaling \$7,477,062. The general fund balance increased by \$683,360 as property tax and intergovernmental revenues increased and pupil and instructional support services expenditures decreased.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The District uses a site-based style of budgeting and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control disbursements but provide flexibility for site based decision and management.

For the general fund, the original budget basis estimated revenues (at the time the full year's appropriation was first passed) and the final budget basis revenue estimate were relatively consistent. There was an increase from the original budget basis expenditures to the final budget basis expenditures to realistically estimate the District's expenditures in line with prior year trends and anticipated expenditures for the fiscal year. The original budget basis expenditures are temporarily appropriated in June and subsequently finalized in September of each year with adjustments made at that time.

The District's general fund unencumbered ending cash balance totaled \$3,923,682 which was more than the final budgeted amount of \$593,859 due to conservative budgeting.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the District had \$13,226,900 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation. The following table shows June 30, 2020 balances compared to June 30, 2019:

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

	Governmental Activities			
	2020	2019		
Land	\$ 991,845	\$ 991,845		
Building and improvements	19,158,981	19,158,981		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	512,730	408,467		
Vehicles	488,507	397,753		
Accumlated Depreciation	(7,925,163)	(7,244,060)		
Total	\$ 13,226,900	\$ 13,712,986		

All capital assets are reported at historical cost. For more information on capital assets refer to Note 8 of the basic financial statements.

### Debt

### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Activities 2020	Activities 2019	
General obligation bonds			
Serial and Term Bonds	\$ 3,985,000	\$ 3,985,000	
Capital Appreciation Bonds	36,366	84,999	
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	218,719	376,246	
Total	\$ 4,240,085	\$ 4,446,245	

The District's overall debt margin is \$7,449,219 and the unvoted debt margin is \$122,483. For more information on debt refer to Note 9 of the basic financial statements.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

The District approaches the future with a very conservative approach. The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The economic condition of the State and the Nation are having a negative impact on the financial status of the District.

The financial future of the District is faced with challenges which are both internal and external in nature. The internal challenges will continue to exist as the District must rely heavily on local property taxes to funds its operations. External challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines what to do with the tremendous State revenue shortfalls and determine how to fund schools adequately.

Fluctuations in real and public utility personal property taxes are attributed to changes in market values due to reappraisal and updates. The District receives real and public utility personal property tax revenues from Tuscarawas County.

Although the District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, community support for the schools is quite strong. The District passed a five-year 1.6 mill limited levy in May 2017, which expires in 2021.

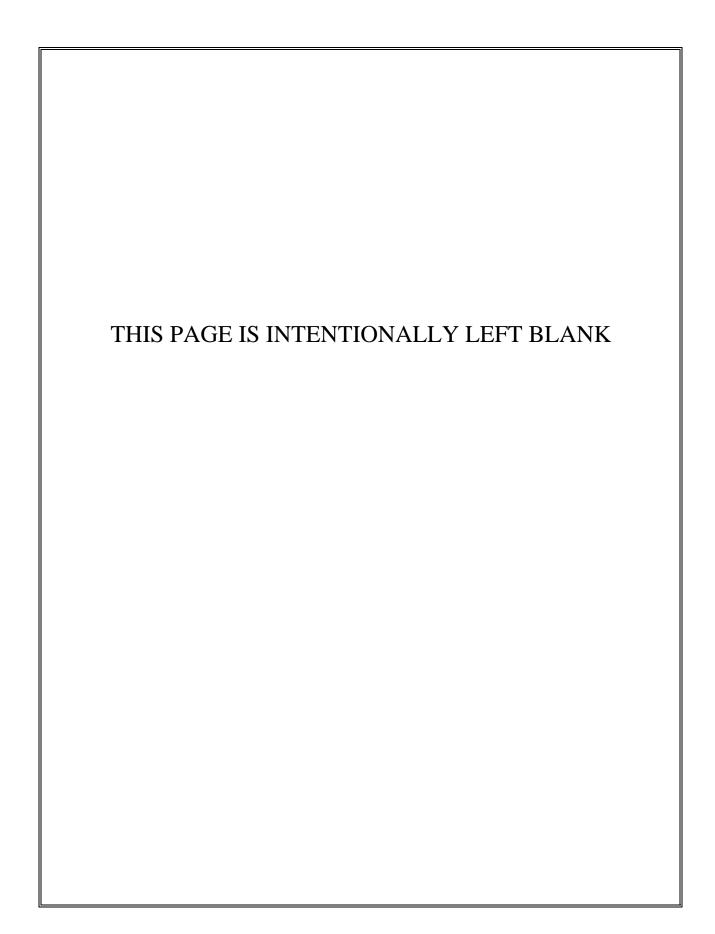
Additional revenue and/or reductions in expenditures will be necessary to avoid negative general fund balances in future years. The District has communicated to the community that it relies upon their support for the major part of its operations, and will work to work diligently to plan expenditures, staying carefully within the District's 5-year plan. State law limits the growth of income generated by local levies rendering revenue relatively constant.

The District does not anticipate any meaningful growth in State revenue due to the economic condition of the State. The State funding for schools is based on several factors all of which are subject to deliberations and approval of the Ohio General Assembly. School funding has now been established as part of the State's biennial budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The District has established its estimates on the Office of Budget and Management district projects for State education funding.

The State of Ohio is currently working on a new funding formula that is ADM-driven. Due to the current economic condition of the State, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years. Since the District's operations are heavily dependent upon State funding, the State's economic situation is of grave concern to the District.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Amber Shaeffer, Treasurer, at Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, 140 North Bodmer Avenue, Strasburg, Ohio 44680, or email at amber.shaeffer@strasburgtigers.org.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,144,184		
Receivables:	2 205 076		
Property taxes.	3,395,076		
Accounts	73,922		
Intergovernmental	6,233		
Prepayments	53,586 696		
Materials and supplies inventory	2,521		
Net OPEB asset	357,188		
Capital assets:	337,100		
Nondepreciable capital assets	991,845		
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,235,055		
Capital assets, net	13,226,900		
Total assets.	23,260,306		
Total assets.	23,200,300		
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding .	386,556		
Pension	1,077,573		
OPEB	95,902		
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,560,031		
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	89,213		
Accrued wages and benefits payable	538,522		
Intergovernmental payable	126,449		
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	88,674		
Accrued interest payable	48,345		
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	360,353		
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	5,772,623		
Net OPEB liability	427,416		
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,709,891		
Total liabilities	12,161,486		
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,804,539		
Pension	435,975		
OPEB	612,731		
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,853,245		
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	9,291,536		
Restricted for:			
Debt service	243,505		
Capital projects	394,884		
Classroom facilities maintenance	471,999		
Locally funded programs	32,893		
State funded programs	98,817		
Federally funded programs	3,555		
Student activities	135,344		
Other purposes	18,826		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,885,753)		
Total net position	\$ 8,805,606		

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Program Revenues			Ne	t (Expenses)			
	Expenses		S	arges for Services nd Sales	G	perating rants and ntributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,983,648	\$	444,073	\$	27,002	\$	(3,512,573)
Special		681,804		77,380		435,325		(169,099)
Other		19,780		-		-		(19,780)
Support services:								
Pupil		262,851		-		112,932		(149,919)
Instructional staff		289,812		126		5,925		(283,761)
Board of education		84,453		-		-		(84,453)
Administration		762,189		16,222		2,459		(743,508)
Fiscal		204,373		-		104		(204,269)
Business		112		-		-		(112)
Operations and maintenance		722,768		4,185		26,042		(692,541)
Pupil transportation		199,457		-		-		(199,457)
Central		51,105		-		1,414		(49,691)
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		91		-		1,800		1,709
Food service operations		253,994		107,519		117,317		(29,158)
Extracurricular activities		260,560		91,306		200		(169,054)
Interest and fiscal charges		194,005				<del>-</del>		(194,005)
Total governmental activities	\$	7,971,002	\$	740,811	\$	730,520		(6,499,671)
			Prope Gen Deb Clas Perr	al revenues: erty taxes levied eral purposes. et service ssroom facilitie manent improve ts and entitleme	s maintenan			2,915,764 355,810 38,805 85,760
				pecific program				3,015,663 91,496
				ellaneous				130,006
			Total g	eneral revenues	s			6,633,304
			Change	e in net position	ι			133,633
			Net po	sition at begin	ning of year	r (restated)		8,671,973
			Net po	sition at end of	f year		\$	8,805,606

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

		General		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$	4,511,798	\$	1,632,386	\$	6,144,184	
Property taxes		2,897,684		497,392		3,395,076	
Accounts		38,932		34,990		73,922	
Interfund loans		11,642		54,770		11,642	
Intergovernmental		862		5,371		6,233	
Prepayments		53,586		3,371		53,586	
Materials and supplies inventory		33,360		696		696	
Inventory held for resale		_		2,521		2,521	
Due from other funds		748		2,321		748	
Total assets	\$	7,515,252	\$	2,173,356	\$	9,688,608	
Total assets	Ψ	7,313,232	Ψ	2,173,330	Ψ	2,000,000	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	21,235	\$	67,978	\$	89,213	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	-	525,577	_	12,945	-	538,522	
Matured compensated absences payable		49,122		,		49,122	
Intergovernmental payable		126,132		317		126,449	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		81,468		7,206		88,674	
Interfund loans payable		-		11,642		11,642	
Due to other funds		_		748		748	
Total liabilities		803,534		100,836		904,370	
						,,	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,391,465		413,074		2,804,539	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		73,306		11,497		84,803	
Intergovernmental revenue not available		862		5,371		6,233	
Miscellaneous revenue not available		38,427		_		38,427	
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,504,060		429,942		2,934,002	
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		_		696		696	
Prepayments		53,586		-		53,586	
Restricted:		23,200				33,300	
Debt service		-		502,045		502,045	
Capital improvements		-		392,830		392,830	
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		471,080		471,080	
Other local grants		-		32,893		32,893	
Scholarships		-		18,826		18,826	
Special education		-		3		3	
Targeted academic assistance		-		2,108		2,108	
Other purposes		-		5,377		5,377	
Student activities		-		135,344		135,344	
Student wellness		-		93,440		93,440	
Assigned:							
Student instruction		106,706		-		106,706	
Student and staff support		399,109		-		399,109	
Subsequent year's appropriations		72,349		-		72,349	
Non-instructional		4,908		-		4,908	
Unassigned (deficit)		3,571,000		(12,064)	_	3,558,936	
Total fund balances		4,207,658		1,642,578		5,850,236	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and							
fund balances	\$	7,515,252	\$	2,173,356	\$	9,688,608	

## RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,~2020}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 5,850,236
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		13,226,900
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Accounts receivable Total	\$ 84,803 6,233 38,427	129,463
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(300,554)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		386,556
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(48,345)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	 1,077,573 (435,975) (5,772,623)	(5,131,025)
The OPEB pension asset/liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB  Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB  Net OPEB asset  Net OPEB liability  Total	 95,902 (612,731) 357,188 (427,416)	(587,057)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  Compensated absences	(4,240,085) (480,483)	
Total		 (4,720,568)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 8,805,606

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Revenues:	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,907,225	\$ 478,064	\$ 3,385,289	
Tuition	493,961	Ψ +70,00+	493,961	
Earnings on investments	91,496	414	91,910	
Charges for services	71,470	107,645	107,645	
Extracurricular	25,473		116,779	
Classroom materials and fees	18,241	71,300	18,241	
Rental income	4,185	_	4,185	
Contributions and donations	105,600	15,493	121,093	
Other local revenues	24,406		30,768	
Intergovernmental - state	3,153,124	179,022	3,332,146	
Intergovernmental - federal	5,155,121	401,033	401,033	
Total revenues	6,823,711	1,279,339	8,103,050	
Total Tovellues	0,023,711	1,277,337	0,103,030	
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,331,126		3,382,601	
Special	434,897	233,372	668,269	
Other	19,780	-	19,780	
Support services:				
Pupil	256,869	1,029	257,898	
Instructional staff	262,888	23,498	286,386	
Board of education	84,182		84,182	
Administration	646,594	2,000	648,594	
Fiscal	188,756	3,797	192,553	
Business	112		112	
Operations and maintenance	496,176	309,938	806,114	
Pupil transportation	189,239	-	189,239	
Central	51,105	-	51,105	
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other operation of non-instructional	91	-	91	
Food service operations	-	243,174	243,174	
Extracurricular activities	178,505	75,555	254,060	
Debt service:		40.400	10.400	
Principal retirement.	-	48,633	48,633	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	92,873	92,873	
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		251,367	251,367	
Total expenditures	6,140,320	1,336,711	7,477,031	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures	683,391	(57,372)	626,019	
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in		31	31	
Transfers (out)	(31)		(31)	
			(31)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(31)		<del>_</del>	
Net change in fund balances	683,360	(57,341)	626,019	
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated)	3,524,298	1,699,919	5,224,217	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 4,207,658	\$ 1,642,578	\$ 5,850,236	

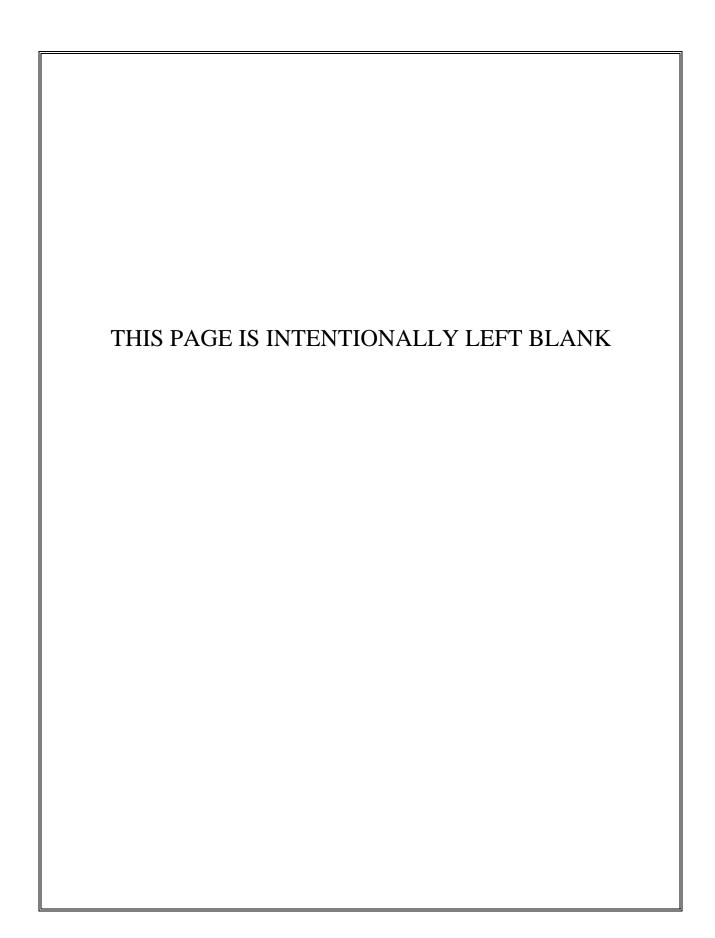
# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 626,019
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation  \$ 195,017  (681,103)	
Total	(486,086)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.  Property taxes 26,151 Intergovernmental (24,566) Accounts 38,427 Total	40,012
	- /-
Repayment of bond principal and accreted interest is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.	300,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:  Change in accrued interest payable  Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds  (93,840)	
Amortization of bond premiums 24,206 Amortization of deferred charges (31,132) Total	(101,132)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in	
governmental funds.	(54,033)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	432,620
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	(752,510)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	9,483
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset/liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.	 119,260
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 133,633

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Actual	(	(Negative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	2,631,560	\$	2,520,798	\$	2,779,607	\$	258,809
Tuition		285,334		273,324		493,961		220,637
Earnings on investments		126,096		120,789		91,496		(29,293)
Classroom materials and fees		18,447		17,671		18,241		570
Rental income		5,917		5,668		4,185		(1,483)
Contributions and donations		7,439		7,126		100,000		92,874
Other local revenues		17,691		16,946		10,706		(6,240)
Intergovernmental - state		3,235,655		3,099,466		3,157,268		57,802
Total revenues		6,328,139		6,061,788		6,655,464		593,676
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		1,058,659		5,492,377		3,466,557		2,025,820
Special		193,352		213,240		420,619		(207,379)
Vocational		-		-		(923)		923
Other		210,384		10,432		27,133		(16,701)
Support services:								
Pupil		1,304,142		222,496		355,282		(132,786)
Instructional staff		1,953,381		169,698		344,382		(174,684)
Board of education		283,498		23,191		101,353		(78,162)
Administration		149,145		214,427		646,608		(432,181)
Fiscal		193,140		96,056		210,031		(113,975)
Business		-		-		112		(112)
Operations and maintenance		997,801		247,057		656,269		(409,212)
Pupil transportation		459,332		95,896		244,715		(148,819)
Central		94,119		18,441		69,195		(50,754)
Other operation of non-instructional services.		52,828		2,500		5,000		(2,500)
Extracurricular activities				61,069		176,025		(114,956)
Total expenditures	-	6,949,781		6,866,880		6,722,358		144,522
Excess of expenditures over								
revenues		(621,642)		(805,092)		(66,894)		738,198
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-		1,010		16,661		15,651
Transfers in		-		171,430		-		(171,430)
Transfers (out)		-		(63,377)		(1,560)		61,817
Advances in		-		93,911		-		(93,911)
Advances (out)		-		(19,524)		-		19,524
Sale of capital assets		-		-		24,010		24,010
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		183,450		39,111		(144,339)
Net change in fund balance		(621,642)		(621,642)		(27,783)		593,859
Fund balance at beginning of year		3,622,581		3,622,581		3,622,581		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		328,884		328,884		328,884		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,329,823	\$	3,329,823	\$	3,923,682	\$	593,859
<b>,</b>	<u> </u>	, -,	_	, , , , , , ,	_	, -,		- ,



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

Strasburg-Franklin Local District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms and provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or Federal guidelines. The Board controls the District's one facility, staffed by 15 classified personnel, 40 certificated teaching personnel and 5 administrators who provide service to 531 students and other community members.

There have been schools in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, dating back to 1816. However, the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District (the "District") was officially formed in 1946, with the closing of the last of six township schools, and the transfer of those students to the school buildings in town for their education.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### **Buckeye Joint Vocational District**

The Joint Vocational District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students. The Joint Vocational District's Board of Education is comprised of representatives from the Board of Education of each participating district. The Joint Vocational District's Board of Education is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. The District's students may attend the Joint Vocational District. Each participating District's control is limited to its representation on the Joint Vocational District's Board of Education.

### Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC)

The District is a member of SPARCC, a jointly governed organization which provides computer services to the districts within the boundaries of Stark and Portage Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board, which consists of 30 member districts; however, SPARCC is primarily governed by a five-member executive board, which is made up of two representatives from Stark County, two from Portage County, and a Treasurer. The Board meets monthly to address any current issues.

### Strasburg Enterprise Zone Committee

The Strasburg Enterprise Zone Committee (Enterprise Zone) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. The Enterprise Zone Committee has seven members, consisting of three members appointed by Strasburg Village Council, the Mayor of the Village, two business people, and one member appointed by the Strasburg-Franklin Local Board of Education. The committee has the authority to negotiate tax abatement agreements with current and prospective businesses located in the Enterprise Zone. There is no cost associated with being a member of this committee. The continued existence of this committee is not dependent upon the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

The District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility with any of these organizations.

#### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

### Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by CompManagement, Inc. 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 District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

#### Stark County Schools Council of Governments

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (the "Council") is a shared risk pool, with participants from Stark, Summit and Portage Counties. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for two-year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council receipts are generated from charges for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing to Stark County Educational Service Center, 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

#### **B.** Fund Accounting

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

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

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

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District has no fiduciary funds.

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

#### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements.

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

### E. Budgets

All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the 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. Budgetary modifications at this level require a resolution of the Board of Education. Although the legal level of control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels 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 District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflects the amounts in the certificate when the original and 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.

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

During fiscal year 2020, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 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 \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Investment earnings are credited to funds based on Board Policy and State statute. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$91,496, which includes \$20,872 assigned from other District funds.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

### G. Inventory

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

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

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

### H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of capital assets by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the assets to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

### I. Interfund Balances

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

#### J. 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 sick leave and vacation leave benefits when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

#### L. Fund Balance

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### M. Net Position

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

### N. Prepayments

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

### O. Estimates

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

### P. Interfund Activity

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

### Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2020.

### S. Issuance Costs, Bond Premium and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.A.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

#### T. Fair Value

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

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2020, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 84, "*Fiduciary Activities*" and GASB Statement No. 90, "*Majority Equity Interests - an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*".

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The District reviewed its private purpose trust and agency funds and the funds have been reclassified as governmental funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the District's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

### **B.** Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fund balance as reported at June 30, 2019:

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 3,524,298	\$ 1,643,971	\$ 5,168,269
GASB Statement No. 84		55,948	55,948
Restated Fund Balance, at June 30, 2019	\$ 3,524,298	\$ 1,699,919	\$ 5,224,217

The implementation of the GASB 84 pronouncement had the following effect on the net position as reported at June 30, 2019:

	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 8,616,025
GASB Statement No. 84	 55,948
Restated net position at June 30, 2019	\$ 8,671,973

Related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will no longer be reporting agency funds. At June 30, 2019, agency funds reported assets of \$38,536. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the District will not currently be reporting private purpose trust funds. At June 30, 2019, private purpose trust funds reported a net position of \$17,412.

#### C. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2020 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	<u></u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Food service	\$	6,177
Title I		4,443
IDEA preschool		748

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, 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;
- 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 items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 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.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Protection of the deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$8,800 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

#### **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$490,450. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2020, \$217,575 of the District's bank balance of \$694,070 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$476,495 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2020, certain District financial institutions did not participate in the OPCS while certain other financial institutions did participate in the OPCS. Those financial institutions that did participate were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

#### C. Investments

As of June 30, 2020, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Value	6 months or less
Amortized Cost: STAR Ohio	<u>\$ 5,644,934</u>	\$ 5,644,934

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

*Credit Risk:* The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2020:

Measurement/	Measurement			
Investment type	Amount	% of Total		
STAR Ohio	\$ 5,644,934	100.00		

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2020:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	490,450
Investments		5,644,934
Cash on hand		8,800
Total	<u>\$</u>	6,144,184
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of Governmental activities	f net position	<u>1</u> 6,144,184
Total	<u>φ</u> \$	6.144.184
10111	Ψ	0,117,107

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

**A.** Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund statements consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fund	Payable funds	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds	\$ 11,642

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

**B.** Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	_ <u>Am</u>	ount
<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>		
Nonmajor governmental fund	<u>\$</u>	31

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

All transfers made during the fiscal year 2020 were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)**

C. Due to/from other funds consisted of the following at June 30, 2020, as reported on the fund statement:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amo	<u>ount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$	748

The primary purpose of the amount due to the general fund from the nonmajor governmental fund was to eliminate negative cash balances. The amount will be repaid once cash is received.

Amounts due to/from between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

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

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2020 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2020 represent the collection of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien on December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Tuscarawas County. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2020 was \$432,913 in the general fund, \$54,910 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$5,778 in the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$12,133 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2019 was \$305,295 in the general fund, \$42,385 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$4,506 in the classroom facility fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$9,457 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 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.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

	2019 Second Half Collections			2020 First Half Collections	
	 Amount	<u>Percent</u>	_	Amount	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 102,615,080 5,516,570	94.90 5.10	\$	116,494,130 5,988,650	95.11 4.89
Total	\$ 108,131,650	100.00	\$	122,482,780	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$60.50			\$59.50	

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of taxes, accounts and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

### **Governmental activities:**

Taxes	\$ 3,395,076
Accounts	73,922
Intergovernmental	6,233
Total	\$ 3,475,231

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 06/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/20
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 991,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 991,845
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	991,845			991,845
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	19,158,981	-	-	19,158,981
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	408,467	104,263	-	512,730
Vehicles	397,753	90,754		488,507
Total capital assets, being depreciated	19,965,201	195,017		20,160,218
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(6,602,422)	(634,249)	-	(7,236,671)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(274,525)	(30,875)	-	(305,400)
Vehicles	(367,113)	(15,979)		(383,092)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,244,060)	(681,103)		(7,925,163)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,712,986	\$ (486,086)	\$ -	\$ 13,226,900

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 553,183
Special	374
Support services:	
Instructional staff	1,300
Administration	83,465
Operations and maintenance	9,371
Pupil transportation	7,471
Extracurricular activities	9,153
Food service operations	7,397
Facilities acquisition and construction	9,389
Total depreciation expense	\$ 681,103

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

**A.** During the fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities: General obligation bonds	Balance 06/30/19	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/20	Amounts Due in One Year
(refunding), series 2012: Current interest serial bonds	\$ 3.985.000	¢	\$ -	2.095.000	\$ -
	+ -,,	\$ -	•	3,985,000	-
Capital appreciation bonds Accreted interest	84,999 376,246	93,840	(48,633) (251,367)	36,366 218,719	36,366 253,634
Total refunding bonds	4,446,245	93,840	(300,000)	4,240,085	290,000
Compensated absences	426,450	119,872	(16,717)	529,605	70,353
Net pension liability:					
STRS	4,721,993	47,240	-	4,769,233	-
SERS	949,539	53,851	-	1,003,390	-
Total net pension liability	5,671,532	101,091		5,772,623	
Net OPEB liability:					
SERS	464,626	-	(37,210)	427,416	-
Total net OPEB liability	464,626		(37,210)	427,416	
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$ 11,008,853	\$ 314,803	\$ (353,927)	10,969,729	\$ 360,353
Add: Unamortized premium on r	efunding			300,554	
Total on the statement of net posi	tion			\$ 11,270,283	

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

Net pension liability - see Note 12 for detail. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their service.

Net OPEB liability/asset - see Note 13 for detail. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their service.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

**B.** Refunding Bonds - Series 2012: On October 30, 2012, the District issued \$5,329,999 in general obligation bonds to refund a portion of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) general obligation bonds in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds included serial and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$5,245,000 and \$84,999, respectively. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.50% to 3.00%. The remaining capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2020 (effective interest 27.40%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2032. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at December 1, 2020 is \$290,000. The accretion recorded for 2020 was \$93,840 for a total outstanding capital appreciation bond liability of \$255,085. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond issue are recorded as a disbursement in the debt service fund.

The bonds were sold at a premium of \$484,116. Net proceeds of \$5,922,640 were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. On June 30, 2020, \$4,230,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

The District's overall debt margin is \$7,449,219 (including available funds of \$447,135) and the unvoted debt margin is \$122,483.

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

	Sei	ries	2012 Refur	ndin	g		Serie	es 2	012 Refun	din	g
Fiscal	C	urre	nt Interest	Bon	ds	_	Capita	al A	ppreciation	n B	onds
Year Ended	<u>Principal</u>	_	Interest	_	Total	<u>P</u>	rincipal		Interest		Total
2021	\$ -	\$	92,872	\$	92,872	\$	36,366	\$	253,634	\$	290,000
2022	295,000		89,902		384,902		-		-		-
2023	300,000		83,932		383,932		-		-		-
2024	305,000		77,902		382,902		-		-		-
2025	315,000		71,722		386,722		-		-		-
2026 - 2030	1,670,000		254,109		1,924,109		-		-		-
2031 - 2033	1,100,000	_	47,907	_	1,147,907			_		_	
Total	\$ 3,985,000	\$	718,346	\$	4,703,346	\$	36,366	\$	253,634	\$	290,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or 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 property insurance. Liberty Mutual also covers boiler and machinery with a \$1,000 deductible and inland marine coverage with a \$250 deductible.

Professional and general liability is protected by Liberty Mutual with a \$3,000,000 aggregate/\$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$2,500 deductible. Vehicles are covered by Liberty Mutual and hold a \$100 deductible for comprehensive and \$500 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$2,000,000 combined single limit of liability. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

### **B.** Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). 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 insures 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.

### C. Health Insurance

The District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (the "Council"), a risk sharing pool to provide medical/surgical benefits for employees (Note 2.A.). The District's insurance program for health care, through the Council, is administered by Mutual Health Services Company and Aultcare Corporation. Payments are made to the Council for monthly premiums, monthly stop-loss premiums and administrative charges. The District submits monthly payments for family plans and individual coverage to the Stark County Educational Service Center who serves as the fiscal agent for the Council. The premium is paid by the fund that pays the salary for the employee and is based on a rate determined by an actuary for the Council.

### **NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation each year, depending upon length of service and hours worked Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and principals do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave that may be accumulated for certified employees and classified employees. Upon retirement, employees receive payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 60 days.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)**

#### B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through the Stark County Schools Council of Government's Health Benefits Program.

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0%.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$79,175 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$10,695 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$353,445 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$61,756 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.01657950%	0.02147556%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	<u>0.01677020</u> %	<u>0.02156619</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	0.00019070%	0.00009063%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 1,003,390	\$ 4,769,233	\$ 5,772,623
Pension expense	\$ 93,929	\$ 658,581	\$ 752,510

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 25,444	\$ 38,831	\$ 64,275
Changes of assumptions	-	560,239	560,239
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	4,255	16,184	20,439
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	79,175	353,445	432,620
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 108,874	\$ 968,699	\$1,077,573
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 20,644	\$ 20,644
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	12,882	233,094	245,976
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	35,337	134,018	169,355
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 48,219	\$ 387,756	\$ 435,975

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$432,620 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 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:

	 SERS STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ (4,143)	\$	202,500	\$	198,357
2022	(20,823)		23,730		2,907
2023	(858)		(28,282)		(29,140)
2024	7,304		29,550		36,854
Total	\$ (18,520)	\$	227,498	\$	208,978

### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GAS-482B 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:

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

For 2019, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 1,406,109	\$ 1,003,390	\$ 665,661	

#### 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:

	July 1, 2019			
Inflation	2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment			
	expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%			
(COLA)				

For the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 6,969,703	\$ 4,769,233	\$ 2,906,423	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated 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% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the District's surcharge obligation was \$9,483.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$9,483 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$9,483 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 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. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	1674770%	0.0	02147556%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	1699610%	0.0	) <u>2156619</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	0.0	0024840%	0.0	00009063 <sub>%</sub>	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	427,416	\$	-	\$ 427,416
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(357,188)	\$ (357,188)
OPEB expense	\$	(5,476)	\$	(113,784)	\$ (119,260)

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

tome to of 22 from the rone wang sources.	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources		_	
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 6,274	\$ 32,383	\$ 38,657
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,026	=	1,026
Changes of assumptions	31,218	7,508	38,726
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/	1 916	2 164	9.010
change in proportionate share	4,846	3,164	8,010
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	0.492		0.492
	9,483		9,483
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 52,847	\$ 43,055	\$ 95,902
	GEDG	CTD C	T 1
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and	Ф 02.001	Φ 10.172	Ф. 112.074
actual experience	\$ 93,901	\$ 18,173	\$ 112,074
Net difference between projected and		22.424	22.424
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	22,434	22,434
Changes of assumptions	23,951	391,613	415,564
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/		10.010	
change in proportionate share	44,317	18,342	62,659
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 162,169</u>	\$ 450,562	\$ 612,731

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

\$9,483 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 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:

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ (40,876)	\$	(89,688)	\$	(130,564)
2022	(19,688)		(89,688)		(109,376)
2023	(19,388)		(80,698)		(100,086)
2024	(19,436)		(77,542)		(96,978)
2025	(14,351)		(71,004)		(85,355)
Thereafter	 (5,066)		1,113		(3,953)
Total	\$ (118,805)	\$	(407,507)	\$	(526,312)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.13%
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:	
Measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13%, 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. A municipal bond rate of 3.62% was used as of June 30, 2018. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.22%) 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.

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	518,802	\$	427,416	\$	354,754
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	342,447	\$	427,416	\$	540,150

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2018, are presented below:

	July 1, 2019		July 1, 2018		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 2	20 to	12.50% at age 20 to		
	2.50% at age 6:	5	2.50% at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of in	nvestment	7.45%, net of investment		
	expenses, inclu	ding inflation	expenses, inclu	ding inflation	
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%		
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%		
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	5.87%	4.00%	6.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	4.93%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	7.73%	4.00%	8.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	9.62%	4.00%	-5.23%	4.00%	

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

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

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

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2018.

**Benefit Term 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% 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

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

<sup>\*</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 asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	304,789	\$	357,188	\$	401,243
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	405,035	\$	357,188	\$	298,587

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Gei	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	(27,783)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		123,474
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		50,564
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(39,142)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		16,712
Adjustment for encumbrances		559,535
GAAP basis	\$	683,360

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

#### B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

#### **NOTE 16 - 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 continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans are subject to increased market volatility, which could result in a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that may be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

#### **NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES**

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

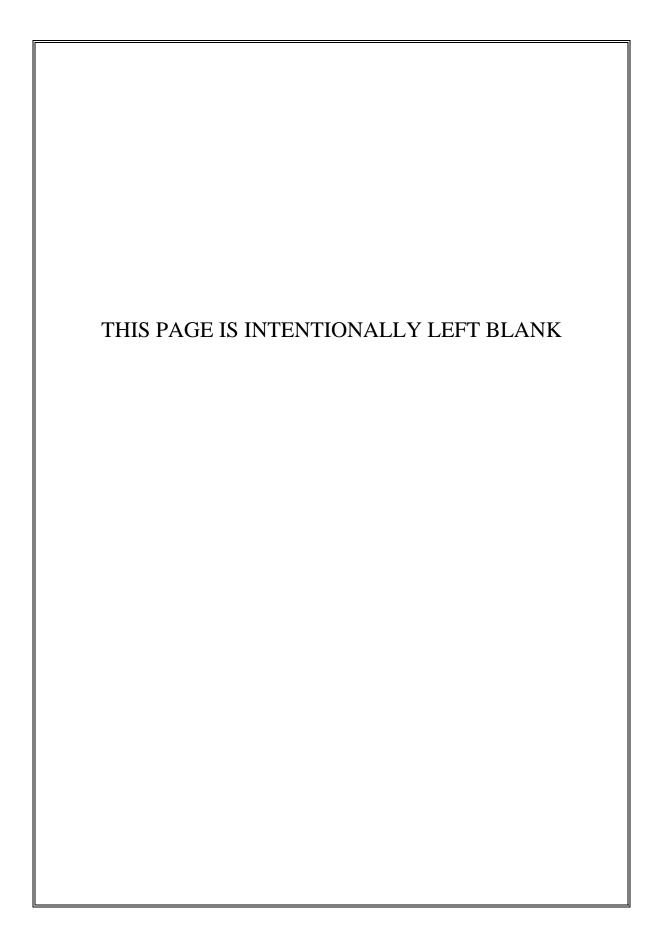
The following cash-basis information describes the change in the fiscal year-end set-aside amount for capital improvements. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

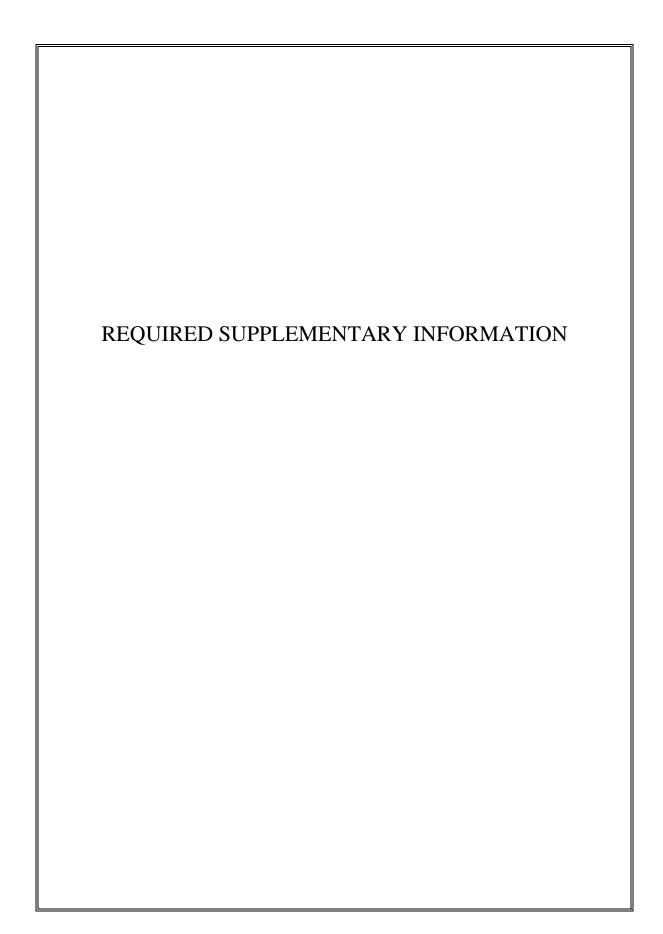
	C	Capital
	<u>Impr</u>	ovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		102,039
Current year qualifying expenditures		(16,644)
Current year offsets	(	(142,069)
Total	\$	(56,674)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2021	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2020	\$	

### **NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Y	ear-End
Fund Type	Enc	umbrances
General	\$	501,471
Other governmental		69,129
Total	\$	570,600





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01677020%		0.01657950%		0.01816430%		0.01958290%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,003,390	\$	949,539	\$	1,085,277	\$	1,433,288
District's covered payroll	\$	553,044	\$	494,926	\$	656,436	\$	492,936
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		181.43%		191.85%		165.33%		290.77%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2016		2015	2014					
C	0.01977800%	(	0.02117600%	0.02117600%					
\$	1,128,552	\$	1,071,705	\$	1,259,269				
\$	595,425	\$	615,346	\$	581,199				
	189.54%		174.16%		216.67%				
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%				

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2020		2019		2018	-	2017
District's proportion of the net pension liability	C	0.02156619%	(	0.02147556%	0.02138658%		(	0.02198678%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,769,233	\$	4,721,993	\$	5,080,428	\$	7,359,638
District's covered payroll	\$	2,544,379	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		187.44%		187.38%		221.98%		313.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%

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

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

_		2016		2015	2014					
	0.02304450%		(	0.02179425%	0.02179425%					
	\$	6,368,826	\$	5,300,688	\$	6,314,145				
	\$	2,339,350	\$	2,226,592	\$	2,311,838				
		272.25%		238.06%		273.12%				
		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%				

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	79,175	\$ 74,661	\$ 66,815	\$	91,901
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(79,175)	 (74,661)	 (66,815)		(91,901)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$	565,536	\$ 553,044	\$ 494,926	\$	656,436
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	13.50%	13.50%		14.00%

2016		2015		2014		 2013	 2012	2011		
\$	69,011	\$	78,477	\$	85,287	\$ 80,438	\$ 83,988	\$	46,907	
	(69,011)		(78,477)		(85,287)	 (80,438)	 (83,988)		(46,907)	
\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$	492,936	\$	595,425	\$	615,346	\$ 581,199	\$ 624,446	\$	373,166	
	14.00%		13.18%		13.86%	13.84%	13.45%		12.57%	

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	353,445	\$ 356,213	\$ 352,793	\$	320,419
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(353,445)	 (356,213)	 (352,793)		(320,419)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,524,607	\$ 2,544,379	\$ 2,519,950	\$	2,288,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 328,708	\$ 327,509	\$ 289,457	\$ 300,539	\$ 307,550	\$ 303,211
 (328,708)	 (327,509)	 (289,457)	 (300,539)	(307,550)	 (303,211)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 2,347,914	\$ 2,339,350	\$ 2,226,592	\$ 2,311,838	\$ 2,365,769	\$ 2,332,392
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	0.01699610%		.01674770%	0.01828860%		0.01980680%		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	427,416	\$	464,626	\$	490,818	\$	564,567	
District's covered payroll	\$	553,044	\$	494,926	\$	656,436	\$	492,936	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		77.28%		93.88%		74.77%		114.53%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	

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

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

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(	0.02156619%		0.02147556%		0.02138658%		0.02198678%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(357,188)	\$	(345,090)	\$	834,425	\$	1,175,859	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,544,379	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.04%		13.69%		36.46%		50.08%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%	

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

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

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	9,483	\$ 12,248	\$ 11,202	\$	9,302
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(9,483)	 (12,248)	 (11,202)		(9,302)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	565,536	\$ 553,044	\$ 494,926	\$	656,436
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.67%	2.22%	2.26%		1.42%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012		2011
\$ 9,858	\$ 4,629	\$ 4,629	\$ 4,301	\$ \$ 4,683		88,181
 (9,858)	 (4,629)	 (4,629)	 (4,301)	 (4,683)		(88,181)
\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>
\$ 492,936	\$ 595,425	\$ 615,346	\$ 581,199	\$ 624,446	\$	373,166
2.00%	0.78%	0.75%	0.74%	0.75%		23.63%

#### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019	2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution						-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ -	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,524,607	\$ 2,544,379	\$ 2,519,950	\$	2,288,707
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%

2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	22,266	\$	23,118	\$	23,658	\$	23,324
	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _		(22,266)		(23,118)		(23,658)		(23,324)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$	2,347,914	\$	2,339,350	\$	2,226,592	\$	2,311,838	\$	2,365,769	\$	2,332,392
	0.00%		0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

#### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### PENSION

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2020.

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2019-2020.

(Continued)

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%. For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. For fiscal year 2020, STRS increase the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% 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.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate. For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-medicare from 6.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial -4.00% ultimate; medical medicare from 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug premedicare from 8.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial - 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate.

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

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- The District's net position increased \$808,431 or 10.35% from the 2018 net position.
- Revenues for governmental activities totaled \$7,853,062 in fiscal year 2019. Of this total, \$6,451,323 or 82.15% consisted of general revenues while program revenues accounted for the balance of \$1,401,739 or 17.85%.

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

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes pertaining to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the District as a financial whole, or complete 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 and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements explain how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant fund with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund is by far is the most significant fund and only fund to be reported as a major fund.

#### Reporting the District as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains all the funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual 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 that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and willingness of the community to Support the District. On the other hand, financial factors may include the District's financial position, liquidity and solvency, fiscal capacity and risk and exposure.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the District is classified into governmental activities. All of the District's non-fiduciary programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, operation of non-instructional services and extracurricular activities.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 93-94 of this report.

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The District's major funds are described on page 90. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 95-99 of this report.

#### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 100 and 101. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 102-140 of this report.

#### Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 144 through 159 of this report.

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

#### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The following table provides a summary of the District's net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

#### **Net Position**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
<u>Assets</u>				
Current and other assets	\$ 9,201,226	\$ 8,486,421		
Capital assets, net	13,712,986	14,187,550		
Total assets	22,914,212	22,673,971		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred Charge on Refunding	417,688	448,820		
Pensions	1,534,744	1,969,304		
OPEB	63,311	59,370		
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,015,743	2,477,494		
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	890,491	772,662		
Long-term liabilities:	,	,		
Due within one year	280,602	310,226		
Due in more than one year:				
Net pension liability	5,671,532	6,165,705		
Net OPEB liability	464,626	1,325,243		
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,916,853	5,082,768		
Long-term liabilities	11,333,613	12,883,942		
Total liabilities	12,224,104	13,656,604		
Deferred inflows of resources				
Property taxes	2,755,904	2,843,725		
Pensions	674,347	631,611		
OPEB	659,575	211,931		
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,089,826	3,687,267		
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	9,735,915	9,885,163		
Restricted	1,241,825	1,411,435		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,361,715)	(3,489,004)		
Total net position	\$ 8,616,025	\$ 7,807,594		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. General revenue totaled \$6,451,323 or 82.15% of the total revenue. The most significant portion of the general revenue is local property tax and State support. The remaining amount of revenue received was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$1,401,739 or only 17.85% of total revenue.

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

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

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Revenues	<del></del>			
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 548,509	\$ 610,417		
Operating grants and contributions	853,230	636,379		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	3,238,913	2,944,529		
Grants and entitlements	3,000,279	3,065,266		
Investment earnings	126,938	62,359		
Miscellaneous	85,193	44,003		
Total revenues	7,853,062	7,362,953		
		-Continued		

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

	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
<u>Expenses</u>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	3,446,852	2,269,881
Special	614,301	395,538
Other	7,491	3,329
Support services:		
Pupil	246,506	158,130
Instructional staff	290,100	214,626
Board of education	24,583	19,381
Administration	601,813	341,543
Fiscal	245,110	127,616
Operations and maintenance	596,074	436,662
Pupil transportation	210,025	145,345
Central	45,006	50,899
Other non-instructional services	1,102	13,431
Food service operations	223,288	161,424
Extracurricular activities	245,856	103,978
Interest and fiscal charges	246,524	117,370
Total expenses	7,044,631	4,559,153
Change in net position	808,431	2,803,800
Net position at beginning of year	7,807,594	5,003,794
Net position at end of year	\$ 8,616,025	\$ 7,807,594

#### **Governmental Activities**

The District carefully plans its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses for the next five years. The District has two limited levies up for renewal in 2019. Although the District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs.

As one can see, approximately 57.76% of the District's total expenses are instructional expenses. Additional support services for pupils, staff and business operations encompass an additional 32.07%. The remaining amount of program expenses, 10.17%, is to facilitate other obligations of the District such as interest and fiscal charges, the food service program and numerous extracurricular activities. Actual expenses were consistent with expectations of the District.

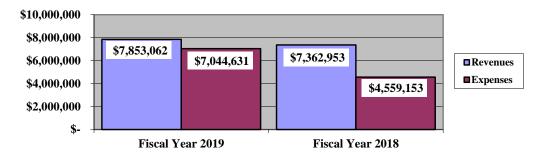
Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$2,485,478 or 54.52%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

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

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$413,997 and (\$2,074,741) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$749,756) and (\$242,118) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$1,981,100. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses

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

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



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

THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

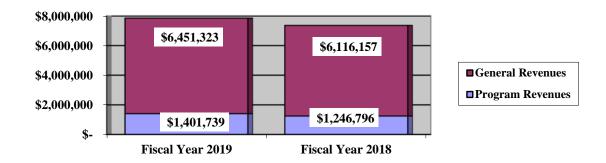
#### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2019		Net Cost of Services 2019		Total Cost of Services 2018		Net Cost of Services 2018	
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,446,852	\$	3,107,672	\$	2,269,881	\$	1,882,246
Special		614,301		145,312		395,538		63,220
Other		7,491		7,491		3,329		3,329
Support services:								
Pupil		246,506		245,894		158,130		158,130
Instructional staff		290,100		284,513		214,626		193,597
Board of education		24,583		24,583		19,381		19,381
Administration		601,813		601,166		341,543		331,721
Fiscal		245,110		243,278		127,616		127,616
Operations and maintenance		596,074		479,691		436,662		428,956
Pupil transportation		210,025		92,687		145,345		22,769
Central		45,006		45,006		50,899		50,899
Other non-instructional services		1,102		(1,868)		13,431		12,142
Food service operations		223,288		(20,863)		161,424		(107,782)
Extracurricular activities		245,856		141,806		103,978		8,763
Interest and fiscal charges		246,524	_	246,524	_	117,370	_	117,370
Total expenses	\$	7,044,631	\$	5,642,892	\$	4,559,153	\$	3,312,357

As one can see, the reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. Approximately 45.98% of total costs are supported by local property taxes. Grants and entitlements support about 42.59% of the total costs. Programs revenues only account for 19.90% of all governmental expenses.

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

#### **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



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

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,168,269 which is more than last year's fund balance of \$4,799,973. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Change	
General Non-major governmental	\$ 3,524,298 	\$ 3,193,350 1,606,623	\$ 330,948 37,348	
Total	\$ 5,168,269	\$ 4,799,973	\$ 368,296	

Information regarding the District's funds can be found beginning on page 95. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues totaling \$7,841,540 and expenditures totaling \$7,473,214. The general fund balance increased by \$330,948 as property tax and intergovernmental revenues increased and pupil and instructional support services expenditures decreased.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The District uses a site-based style of budgeting and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control disbursements but provide flexibility for site based decision and management.

For the general fund, the original budget basis estimated revenues (at the time the full year's appropriation was first passed) and the final budget basis revenue estimate were relatively consistent. There was an increase from the original budget basis expenditures to the final budget basis expenditures to realistically estimate the District's expenditures in line with prior year trends and anticipated expenditures for the fiscal year. The original budget basis expenditures are temporarily appropriated in June and subsequently finalized in September of each year with adjustments made at that time.

The District's general fund unencumbered ending cash balance totaled \$3,622,581 which was more than the final budgeted amount of \$3,340,820 due to conservative budgeting.

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

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$13,712,986 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation. The following table shows fiscal 2019 balances compared to 2018:

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

	Governmental Activities				
	2019	2018			
Land	\$ 991,845	\$ 869,900			
Construction in Progress	-	37,242			
Building and improvements	19,158,981	19,114,985			
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	408,467	427,856			
Vehicles	397,753	492,738			
Accumlated Depreciation	(7,244,060)	(6,755,171)			
Total	\$ 13,712,986	\$ 14,187,550			

All capital assets are reported at historical cost. For more information on capital assets refer to Note 8 of the basic financial statements.

#### Debt

#### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Activities 2019	Activities 2018
General obligation bonds		
Serial and Term Bonds	\$ 3,985,000	\$ 4,280,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	84,999	84,999
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	376,246	271,874
Total	\$ 4,446,245	\$ 4,636,873

The District's overall debt margin is \$6,158,386 and the unvoted debt margin is \$108,132. For more information on debt refer to Note 9 of the basic financial statements.

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

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

The District approaches the future with a very conservative approach. The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The economic condition of the State and the Nation are having a negative impact on the financial status of the District.

The financial future of the District is faced with challenges which are both internal and external in nature. The internal challenges will continue to exist as the District must rely heavily on local property taxes to funds its operations. External challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines what to do with the tremendous State revenue shortfalls and determine how to fund schools adequately.

Fluctuations in real and public utility personal property taxes are attributed to changes in market values due to reappraisal and updates. The District receives real and public utility personal property tax revenues from Tuscarawas County.

Although the District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, community support for the schools is quite strong. The District passed a five-year 1.6 mill limited levy in May 2017, which expires in 2021.

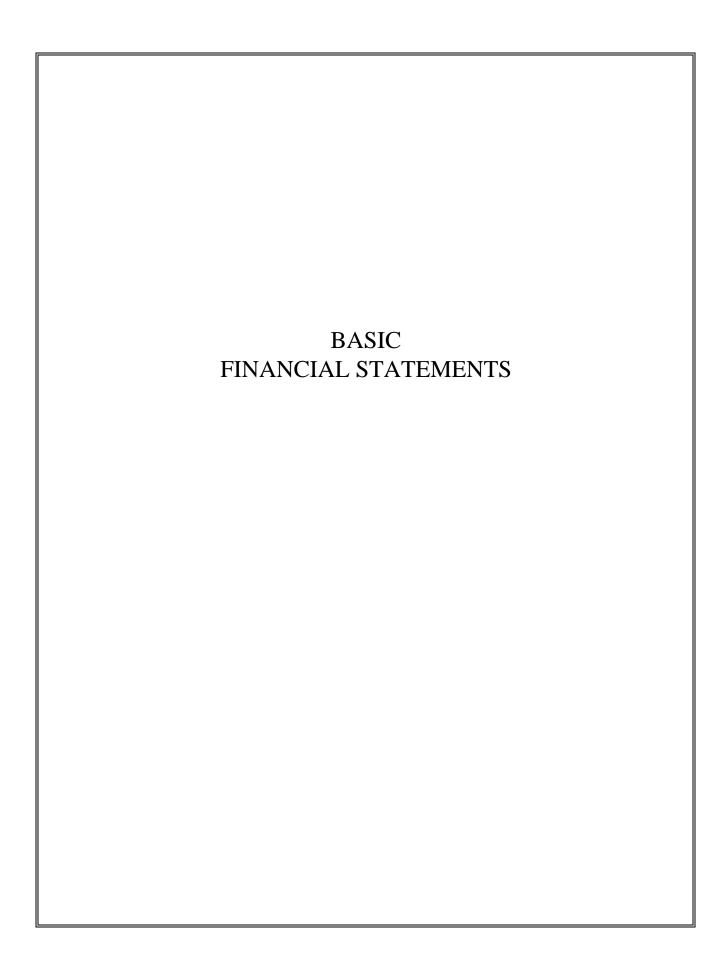
Additional revenue and/or reductions in expenditures will be necessary to avoid negative general fund balances in future years. The District has communicated to the community that it relies upon their support for the major part of its operations, and will work diligently to plan expenditures, staying carefully within the District's 5-year plan. State law limits the growth of income generated by local levies rendering revenue relatively constant.

The District does not anticipate any meaningful growth in State revenue due to the economic condition of the State. The State funding for schools is based on several factors all of which are subject to deliberations and approval of the Ohio General Assembly. School funding has now been established as part of the State's biennial budget for fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The District has established its estimates on the Office of Budget and Management district projects for State education funding.

The State of Ohio is currently working on a new funding formula that is ADM-driven. Due to the current economic condition of the State, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years. Since the District's operations are heavily dependent upon State funding, the State's economic situation is of grave concern to the District.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Amber Shaeffer, Treasurer, at Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, 140 North Bodmer Avenue, Strasburg, Ohio 44680, or email at amber.shaeffer@strasburgtigers.org.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 5,599,709
Property taxes	3,176,199
Accounts	5
Intergovernmental	34,943
Prepayments	42,719
Materials and supplies inventory	348
Inventory held for resale	2,213
Net OPEB asset	345,090
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	991,845
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,721,141
Capital assets, net	13,712,986
Total assets	22,914,212
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding .	417,688
Pension	1,534,744
OPEB	63,311
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,015,743
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	36,035
Accrued wages and benefits payable	533,881
Matured compensated absences payable	22,006
Intergovernmental payable	166,286
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	84,304
Accrued interest payable	47,979
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	280,602
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (See Note 12)	5,671,532
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,916,853
Net OPEB liability (See Note 13)	464,626
Total liabilities	12,224,104
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,755,904
Pension	674,347
OPEB.	659,575
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,089,826
Total deferred lilliows of resources	4,007,020
Net position:	,
Net investment in capital assets	9,735,915
Restricted for:	
Debt service	79,234
Capital projects	593,532
Classroom facilities maintenance	456,355
Locally funded programs	29,149
Federally funded programs	2,698
Student activities	80,857
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,361,715)
Total net position	\$ 8,616,025

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

			Program Revenues				Net (Expenses)	
	Expenses		Charges for Operating Services Grants and and Sales Contribution				nts and Cha	
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,446,852	\$	294,140	\$	45,040	\$	(3,107,672)
Special		614,301		34,229		434,760		(145,312)
Other		7,491		-		-		(7,491)
Support services:								
Pupil		246,506		-		612		(245,894)
Instructional staff		290,100		30		5,557		(284,513)
Board of education		24,583		-		-		(24,583)
Administration		601,813		-		647		(601,166)
Fiscal		245,110		-		1,832		(243,278)
Operations and maintenance		596,074		5,956		110,427		(479,691)
Pupil transportation		210,025		-		117,338		(92,687)
Central		45,006		-		-		(45,006)
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		1,102		-		2,970		1,868
Food service operations		223,288		115,912		128,239		20,863
Extracurricular activities		245,856		98,242		5,808		(141,806)
Interest and fiscal charges		246,524				-		(246,524)
Total governmental activities	\$	7,044,631	\$	548,509	\$	853,230		(5,642,892)
			Prop	al revenues: erty taxes levied				
				eral purposes.				2,754,207
				ot service				360,560
				ssroom facilities				38,777
				manent improve ts and entitleme				85,369
			to s	pecific program	ıs			3,000,279
			Inves	stment earnings				126,938
			Misc	ellaneous				85,193
			Total g	eneral revenues	3			6,451,323
			Change	e in net position				808,431
			Net po	sition at begin	ning of year	·		7,807,594
			Net po	sition at end of	f year		\$	8,616,025

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General			Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$	3,964,082	\$	1,635,627	\$	5,599,709	
Receivables:							
Property taxes		2,699,814		476,385		3,176,199	
Accounts		-		5		5	
Interfund loans		11,642		-		11,642	
Intergovernmental		20,307		14,636		34,943	
Prepayments		42,719		-		42,719	
Materials and supplies inventory		_		348		348	
Inventory held for resale		-		2,213		2,213	
Total assets	\$	6,738,564	\$	2,129,214	\$	8,867,778	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	30,023	\$	6,012	\$	36,035	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	Ψ	512,672	Ψ	21,209	Ψ	533,881	
Matured compensated absences payable		22,006		21,207		22,006	
Intergovernmental payable		160,450		5,836		166,286	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		78,433		5,871		84,304	
Interfund loans payable		70,433		11,642		11,642	
Total liabilities		803,584		50,570		854,154	
Deferred inflows of resources:		2 245 052		410.951		2.755.004	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,345,053		410,851		2,755,904	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.		49,466		9,186		58,652	
Intergovernmental revenue not available		16,163		14,636		30,799	
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,410,682		434,673		2,845,355	
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:				2.40		2.10	
Materials and supplies inventory		-		348		348	
Prepaids		42,719		-		42,719	
Restricted:							
Debt service		-		496,536		496,536	
Capital improvements		-		592,003		592,003	
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		455,621		455,621	
Food service operations		-		11,804		11,804	
Other local grants		-		29,149		29,149	
Student activities		-		80,857		80,857	
Assigned:							
Student instruction		30,880		-		30,880	
Student and staff support		148,738		-		148,738	
Subsequent year's appropriations		292,758		-		292,758	
Non-instructional		2,500		-		2,500	
Unassigned (deficit)		3,006,703		(22,347)		2,984,356	
Total fund balances		3,524,298		1,643,971		5,168,269	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and	ø	6729564	ď	2 120 214	ď.	0 0/7 770	
fund balances	\$	6,738,564	\$	2,129,214	\$	8,867,778	

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 5,168,269
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		13,712,986
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 58,652 30,799	
Total		89,451
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(324,760)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		417,688
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(47,979)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	 1,534,744 (674,347) (5,671,532)	(4,811,135)
The OPEB pension asset/liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	 63,311 (659,575) 345,090 (464,626)	(715,800)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  Compensated absences	(4,446,245) (426,450)	
Total	(:;;:)	 (4,872,695)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 8,616,025

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

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	2,740,883	\$	482,561	\$	3,223,444	
Tuition		287,237		-		287,237	
Earnings on investments		126,938		-		126,938	
Charges for services		_		115,942		115,942	
Extracurricular		22,560		98,242		120,802	
Classroom materials and fees		18,571		-		18,571	
Rental income		5,956		-		5,956	
Contributions and donations		44,989		135,610		180,599	
Other local revenues		40,205		7,552		47,757	
Intergovernmental - state		3,244,850		71,620	3,316,470		
Intergovernmental - federal		-		397,794		397,794	
Total revenues		6,532,189		1,309,321		7,841,510	
<b>Expenditures:</b>							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		3,331,589		40,918		3,372,507	
Special		438,239		238,646		676,885	
Other		7,491		-		7,491	
Support services:							
Pupil		260,035		577		260,612	
Instructional staff		280,407		16,858		297,265	
Board of education		26,210		-		26,210	
Administration		633,274		2,689		635,963	
Fiscal		250,036		9,921		259,957	
Operations and maintenance		535,905		61,164		597,069	
Pupil transportation		216,490		-		216,490	
Central		43,206		1,800		45,006	
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other operation of non-instructional		-		1,102		1,102	
Food service operations		-		235,411		235,411	
Extracurricular activities		178,359		84,057		262,416	
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		188,745		188,745	
Debt service:							
Principal retirement		-		295,000		295,000	
Interest and fiscal charges		-		95,085		95,085	
Total expenditures		6,201,241		1,271,973		7,473,214	
Net change in fund balances		330,948		37,348		368,296	
Fund balances at beginning of year		3,193,350		1,606,623		4,799,973	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	3,524,298	\$	1,643,971	\$	5,168,269	

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	368,296
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation  Total	\$ 209,166 (679,130)		(469,964)
1000			(10),501)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(4,600)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.  Property taxes Intergovernmental	\$ (694) 12,246		
Total			11,552
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			295,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:			
Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	(40,141) (104,372) 24,206 (31,132)		
Total			(151,439)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds.			(19,295)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			430,874
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(413,997)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			12,248
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset/liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			749,756
		Φ.	
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	808,431

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:		8						9 /
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	2,626,679	\$	2,626,679	\$	2,649,124	\$	22,445
Tuition		-		-		287,238		287,238
Earnings on investments		-		-		126,938		126,938
Classroom materials and fees		50,000		50,000		18,571		(31,429)
Rental income		-		-		5,956		5,956
Contributions and donations		-		-		7,489		7,489
Other local revenues		387,299		387,299		17,809		(369,490)
Intergovernmental - intermediate		23,457		23,457		-		(23,457)
Intergovernmental - state		3,180,329		3,230,329		3,257,251		26,922
Total revenues		6,267,764		6,317,764		6,370,376		52,612
<b>Expenditures:</b>								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		4,365,560		6,198,358		3,343,585		2,854,773
Special		293,215		7,963		445,508		(437,545)
Other		7,248		-		11,320		(11,320)
Support services:								
Pupil		185,527		3,262		284,663		(281,401)
Instructional staff		210,215		9,277		313,826		(304,549)
Board of education		28,002		1,475		41,430		(39,955)
Administration		443,176		58,618		600,605		(541,987)
Fiscal		222,924		125,722		258,200		(132,478)
Operations and maintenance		470,298		73,407		619,867		(546,460)
Pupil transportation		186,194		36,214		234,240		(198,026)
Central.		46,557		18,041		44,536		(26,495)
Other operation of non-instructional services.  Extracurricular activities		2,683		1,406		1,994		(588)
Total expenditures		6,573,649		6,533,743		175,000 6,374,774		(175,000) 158,969
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•						,
Deficiency of revenues under								
expenditures		(305,885)		(215,979)		(4,398)		211,581
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-		-		1,061		1,061
Transfers in		158,466		158,466		180,158		21,692
Transfers (out)		-		(160,949)		(181,608)		(20,659)
Advances in		-		-		98,691		98,691
Advances (out)				(25,343)		(55,948)		(30,605)
Total other financing sources (uses)		158,466		(27,826)		42,354		70,180
Net change in fund balance		(147,419)		(243,805)		37,956		281,761
Fund balance at beginning of year		3,292,646		3,292,646		3,292,646		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		291,979		291,979		291,979		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,437,206	\$	3,340,820	\$	3,622,581	\$	281,761

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

	Privato T				
	Scho	larship	Agency		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	17,412	\$	38,536	
Total assets		17,412	\$	38,536	
Liabilities:					
Due to students		-	\$	38,536	
Total liabilities		-	\$	38,536	
Net position:					
Held in trust for scholarships		17,412			
Total net position	\$	17,412			

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

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Scholarship		
Additions:			
Interest	\$	312	
Total additions		312	
<b>Deductions:</b>			
Payments in accordance with trust			
agreements		1,000	
Change in net position		(688)	
Net position at beginning of year		18,100	
Net position at end of year	\$	17,412	

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

Strasburg-Franklin Local School District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms and provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or Federal guidelines. The Board controls the District's one facility, staffed by 15 classified personnel, 40 certificated teaching personnel and 5 administrators who provide service to 531 students and other community members.

There have been schools in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, dating back to 1816. However, the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District (the "District") was officially formed in 1946, with the closing of the last of six township schools, and the transfer of those students to the school buildings in town for their education.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### **Buckeye Joint Vocational District**

The Joint Vocational District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students. The Joint Vocational District's Board of Education is comprised of representatives from the Board of Education of each participating district. The Joint Vocational District's Board of Education is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. The District's students may attend the Joint Vocational District. Each participating District's control is limited to its representation on the Joint Vocational District's Board of Education.

### Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC)

The District is a member of SPARCC, a jointly governed organization which provides computer services to the districts within the boundaries of Stark and Portage Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board, which consists of 30 member districts; however, SPARCC is primarily governed by a five-member executive board, which is made up of two representatives from Stark County, two from Portage County, and a Treasurer. The Board meets monthly to address any current issues.

#### Strasburg Enterprise Zone Committee

The Strasburg Enterprise Zone Committee (Enterprise Zone) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. The Enterprise Zone Committee has seven members, consisting of three members appointed by Strasburg Village Council, the Mayor of the Village, two business people, and one member appointed by the Strasburg-Franklin Local Board of Education. The committee has the authority to negotiate tax abatement agreements with current and prospective businesses located in the Enterprise Zone. There is no cost associated with being a member of this committee. The continued existence of this committee is not dependent upon the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

The District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility with any of these organizations.

### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

### Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by CompManagement, Inc. 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 District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

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

### Stark County Schools Council of Governments

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (the "Council") is a shared risk pool, with participants from Stark, Summit and Portage Counties. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for two-year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council receipts are generated from charges for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing to Stark County Educational Service Center, 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

#### **B.** Fund Accounting

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

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

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

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

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

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

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

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

#### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

#### E. Budgets

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the 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. Budgetary modifications at this level require a resolution of the Board of Education. Although the legal level of control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels 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 District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflects the amounts in the certificate when the original and 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.

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

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

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Investment earnings are credited to funds based on Board Policy and State statute. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$126,938, which includes \$39,667 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

### G. Inventory

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

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

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

#### H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of capital assets by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the assets to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

C------------------------1

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	8 - 10 Years

#### I. Interfund Balances

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

### J. 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 sick leave and vacation leave benefits when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

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

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

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

#### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### M. Net Position

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

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

#### N. Prepayments

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

### O. Estimates

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

#### P. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

### Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

#### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

#### S. Issuance Costs, Bond Premium and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.A.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

#### T. Fair Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. 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.

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

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>			
Title I	\$ 16,568			
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	1,311			
Improving Teacher Quality	2,026			
IDEA Part B	2,442			

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

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and within 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 are 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 items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively,) from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. 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 District and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

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

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had no undeposited cash on hand.

### **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$629,319. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2019, \$191,479 of the District's bank balance of \$662,072 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$470,593 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2019, certain District financial institutions did not participate in the OPCS while certain other financial institutions did participate in the OPCS. Those financial institutions that did participate were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

#### C. Investments

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

		Investment
		<b>Maturities</b>
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Value</u>	less
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 5,026,338	\$ 5,026,338

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

*Credit Risk:* The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

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

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

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

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

Measurement/	nt/ Measurement			
Investment type	Amount	% of Total		
STAR Ohio	\$ 5,026,338	100.00		

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

Cash and investments per note

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

\$	629,319
_	5,026,338
\$	5,655,657
osition	<u>1</u>
\$	5,599,709
	17,412
	38,536
\$	5,655,657
	\$

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

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

Receivable fund	<u>Payable funds</u>	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds	\$ 11,642

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Tuscarawas County. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$305,295 in the general fund, \$42,385 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$4,506 in the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$9,457 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$213,537 in the general fund, \$30,216 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$3,134 in the classroom facility fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$6,646 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

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

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

	2018 Seco Half Collec		2019 First Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 101,842,090 5,417,920	94.95 5.05	\$ 102,615,080 5,516,570	94.90 5.10		
Total	\$ 107,260,010	100.00	\$ 108,131,650	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$60.70		\$60.50			

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of taxes, accounts and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

#### **Governmental activities:**

Taxes	\$ 3,176,199
Accounts	5
Intergovernmental	34,943
Total	\$ 3,211,147

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

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

### NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	06/30/18	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 869,900	\$ 121,945	\$ -	\$ 991,845
Construction in progress	37,242	10,009	(47,251)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	907,142	131,954	(47,251)	991,845
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	19,114,985	113,473	(69,477)	19,158,981
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	427,856	10,990	(30,379)	408,467
Vehicles	492,738		(94,985)	397,753
Total capital assets, being depreciated	20,035,579	124,463	(194,841)	19,965,201
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(6,030,636)	(641,263)	69,477	(6,602,422)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(269,907)	(30,397)	25,779	(274,525)
Vehicles	(454,628)	(7,470)	94,985	(367,113)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,755,171)	(679,130)	190,241	(7,244,060)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 14,187,550	\$ (422,713)	\$ (51,851)	\$ 13,712,986

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 546,084
Support services:	
Instructional staff	2,601
Administration	84,504
Operations and maintenance	5,962
Pupil transportation	7,470
Extracurricular activities	19,552
Food service operations	7,397
Facilities acquisition and construction	5,560
Total depreciation expense	\$ 679,130

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

### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

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

Governmental activities: General obligation bonds	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year
(refunding), series 2012:					
Current interest serial bonds	\$ 4,280,000	\$ -	\$ (295,000)		\$ -
Capital appreciation bonds	84,999	-	-	84,999	48,633
Accreted interest	271,874	104,372		376,246	215,252
Total refunding bonds	4,636,873	104,372	(295,000)	4,446,245	263,885
Compensated absences	407,155	34,521	(15,226)	426,450	16,717
Net OPEB liability:					
STRS	834,425	-	(834,425)	-	-
SERS	490,818		(26,192)	464,626	<u>=</u> _
Total net OPEB liability	1,325,243		(860,617)	464,626	
Net pension liability:					
STRS	5,080,428	-	(358,435)	4,721,993	-
SERS	1,085,277		(135,738)	949,539	
Total net pension liability	6,165,705		(494,173)	5,671,532	
Total long-term obligations,					
governmental activities	\$ 12,534,976	\$ 138,893	\$ (1,665,016)	11,008,853	\$ 280,602
Add: Unamortized premium on	refunding			324,760	
Total on the statement of net pos	ition			\$ 11,333,613	

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

Net pension liability - see Note 12 for detail. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their service.

Net OPEB liability - see Note 13 for detail. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their service.

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

### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

**B.** Refunding Bonds - Series 2012: On October 30, 2012, the District issued \$5,329,999 in general obligation bonds to refund a portion of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) general obligation bonds in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds included serial and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$5,245,000 and \$84,999, respectively. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.50% to 3.00%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2019 (effective interest 27.40%), and December 1, 2020 (effective interest 27.40%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2032. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at December 1, 2020 is \$590,000. The accretion recorded for 2019 was \$104,372 for a total outstanding capital appreciation bond liability of \$461,245. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond issue are recorded as a disbursement in the debt service fund.

The bonds were sold at a premium of \$484,116. Net proceeds of \$5,922,640 were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. On June 30, 2019, \$4,470,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

The District's overall debt margin is \$6,158,386 (including available funds of \$496,536) and the unvoted debt margin is \$108,132.

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

Fiscal Year	Series 2012 Refunding Current Interest Bonds				Series 2012 Refunding Capital Appreciation Bonds					
Year Ended		Principal		Interest	Total	P	rincipal		Interest	Total
2020	\$	-	\$	92,872	\$ 92,872	\$	48,633	\$	251,367	\$ 300,000
2021		-		92,872	92,872		36,366		253,634	290,000
2022		295,000		89,902	384,902		-		-	-
2023		300,000		83,932	383,932		-		-	-
2024		305,000		77,902	382,902		-		-	-
2025-2029		1,635,000		290,718	1,925,718		-		-	-
2030-2033		1,450,000		83,020	 1,533,020					
Total	\$	3,985,000	\$	811,218	\$ 4,796,218	\$	84,999	\$	505,001	\$ 590,000

### **NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual for property insurance. Liberty Mutual also covers boiler and machinery with a \$1,000 deductible and inland marine coverage with a \$250 deductible.

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

#### **NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

Professional and general liability is protected by Liberty Mutual with a \$3,000,000 aggregate/\$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$2,500 deductible. Vehicles are covered by Liberty Mutual and hold a \$100 deductible for comprehensive and \$500 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$2,000,000 combined single limit of liability. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

#### **B.** Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). 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 insures 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.

#### C. Health Insurance

The District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (the "Council"), a risk sharing pool to provide medical/surgical benefits for employees (Note 2.A.). The District's insurance program for health care, through the Council, is administered by Mutual Health Services Company and Aultcare Corporation. Payments are made to the Council for monthly premiums, monthly stop-loss premiums and administrative charges. The District submits monthly payments for family plans and individual coverage to the Stark County Educational Service Center who serves as the fiscal agent for the Council. The premium is paid by the fund that pays the salary for the employee and is based on a rate determined by an actuary for the Council.

#### **NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation each year, depending upon length of service and hours worked Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and principals do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave that may be accumulated for certified employees and classified employees. Upon retirement, employees receive payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 60 days.

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

#### **NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)**

#### B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through the Stark County Schools Council of Government's Health Benefits Program.

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### **Net Pension Liability**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$74,661 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$10,061 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$356,213 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$61,292 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.	01816430%	C	0.02138658%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.01657950%			.02147556%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00158480%		0.00008898%		
Proportionate share of the net			_	_	
pension liability	\$	949,539	\$	4,721,993	\$ 5,671,532
Pension expense	\$	(8,924)	\$	422,921	\$ 413,997

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources					 
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	52,078	\$	108,998	\$ 161,076
Changes of assumptions		21,444		836,826	858,270
Difference between District					
contributions and proportionate share of					
contributions/change in proportionate share		-		84,524	84,524
District contributions subsequent					
to the measurement date		74,661		356,213	 430,874
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	148,183	\$ 1	1,386,561	\$ 1,534,744
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$	30,838	\$ 30,838
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		26,307		286,338	312,645
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		100,318		230,546	 330,864
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	126,625	\$	547,722	\$ 674,347

\$430,874 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

		SERS	STRS		STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:									
2020	\$	4,688	\$	374,298	\$	378,986			
2021	·	(18,564)	·	171,835	·	153,271			
2022		(31,160)		(5,933)		(37,093)			
2023		(8,067)		(57,574)		(65,641)			
Total	\$	(53,103)	\$	482,626	\$	429,523			

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

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

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

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

COLA or ad hoc COLA

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

Actuarial cost method

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

	Current							
	1% Decrease (6.50%)			count Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)			
District's proportionate		(0.5070)		(1.5070)		0.5070)		
share of the net pension liability	\$	1,337,497	\$	949,539	\$	624,262		

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

	Current						
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1%	Increase	
	(6.45%)			(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate							
share of the net pension liability	\$	6,895,850	\$	4,721,993	\$	2,882,119	

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

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$9,483.

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

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

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$12,248 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$9,856 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.	01828860%	0	.02138658%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.01674770%			.02147556%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00154090%		0	.00008898%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		_		
OPEB liability	\$	464,626	\$	-	\$ 464,626
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(345,090)	\$ (345,090)
OPEB expense	\$	2,792	\$	(752,548)	\$ (749,756)

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 7,584	\$	40,308	\$ 47,892
Difference between School District				
contributions and proportionate share of				
contributions/change in proportionate share	-		3,171	3,171
District contributions subsequent				
to the measurement date	 12,248			 12,248
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 19,832	\$	43,479	\$ 63,311
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ _	\$	20,106	\$ 20,106
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	697		39,424	40,121
Changes of assumptions	41,744		470,214	511,958
Difference between District contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	 64,462		22,928	 87,390
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 106,903	\$	552,672	\$ 659,575

\$12,248 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

E' 1V E 1' 1 20	SERS		 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(37,132)	\$ (91,685)	\$	(128,817)	
2021		(30,498)	(91,685)		(122,183)	
2022		(9,481)	(91,685)		(101,166)	
2023		(9,185)	(82,733)		(91,918)	
2024		(9,232)	(79,589)		(88,821)	
Thereafter		(3,791)	(71,816)		(75,607)	
Total	\$	(99,319)	\$ (509,193)	\$	(608,512)	

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Current Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	563,788	\$	464,626	\$	386,109
share of the new of 22 anomy	Ψ	202,700		Current	Ψ	200,102
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability Actuarial Assumptions - STRS	\$	374,868	\$	464,626	\$	583,482

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		Decrease (6.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	295,775	\$ 345,090	\$	386,538	
	1%	Decrease	Current end Rate	1%	Increase	
District's proportionate share share of the net OPEB asset	\$	384,198	\$ 345,090	\$	305,373	

#### NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)**

- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	37,956
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		79,357
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(74,802)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(42,354)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		1,907
Adjustment for encumbrances		328,884
GAAP basis	\$	330,948

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

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

### B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

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

#### **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES**

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

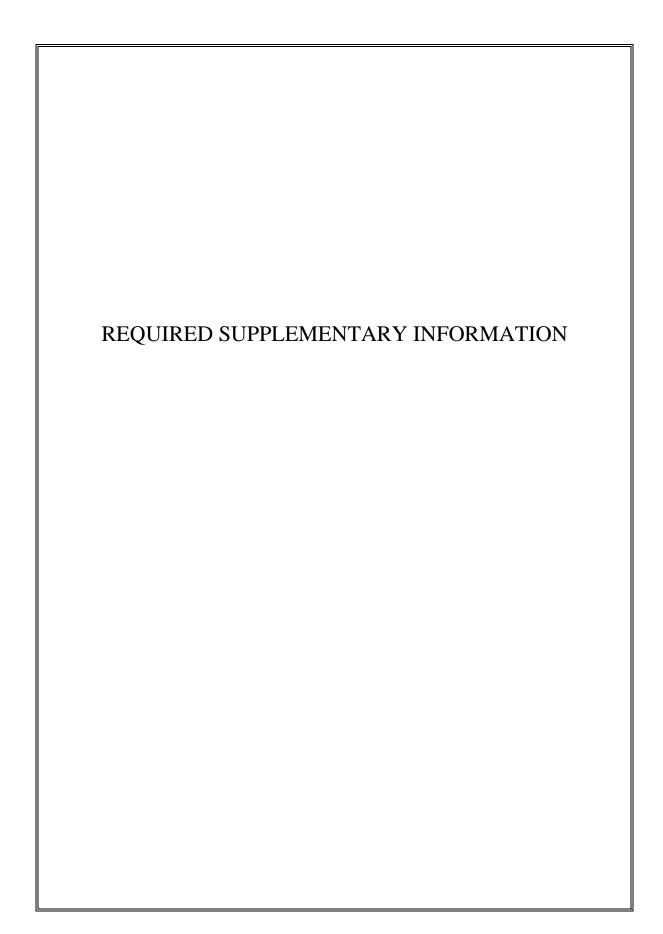
The following cash-basis information describes the change in the fiscal year-end set-aside amount for capital improvements. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

	Capital rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	104,466
Current year qualifying expenditures	(44,916)
Current year offsets	 (141,887)
Total	\$ (82,337)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$ 
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$ 

#### **NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Year-End
Fund Type	<b>Encumbrances</b>
General	\$ 170,101
Other governmental	25,800
Total	\$ 195,901



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01657950%		0.01816430%		0.01958290%		0.019778009	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	949,539	\$	1,085,277	\$	1,433,288	\$	1,128,552
District's covered payroll	\$	494,926	\$	656,436	\$	492,936	\$	595,425
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		191.85%		165.33%		290.77%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
C	0.02117600%	C	0.02117600%
\$	1,071,705	\$	1,259,269
\$	615,346	\$	581,199
	174.16%		216.67%
	71.70%		65.52%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02147556%		0.02138658%		0.02198678%		0.02304450	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,721,993	\$	5,080,428	\$	7,359,638	\$	6,368,826
District's covered payroll	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914	\$	2,339,350
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		187.38%		221.98%		313.45%		272.25%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

	2015		2014
(	0.02179425%	(	0.02179425%
\$	5,300,688	\$	6,314,145
\$	2,226,592	\$	2,311,838
	238.06%		273.12%
	74.70%		69.30%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 74,661	\$ 66,815	\$ 91,901	\$ 69,011
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (74,661)	 (66,815)	 (91,901)	 (69,011)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 553,044	\$ 494,926	\$ 656,436	\$ 492,936
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	2014		2013		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 78,477	\$	85,287	\$	80,438	\$	83,988	\$	46,907	\$	53,660		
 (78,477)		(85,287)		(80,438)		(83,988)		(46,907)		(53,660)		
\$ 	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>		
\$ 595,425	\$	615,346	\$	581,199	\$	624,446	\$	373,166	\$	396,307		
13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	356,213	\$	352,793	\$	320,419	\$	328,708
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(356,213)		(352,793)		(320,419)		(328,708)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,544,379	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	327,509	\$	289,457	\$	300,539	\$	307,550	\$ 303,211	\$	303,465	
	(327,509)		(289,457)		(300,539)		(307,550)	 (303,211)		(303,465)	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$	2,339,350	\$	2,226,592	\$	2,311,838	\$	2,365,769	\$ 2,332,392	\$	2,334,346	
	14.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01674770%		0.01828860%		0.01980680%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	464,626	\$	490,818	\$	564,567
District's covered payroll	\$	494,926	\$	656,436	\$	492,936
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		93.88%		74.77%		114.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(	0.02147556%	(	0.02138658%	(	).02198678%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(345,090)	\$	834,425	\$	1,175,859	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.69%		36.46%		50.08%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%	

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

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

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	12,248	\$	11,202	\$	9,302	\$	9,858
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(12,248)		(11,202)		(9,302)		(9,858)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	553,044	\$	494,926	\$	656,436	\$	492,936
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.22%		2.26%		1.42%		2.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	2010	
\$	4,629	\$	4,629	\$	4,301	\$	4,683	\$ 88,181	\$	68,508
	(4,629)		(4,629)		(4,301)		(4,683)	 (88,181)		(68,508)
\$		\$		\$	_	\$		\$ 	\$	
\$	595,425	\$	615,346	\$	581,199	\$	624,446	\$ 373,166	\$	396,307
	0.78%		0.75%		0.74%		0.75%	23.63%		17.29%

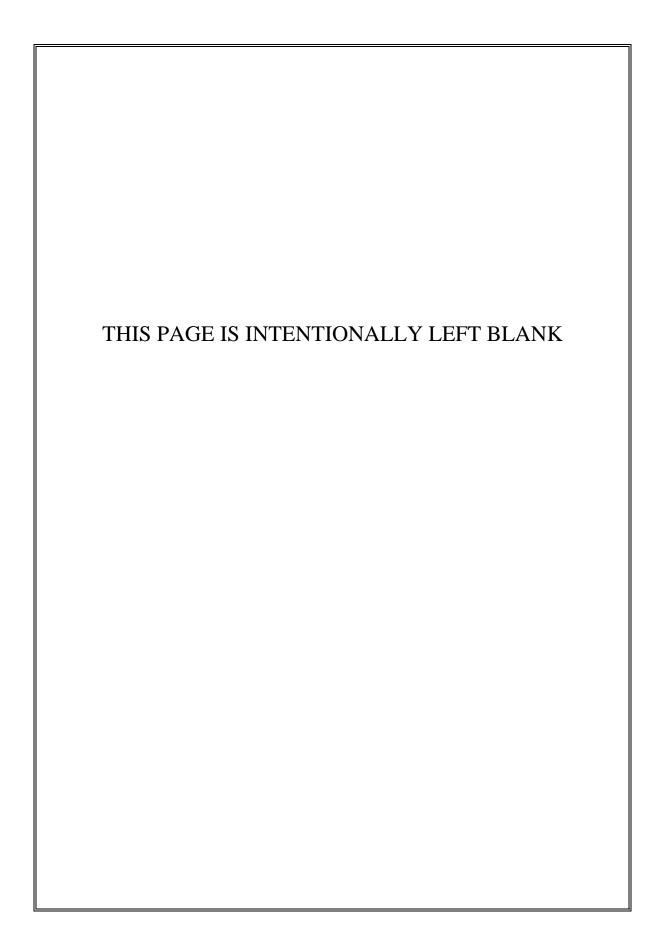
## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution				<u>-</u>				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,544,379	\$	2,519,950	\$	2,288,707	\$	2,347,914
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	-	\$	22,266	\$	23,118	\$	23,658	\$ 23,324	\$	23,343	
	<u>-</u>		(22,266)		(23,118)		(23,658)	 (23,324)		(23,343)	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$	2,339,350	\$	2,226,592	\$	2,311,838	\$	2,365,769	\$ 2,332,392	\$	2,334,346	
	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	



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

#### **PENSION**

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

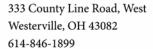
Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price than prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

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

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

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





jginc.biz

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

Strasburg-Franklin Local School District Tuscarawas County 140 North Bodmer Avenue Strasburg, Ohio 44680

#### To the Board of Education:

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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2021, wherein we noted as described in Note 3 to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Strasburg-Franklin Local School District adopted GASBS No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Furthermore, as described in Note 16 to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Strasburg-Franklin Local School 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Strasburg-Franklin Local School 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District'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.

Strasburg-Franklin Local School District

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* Page 2

### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Strasburg-Franklin Local School 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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District'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 Strasburg-Franklin Local School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

January 22, 2021



## **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 4/20/2021

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370