



AKRON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Akron City School District Summit County 10 North Main Street Akron, Ohio 44308

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Akron City School District, Summit County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Akron City School District Summit County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 16, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

- Total net position increased \$42,485,057. This is 47.1 percent increase from fiscal year 2018.
- Total revenues decreased to \$403,462,170 from \$404,280,635. This is a decrease of \$818,465 or 0.2 percent.
- Total program expenses were \$360,977,113. Total program expenses increased from \$222,489,051 from fiscal year 2018. This is an increase of \$138,488,062 or 62.2 percent.
- The fund balance in the general fund increased \$5,681,814. This is a 14.6 percent increase from fiscal year 2018.
- The net pension and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability decreased \$82,891,434 from fiscal year 2018. This decrease is mainly due to better than expected investment returns by the public retirement systems. In addition to the decrease indicated, one retirement system is now reporting an asset.

Using this Annual Report

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, the fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending. Also, the fund financial statements look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The School District has three major funds. They are the general fund, the permanent improvement capital projects fund and the classroom facilities capital projects fund.

Reporting the School District as a Whole – Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These two statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the basis of accounting used by most companies in the private sector. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current fiscal year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the activities of the School District's programs and services are accounted for as governmental activities. Thus, all of the School District's programs and services are reported here (excluding fiduciary funds) including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities and food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds – Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the permanent improvement capital projects fund and the classroom facilities capital projects fund.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides perspective on the School District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018 as follows:

Table 1 Net Position Governmental Activities

		2019	2018
Assets:			
Current and other assets	\$	342,893,587	\$ 361,624,594
Net OPEB asset		20,500,935	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation		326,647,502	313,846,952
Total assets		690,042,024	675,471,546
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Expense		42,000,000	45,000,000
Pension		92,406,718	118,617,914
OPEB		4,035,116	3,856,073
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	138,441,834	167,473,987
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities		98,020,433	106,092,057
Long-term liabilities:			
Due with in one year		2,512,931	2,281,681
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability		354,849,338	387,848,570
Net OPEB liability		36,513,714	86,405,916
Other amounts due in more than one year		25,787,579	26,764,153
Total liabilities		517,683,995	609,392,377
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes		107,509,571	109,000,825
Payments in lieu of taxes		3,297,972	3,022,862
Pension		30,166,127	19,929,526
OPEB		37,219,628	11,478,435
Total deferred inflows of resources		178,193,298	143,431,648
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets		326,647,502	313,846,952
Restricted		84,433,960	98,621,871
Unrestricted		(278,474,897)	(322,347,315)
Total net position	\$	132,606,565	\$ 90,121,508

Net investment in capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represents a large component of net position. Capital assets include land and construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles which are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$84,433,960 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how the funds may be used. Of the total restricted assets; \$13,007 is restricted for debt service payments, \$26,042,679 is restricted for other purposes and \$58,378,274 is restricted for capital projects. The remaining significant balance of government-wide unrestricted net position happens to be a deficit of (\$287,474,897).

The net pension liability is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. Users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School 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 asset.

The School 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 or asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Intergovernmental receivable decreased \$4,256,316. The decrease in intergovernmental receivable was mostly attributed to the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission ("OFCC") receivable. The School District records an intergovernmental receivable in the amount that OFCC has appropriated less any funds remitted by OFCC to the School District as of the fiscal year end. The amount appropriated by OFCC and not remitted to the School District was \$45,327,994 as of June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2019, the amount appropriated by OFCC and not remitted to the School District was \$42,914,517. This is a difference of \$2,413,477.

Also, for governmental activities cash and cash equivalents and investments decreased \$16,023,975. This decrease can be mostly attributed to the building and classroom facilities capital projects funds. Primarily, due to significant capital outlay expenditures during the year.

The self-insurance internal service fund's cash and cash equivalents decreased \$401,004 as compared to fiscal year 2018. This is due to a decrease in revenues coupled with an increase in expenses. Expenses increased due to an increase in health care claim costs in the School District as a whole. Health insurance costs are projected to increase in fiscal year 2020. Revenues are receipted into this fund throughout the fiscal year based on that health insurance projection.

In addition, capital assets increased \$12,800,550. The increase in capital assets was mainly due to the School District's increase in construction in progress for ongoing construction projects. The change in capital assets will be discussed in greater detail later.

As indicated above, the net pension and net OPEB liabilities decreased in fiscal year 2019.

As a result of implementing the accounting standard for pension and OPEB, the School District is reporting a significant net pension liability, net OPEB liability, related deferred inflows of resources and an increase in pension expense for the fiscal year which have a negative effect on net position. In addition, the School District is reporting a net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in expenses related to OPEB, which have a positive impact on net position. The increase and decrease in pension and OPEB expense is the difference between the contractually required contributions and the pension and OPEB expense resulting from the change in the liability or asset that is not reported as deferred inflows or outflows. These amounts can be found in the reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of governmental funds to the statement of activities. To further explain the impact of these accounting standards on the School District's net position, additional information is presented below.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred outflows - pension	\$ 92,406,718	\$ 118,617,914
Deferred outflows - OPEB	4,035,116	3,856,073
Deferred inflows - pension	(30,166,127)	(19,929,526)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(37,219,628)	(11,478,435)
Net pension liability	(354,849,338)	(387,848,570)
Net OPEB liability	(36,513,714)	(86,405,916)
Net OPEB asset	20,500,935	
Impact of GASB 68 and GABB 75 on net position	\$ (341,806,038)	\$ (383,188,460)

Table 2 shows change in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 **Governmental Activities**

	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 11,191,850	\$ 12,961,504
Operating grants and contributions	69,017,800	64,022,964
Capital grants and contributions	876,047	1,416,537
General revenues:		
Property taxes	116,286,689	116,266,129
Grants and entitlements	197,239,452	201,277,198
Payment in lieu of taxes	4,655,874	6,287,571
Investment earnings	2,774,110	1,080,349
Miscellaneous	1,420,348	968,383
Total revenues	403,462,170	404,280,635
Expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	133,542,171	80,406,476
Special	53,194,386	31,520,734
Vocational	10,408,142	4,237,969
Adult/continuing	160,552	276,048
Other	5,415,636	1,544,314
Support services:		
Pupils	19,939,369	8,032,476
Instructional staff	18,001,017	8,478,959
Board of education	269,511	117,543
Administration	20,863,510	9,160,209
Fiscal	5,945,754	4,058,606
Business	3,552,350	3,692,480
Operation and maintenance of plant	45,685,122	32,769,076
Pupil transportation	13,669,106	12,366,803
Central	10,695,538	8,589,047
Operation of non-instructional services	3,953,261	2,127,024
Operation of food services	12,332,369	11,784,919
Extracurricular activities	3,349,319	1,987,245
Intergovernmental		1,339,123
Total expenses	360,977,113	222,489,051
Changes in net position	42,485,057	181,791,584
Beginning net position	90,121,508	(91,670,076)
Ending net position	\$ 132,606,565	\$ 90,121,508

While program revenues increased for governmental activities from \$78,401,005 to \$81,085,697, the vast majority of revenues supporting governmental activities are general revenues. General revenues decreased from \$325,879,630 in fiscal year 2018 to \$322,376,473 in fiscal year 2019. General revenues comprised 79.9 percent of revenues supporting governmental activities. The primary source of the decrease in general revenues was a decrease in grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs and payment in lieu of taxes in the amount of \$4,037,746 and \$1,631,697, respectively.

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities, with property taxes and State foundation revenues being the largest contributors. Property tax levies generated \$116,286,689 in 2019. The increase in property tax is due partially to varying amounts available as an advance each year that are recognized as revenue. General revenues from grants and entitlements, such as the school foundation program, generated \$197,239,452. With the combination of taxes and intergovernmental funding 77.7% of all revenues, the School District monitors both of these revenue sources very closely for fluctuations.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by the levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners), the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00. Thus, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 36.07 percent of total general revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2019.

The primary source of the increase in program revenue was an increase in operating grants, contributions and interest revenue amounting to \$4,994,836. This increase was mainly due to the increase in school foundation revenue.

Overall, expenses for governmental activities increased \$138,488,062 or 62.2% from fiscal year 2018 reported amounts. This is again due to changes in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities and the net OPEB asset.

The dependence upon tax revenues for governmental activities is apparent with only 22.5% of governmental expenses supported by program revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds begins on page 18. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$407,292,942 and expenditures of \$414,133,941. The net change in fund balances for the fiscal year was a decrease of \$6,840,999 for all governmental funds with the most significant decrease in the classroom facilities fund.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$5,681,814. Revenues in the general fund decreased \$744,798 or 0.2 percent from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. This was due to a decrease in intergovernmental, tuition and fees, and payments in lieu of taxes revenue. There was an increase in taxes in the amount of \$2,308,077 from 2018. As mentioned above, the amount of property taxes available as an advance at June 30, 2019 increased when compared to June 30, 2018. In addition, expenditures in the general fund increased \$2,820,491 or 0.8 percent. Expenditures in the general fund increased over several different categories but not from any individually significant event.

The classroom facilities fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$11,619,006 or 57.7 percent. Revenues in the classroom facilities capital projects fund decreased \$12,439,752 or 81.1 percent. This decrease is due to a decrease in intergovernmental revenue from the State in connection with the OFCC construction project.

The permanent improvement fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$1,511,376. Expenditures in the permanent improvement capital projects fund exceeded the amount of revenue received during the year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget numerous times; however, none of these amendments were significant. The School District uses a modified site-based budgeting system designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Total actual expenditures and other financing uses on the budget basis (cash outlays plus encumbrances) were \$349,978,109, \$1,965,735 less than actual revenues and other financing sources.

The School District's ending unobligated cash balance was \$12,983,861 above the final budgeted amount. This was attributed to the School District receiving \$6,342,025 more in revenues and other financing sources than what was budgeted and spending \$6,641,836 less in expenditures and other financing uses than what was budgeted. The \$6,342,025 variance in revenues was mostly because the School District received \$1,078,435 more in taxes revenue and \$2,203,408 more in intergovernmental revenue. The \$6,641,836 variance in expenditures was mostly the result of the School District spending \$696,202 less in regular instruction expenditures, \$1,418,359 less in fiscal and \$2,125,864 less in operation and maintenance of plant support services expenditures than what was budgeted. The spending of \$696,202 less in regular instruction expenditures, \$1,418,359 less in fiscal and \$2,125,864 less in operation and maintenance of plant support services expenditures was offset by the School District spending \$618,221 more in vocational instruction expenditures and \$346,136 more in central support services expenditures than what was budgeted.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had \$326,647,502 invested in capital assets. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018 as follows:

Table 4 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) Governmental Activities

	2019	2018
Land	\$ 8,072,922	\$ 6,320,088
Construction in progress	25,887,926	14,224,628
Land improvements	20,148	25,293
Buildings and improvements	276,371,201	275,978,565
Furniture and equipment	11,474,094	12,111,080
Vehicles	 4,821,211	 5,187,298
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 326,647,502	\$ 313,846,952

Capital assets increased \$12,800,550 from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. The increase is mainly due to buildings and improvements increasing by \$392,636 and an increase in construction in progress of \$11,663,298. Buildings and improvements increased due to \$5,317,625 in renovations to the new administration building on 10 North Main Street however, this was offset by the retirement of the Perkins Middle School building in the amount of \$1,992,921. The Perkins Middle School was part of a property swap with several parties, such as the City of Akron, Summit County and United Way. The remaining increases were offset by current year depreciation.

The construction in progress increase can be mostly attributed to the continuing construction of Ellet Community Learning Center in the amount of \$10,469,465 and Garfield Community Learning Center in the amount of \$1,193,833.

For further information on capital assets, see Note 9 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

As of June 30, 2019, the School District had contractual commitments for construction projects with contractors in the amount of \$13,690,530. For further information, see Note 18 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

For the Future

As the preceding information shows, the School District heavily depends on its property taxpayers. Financially, the future is not without challenges.

Management must diligently plan expenses, staying carefully within the School District's five-year plan.

Additional revenues must not be treated as a windfall to expand programs but as an opportunity to extend the time horizon of the five-year plan.

The School District is projecting a 1.0 percent increase or \$3.4 million increase in fiscal year 2020 in expenditures. The biggest contributor to this is the typical inflationary trend in salaries and wages.

Akron City School District management must plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several fiscal years.

Contacting the School District's 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 Ryan Pendleton, CFO/Treasurer, at Akron City School District, 70 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio 44308 or email at rpendlet@akron.k12.oh.us.

Akron City School District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental
Assets:	Activities
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 64,466,773
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts	1,551,743
Investments in segregated accounts	75,051,072
Receivables:	
Accounts	1,133,055
Intergovernmental	50,231,824
Revenue in lieu of taxes	3,297,972
Taxes	142,044,487
Accrued interest	535,348
Due from the City of Akron	3,655,556
Prepaid items	222,284
Inventory held for resale	240,714
Materials and supplies inventory	462,759
Net OPEB asset	20,500,935
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	33,960,848
Depreciable capital assets	399,267,197
Accumulated depreciation	(106,580,543)
Total capital assets	326,647,502
Total assets	690,042,024
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Deferred expense	42,000,000
Pension	92,406,718
OPEB	4,035,116
Total deferred outflows of resources	138,441,834
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	6,818,124
Accrued wages	20,049,673
Retainage payable	1,383,475
Intergovernmental payable	49,753,886
Matured compensated absences payable	1,066,924
Claims payable	4,578,372
Unearned revenue	5,864,770
Due to the City of Akron	8,505,209
Long-term liabilities:	0,505,207
Due within one year	2,512,931
Due in more than one year:	2,512,751
Net pension liability	354,849,338
Net OPEB liability Other emounts due is more than one year	36,513,714
Other amounts due in more than one year	25,787,579
Total liabilities	517,683,995
Deferred inflows of resources:	
	107 500 571
Property taxes	107,509,571
Payments in lieu of taxes	3,297,972
Pension	30,166,127
OPEB	37,219,628
Total deferred inflows of resources	178,193,298

Akron City School District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	326,647,502
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	58,378,274
Debt service	13,007
Other purposes	26,042,679
Unrestricted	(278,474,897)
Total net position	\$ 132,606,565
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.	

Akron City School District Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Expenses	(Program Revenues Operating Grants, Charges for Contributions and Capital Grants Services Interest and Contributions					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:	 Linpenses		Services				<u>controutions</u>	
Instruction:								
Regular	\$ 133,542,171	\$	5,413,593	\$	27,934,333	\$	-	\$ (100,194,245)
Special	53,194,386		908,074		3,958,273		-	(48,328,039)
Vocational	10,408,142		271,190		4,297,049		-	(5,839,903)
Adult/continuing	160,552		-		-		-	(160,552)
Other	5,415,636		-		4,796,664		-	(618,972)
Support services:								
Pupils	19,939,369		-		1,727,719		-	(18,211,650)
Instructional staff	18,001,017		758,127		7,171,604		-	(10,071,286)
Board of education	269,511		-		-		-	(269,511)
Administration	20,863,510		5,453		1,150,484		-	(19,707,573)
Fiscal	5,945,754		9,213		401,501		-	(5,535,040)
Business	3,552,350		-		15,914		-	(3,536,436)
Operation and maintenance of plant	45,685,122		374,992		717,347		876,047	(43,716,736)
Pupil transportation	13,669,106		366,885		554,069		-	(12,748,152)
Central	10,695,538		1,460,341		939,948		-	(8,295,249)
Operation of non-instructional services	3,953,261		-		3,158,874		-	(794,387)
Operation of food services	12,332,369		716,133		12,121,672		-	505,436
Extracurricular activities	 3,349,319		907,849		72,349		-	 (2,369,121)
Total governmental activities	\$ 360,977,113	\$	11,191,850	\$	69,017,800	\$	876,047	 (279,891,416)

General Revenues:	
Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	112,725,163
Capital outlay	3,561,526
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs	197,239,452
Payment in lieu of taxes	4,655,874
Investment earnings	2,774,110
Miscellaneous	 1,420,348
Total general revenues	 322,376,473
Change in net position	42,485,057
Net position beginning of year	 90,121,508
Net position end of year	\$ 132,606,565

Akron City School District Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	General	Permanent Improvement	Classroom Facilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:					1 01100
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents:	\$ 15,050,858	\$ 58,434	\$ 8,606,146	\$ 24,232,199	\$ 47,947,637
In segregated accounts	242,115	-	817,584	358,757	1,418,456
Investments in segregated accounts	49,194,091	-	-	15,692,701	64,886,792
Receivables:					
Taxes	137,743,822	4,300,665	-	-	142,044,487
Accounts	379,085	-	-	747,631	1,126,716
Intergovernmental	1,817,052	-	42,914,517	5,500,255	50,231,824
Revenue in lieu of taxes	3,297,972	-	-	-	3,297,972
Interfund	2,606,209	-	-	-	2,606,209
Accrued interest	206,911	-	113,887	190,823	511,621
Due from the City of Akron	-	-	3,655,556	-	3,655,556
Prepaid items	5,380	-	-	8,274	13,654
Inventory held for resale	-	-	-	240,714	240,714
Materials and supplies inventory	55,971				55,971
Total assets	210,599,466	4,359,099	56,107,690	46,971,354	318,037,609
Deferred outflows of resources:		12 000 000			12 000 000
Deferred expense	-	42,000,000			42,000,000
Total assets and deferred	\$ 210 500 466	¢ 16 250 000	¢ 56 107 600	¢ 46.071.254	\$ 260,027,600
outflows of resources	\$ 210,599,466	\$ 46,359,099	\$ 56,107,690	\$ 46,971,354	\$ 360,037,609
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,886,163	\$ -	\$ 3,853,767	\$ 792,600	\$ 6,532,530
Accrued wages	19,036,735	-	-	1,012,938	20,049,673
Interfund payable	-	-	-	2,606,209	2,606,209
Intergovernmental payable	7,339,043	42,000,000	-	414,843	49,753,886
Matured compensated absences payable	1,063,487	-	-	3,437	1,066,924
Unearned revenue	5,816,779	-	-	47,991	5,864,770
Retainage payable	239,454	-	811,992	332,029	1,383,475
Due to the City of Akron	-	-	-	8,505,209	8,505,209
Total liabilities	35,381,661	42,000,000	4,665,759	13,715,256	95,762,676
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes	104,194,573	3,314,998	-	-	107,509,571
Payments in lieu of taxes	3,297,972	-	-	-	3,297,972
Unavailable revenue	1,915,789	-	42,914,517	2,950,081	47,780,387
Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes	21,286,568	622,646			21,909,214
Total deferred inflows of resources	130,694,902	3,937,644	42,914,517	2,950,081	180,497,144
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	74,989	-	-	8,274	83,263
Restricted	-	421,455	8,527,414	31,609,448	40,558,317
Committed	3,462,616	-	-	-	3,462,616
Assigned	8,299,721	-	-	-	8,299,721
Unassigned	32,685,577			(1,311,705)	31,373,872
Total fund balances	44,522,903	421,455	8,527,414	30,306,017	83,777,789
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	· · ·				
resources and fund balances	\$ 210,599,466	\$ 46,359,099	\$ 56,107,690	\$ 46,971,354	\$ 360,037,609

Akron City School District Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total governmental funds balances			\$ 83,777,789
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			326,647,502
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenue in the funds:			
Property taxes	\$	21,909,214	
Charges for services	Ŧ	160,763	
Intergovernmental		45,443,466	
Tuition and fees		1,795,711	
Rent		62,611	
Gifts and donations		209,575	
Radio station charges for services		85,595	
Miscellaneous		22,666	
Total		<u> </u>	69,689,601
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance, central supplies and workers' compensation to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.			22,598,221
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period; therefore,			
the liability, the asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds:			
Deferred outflows - pension	\$	92,406,718	
Deferred inflows - pension	Ψ	(30,166,127)	
Net pension liability		(354,849,338)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB		4,035,116	
Deferred inflows - OPEB		(37,219,628)	
Net OPEB liability		(36,513,714)	
Net OPEB asset		20,500,935	
Total		<u>, , , </u>	(341,806,038)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in th funds:	e		
Compensated absences			 (28,300,510)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 132,606,565

Akron City School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

For the Fiscal Tear Ended Julie 30, 20.	19			Other	Total
	General	Permanent Improvement	Classroom Facilities	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 115,249,045	\$ 2,461,417	\$ -	\$ 1,172,773	\$ 118,883,235
Intergovernmental	223,397,857	414,711	2,413,477	40,737,130	266,963,175
Interest	1,958,440	22,610	489,664	911,516	3,382,230
Tuition and fees Extracurricular activities	5,953,419	-	-	3,183	5,956,602
Gifts and donations	303,750 53,520	-	-	508,533 1,547,825	812,283 1,601,345
Charges for services	374,055	-	-	1,332,351	1,706,406
Rent	383,528	5,000	_	-	388,528
Payment in lieu of taxes	4,655,874	-	_	-	4,655,874
Miscellaneous	2,937,815	_	_	5,449	2,943,264
Total revenues	355,267,303	2,903,738	2,903,141	46,218,760	407,292,942
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:	1 45 1 50 050			1 < 12 252	151 504 400
Regular	147,153,378	-	-	4,643,252	151,796,630
Special	56,620,888	-	-	3,687,449	60,308,337
Vocational	11,858,555	-	-	152,852	12,011,407
Adult/continuing	187,113	-	-	108	187,221
Other	2,183,589	-	-	4,686,129	6,869,718
Support services:	21 521 255			1 535 035	22 150 101
Pupils	21,731,377	-	-	1,727,027	23,458,404
Instructional staff	12,088,403	-	-	8,002,011	20,090,414
Board of education	268,673	-	-	-	268,673
Administration	23,093,109	-	-	1,143,545	24,236,654
Fiscal	5,005,408	93,313	-	916,222	6,014,943
Business	3,267,831	-	-	88,475	3,356,306
Operation and maintenance of plant	32,536,461	3,265,266	1,478,101	2,405,885	39,685,713
Pupil transportation	13,029,017	-	-	110,222	13,139,239
Central	10,258,681	-	-	661,214	10,919,895
Operation of non-instructional services	59,140	-	-	4,312,763	4,371,903
Operation of food services	-	-	-	12,269,492	12,269,492
Extracurricular activities	2,967,073	-	-	688,838	3,655,911
Capital outlay	6,867,837	1,288,000	13,044,046	<u>293,198</u> 45,788,682	21,493,081
Total expenditures Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>349,176,533</u> 6,090,770	4,646,579 (1,742,841)	14,522,147 (11,619,006)	43,788,682	414,133,941 (6,840,999)
Other financing sources (uses):	0,090,770	(1,742,041)	(11,019,000)	430,070	(0,040,999)
Transfers in	-	231,465	-	177,491	408,956
Transfers out	(408,956)		-		(408,956)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(408,956)	231,465		177,491	- (100,550)
Net change in fund balances	5,681,814	(1,511,376)	(11,619,006)	607,569	(6,840,999)
Fund balances beginning of year	38,841,089	1,932,831	20,146,420	29,698,448	90,618,788
Fund balances end of year	\$ 44,522,903	\$ 421,455	\$ 8,527,414	\$ 30,306,017	\$ 83,777,789

Akron City School District 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			\$ (6,840,999)
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 capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	st		
In the current period, these amounts are:			
Capital asset additions	\$	20,282,970	
Depreciation expense		(6,805,431)	
Excess of net capital asset additions over depreciation expense			13,477,539
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the			
sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(676,989)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as			
revenues in the funds. These activities consist of:			
Property taxes	\$	(2,596,546)	
Charges for services		109,388	
Intergovernmental		(2,360,673)	
Tuition and fees		587,166	
Rent		51,464	
Gifts and donations		9,575	
Radio station charges for services		5,654	
Miscellaneous		15,041	
Net change in deferred inflows of resources during the year			(4,178,931)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however,			
the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			
Pension			27,308,964
OPEB			1,044,545
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability			
and OPEB asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			
Pension			(30,757,529)
OPEB			43,786,442
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and			
therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:			
Compensated absences			745,324
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance, central supplies and			
workers' compensation to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities.			
Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net			
revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.			 (1,423,309)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 42,485,057
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements			

Akron City School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-

Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

For the Fiscal Tear Ended June 30, 2019	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues:</u>	*			
Taxes	\$ 113,828,400	\$ 112,749,251	\$ 113,827,686	\$ 1,078,435
Intergovernmental	230,636,833	221,485,690	223,689,098	2,203,408
Interest	1,631,018	509,590	1,443,411	933,821
Tuition and fees	7,452,741	5,790,893	6,134,344	343,451
Gifts and donations	2,035	2,035	1,200	(835)
Charges for services	467,063	362,005	380,666	18,661
Rent	292,712	138,376	287,435	149,059
Extracurricular activities	167,598	167,598	98,814	(68,784)
Payment in lieu of taxes	7,043,194	3,516,531	4,655,874	1,139,343
Miscellaneous	1,400,468	829,500	1,191,377	361,877
Total revenues	362,922,062	345,551,469	351,709,905	6,158,436
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	148,638,566	148,638,566	147,942,364	696,202
Special	56,780,615	56,780,615	56,512,075	268,540
Vocational	11,726,727	11,726,727	12,344,948	(618,221)
Adult/continuing	199,130	199,130	189,474	9,656
Other	2,479,991	2,479,991	2,185,986	294,005
Support services:		22.0 (2. (0))	21 (01 521	
Pupils	22,063,608	22,063,608	21,601,731	461,877
Instructional staff	12,594,715	12,594,715	11,956,369	638,346
Board of education	294,247	294,247	277,863	16,384
Administration	24,008,523	24,008,523	23,102,317	906,206
Fiscal	6,444,150	6,444,150	5,025,791	1,418,359
Business	3,619,993	3,619,993	3,487,405	132,588
Operation and maintenance of plant	33,961,735	33,961,735	31,835,871	2,125,864
Pupil transportation Central	13,876,089	13,876,089	13,688,849	187,240
Operation of non-instructional services	8,296,938	8,296,938	8,643,074	(346,136)
Extracurricular activities	18,169 3,160,920	18,169 3,160,920	45,846	(27,677)
Capital outlay	7,885,379	5,160,920 7,885,379	2,850,840	310,080 135,914
Total expenditures	356,049,495	356,049,495	7,749,465	6,609,227
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	6,872,567	(10,498,026)	2,269,637	12,767,663
Other financing sources (uses):	0,012,001	(10,190,020)		12,707,000
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	201,924	18,350	201,924	183,574
Refund of prior year expenditures	3,580	-	3,580	3,580
Transfers in	32,000	32,000	28,435	(3,565)
Transfers out	(570,450)	(570,450)	(537,841)	32,609
Total other financing sources (uses)	(332,946)	(520,100)	(303,902)	216,198
Net change in fund balance	6,539,621	(11,018,126)	1,965,735	12,983,861
Fund balances at beginning of year	54,514,466	54,514,466	54,514,466	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	3,103,627	3,103,627	3,103,627	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 64,157,714	\$ 46,599,967	\$ 59,583,828	\$ 12,983,861

Akron City School District Statement of Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	Internal Service Funds	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	16,519,136
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts		133,287
Investments in segregated accounts		10,164,280
Accounts receivable		6,339
Accrued interest receivable		23,727
Prepaid items		208,630
Materials and supplies inventory		406,788
Total assets	\$	27,462,187
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	285,594
Claims payable	_	4,578,372
Total liabilities		4,863,966
Net position:		
Unrestricted		22,598,221
Total liabilities and net position	\$	27,462,187

Akron City School District Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Inte	Internal Service Funds		
Operating revenues:	\$	49,037,725		
Charges for services Other	φ	2,519,268		
Total operating revenues		51,556,993		
Operating expenses:				
Purchased services		4,584,107		
Materials and supplies		859,994		
Claims		45,777,315		
Other		2,070,643		
Total operating expenses		53,292,059		
Operating loss		(1,735,066)		
Nonoperating revenues:				
Interest		311,757		
Change in net position		(1,423,309)		
Net position beginning of year		24,021,530		
Net position end of year	\$	22,598,221		

Akron City School District Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Self Insurance
Cash flows from operating activities:	 Insurance
Cash received from interfund services	\$ 51,850,953
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(5,116,595)
Cash payments for claims	(45,735,014)
Cash payments for other operating expenses	(1,708,159)
Net cash used for operating activities	 (708,815)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest on investments	252,723
Sale of investments	1,373,388
Purchase of investments	 (1,626,111)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	 -
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(708,815)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	 17,227,951
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 16,519,136
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash	
used for operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,735,066)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net	
cash used for operating activities:	
Change in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Accounts receivable	171
Intergovernmental receivable	293,789
Prepaid items	359,710
Materials and supplies inventory	59,560
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	070 700
Accounts payable	270,720
Claims payable	 42,301
Total adjustments	 1,026,251
Net cash used for operating activities	\$ (708,815)

Akron City School District Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Scholarships			
			Agency	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	209,739	\$	538,020
Investments in segregated accounts		97,998		-
Accounts receivable		-		1,654
Accrued interest receivable		271		-
Intergovernmental receivable		-		58,767
Total assets	\$	308,008	\$	598,441
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	40,775
Undistributed monies		-		428,278
Due to students		-		129,388
Total liabilities		-	\$	598,441
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships	\$	308,008		

Akron City School District Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Scholarships		
Additions: Interest	\$	1,369	
Deductions: Payments in accordance with trust agreements		2,000	
Change in net position		(631)	
Net position beginning of year		308,639	
Net position end of year	\$	308,008	

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

The Akron City School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of seven members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1847 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The School District serves an area of approximately 54.4 square miles and is located in Summit County, and is within the City of Akron. The School District is the sixth largest in the State of Ohio (among 951 public school districts and community schools) in terms of enrollment. It is staffed by 525 full-time classified employees, 1,630 full-time certificated personnel, 158 administrative employees, and 1,168 part-time employees who provide services to 21,384 students and other community members. The School District currently operates 45 instructional buildings, thirteen vacant buildings, three administrative buildings and one garage.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student-related activities of the School District. The following activities are included within the reporting entity:

Non-Public Schools - Within the School District boundaries, St. Anthony of Padua School, St. Mary School, St. Matthew School, St. Sebastian School, St. Vincent DePaul Elementary, Our Lady of Elms School, Archbishop Hoban High School, and St. Vincent - St. Mary High School are operated through the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. Arlington Christian and Emmanuel Christian Academy are operated as private schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these non-public schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the non-public schools. These State transactions are reported as a governmental activity of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The School District does not have any component units.

The School District is associated with the Ohio Schools Council, which is defined as a jointly governed organization. Jointly governed organizations are governed by representatives from each of the governments that create the organization, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. Information regarding this organization is presented in Note 22.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service funds is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department, and therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Permanent Improvement Fund The permanent improvement capital projects fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary and trust funds.

Classroom Facilities Capital Fund The classroom facilities capital projects fund accounts for financial resources received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the School District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission for the construction and renovation of school buildings.

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

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary funds focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District only has internal service funds.

Internal Service Funds The internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The School District's internal service funds account for the operation of the School District's central warehouse that provides goods to other departments and schools in the School District, the operation of the School District's self-insurance program for employee health benefits, a reserve established to pay for liability insurance claims over the School District's self-insured retention, and the operation of the School District's Workers' Compensation Retrospective Rating Plan.

Fiduciary Fund Types 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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has a private purpose trust fund to account for scholarships for further education after graduation. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and are used to hold resources for individuals, organizations or other governments. Agency funds do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student-managed activities, payroll liabilities and deductions, Ohio High School Athletic Association events, a set aside for tax increment financing payments (closed out during the fiscal year), and for health savings and dependent care savings accounts for our employees.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service funds.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the 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, rentals, charges for services, sales, extracurricular activities and fees.

Unearned Revenue Unearned revenue arises when monies are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Radio station charges for services received in the current fiscal year for underwriting spots that will occur in future fiscal years are recorded as unearned revenue. Revenue is recognized when the underwriting spot takes place. The School District has received an advance of revenue in lieu of taxes and shared revenue from the City of Akron from a compensation agreement. Revenue will be recognized based on the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position and/or the balance sheet will sometimes 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 School District, deferred outflows of resources include the deferred expense of payments to the City of Akron (the "City") for the construction and renovation of school buildings, pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). In accordance with an agreement between the School District and the City, the City issued securities to assist in the School District's funding of its share of basic project costs and any locally funded initiatives for rebuilding and renovating the School District's school buildings into community learning centers. The securities were issued with a maturity life of 30 years. While the securities are outstanding, the School District will contribute \$3,000,000 each year from the permanent improvement capital projects fund to the City for the purpose of paying debt charges on those securities and other project costs. Payments due to the City for periods beyond June 30, 2019 are recorded as deferred outflows of resources with a corresponding intergovernmental payable on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (See Notes 11 and 12).

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position and/or the balance sheet will sometimes 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 School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB 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 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 School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, charges for services, tuition and fees, rentals and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (See Notes 11 and 12).

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

E. Budgetary Data

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

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

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

F. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including the internal service funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements. The general fund provides advances to cover deficit cash balances at the end of the fiscal year. At the end of fiscal year 2019, the general fund advanced monies to several special revenue funds to cover negative cash balances. See Note 15 for additional information.

The School District has segregated bank accounts and investments for monies held separate from the School District's central bank account. These depository accounts and investments are presented on the statement of net position and the balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" and "investments in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the School District's treasury.

During fiscal year 2019, the School District's investments were limited to commercial paper, Federal securities, U.S. Treasury bonds, certificates of deposit and an interest in STAR Ohio, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. Except for investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase are reported at cost or amortized cost.

The School District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the School District. The School District measures their 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 a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$1,958,440, which includes \$285,058 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the basic financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are presented on the basic financial statements as investments.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which the services are consumed.

H. Inventory

Inventories consist of donated and purchased food, gasoline and diesel fuel, school and office supplies held for resale in the central warehouse, and non-food supplies held for consumption in the food service program.

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis for food, non-food supplies in the food service program, and gasoline and diesel fuel and on an average-cost basis for supplies in the central warehouse. Inventories are expended/expensed when used.

I. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. They are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars for all assets except for assets capitalized in the food service nonmajor special revenue fund, which has a capitalization threshold of five hundred dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Building and improvements	70 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 30 years
Vehicles	7 - 15 years

J. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/ payables". Interfund balances are eliminated in the statement of net position.

K. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)

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

The current accounting standard requires school districts to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and postemployment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability equals the School 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 minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the School District. However, the School District is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The School District has no control over the changes in the benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affecting the balance of the liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

L. 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 employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the 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 School District's past experience of making termination payments. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables and accrued liabilities from internal service funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the governmental 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.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include special trust for scholarships, other local grants, and State and Federal programs.

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

O. Fund Balances

In accordance with GASB Statement No, 54, "*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*", the School District classifies its fund balances based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories can be used:

Nonspendable Resources that are not in spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts and unclaimed funds) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted Resources that have external constraints imposed on them by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through enabling legislation.

Committed Resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by formal action (resolution) by the School District at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned Resources that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Education. Through School District policies, the Board of Education has given the School District Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

Unassigned The residual fund balance with the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, this classification represents deficit fund balances resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

The School District considers restricted amounts to have been spent first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) fund balances are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balances, committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance, workers' compensation and central supplies programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the funds. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

R. Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Note 3 – Accountability

As of June 30, 2019, several nonmajor special revenue funds had a deficit fund balance. These deficits were caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in other funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. The following funds had a deficit at year-end:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Nonmajor special revenue funds:	Deficit
Public school preschool	\$ 89,476
Title VI-B special education	195,505
Vocational education	17,245
Title I school improvement	83,219
Title III limited english proficiency	4,161
Title I	756,031
Preschool handicapped	313
Title II-A improving teacher quality	124,457
Miscellaneous federal grants	33,024

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances 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, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual, 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 GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as an assignment of fund balances (GAAP basis).
- 4. The revenues, expenditures and other financing sources and uses of the general fund include activity that is budgeted within special revenue funds (GAAP basis). However, on the budgetary basis, the activity of the special revenue funds is excluded resulting in perspective differences.

As part of GASB Statement No, 54, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, the public school support fund, the severance fund and other various activities.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General
GAAP basis	\$ 5,681,814
Revenue accruals	(1,450,704)
Expenditure accruals	174,431
Budgeted as part of special revenue fund:	
Revenues	(1,872,755)
Net intrafund transfers	(28,435)
Expenditures	2,153,024
Encumbrances (Budget Basis)	
outstanding at year end	 (2,691,640)
Budget basis	\$ 1,965,735

Net Change in Fund Balance

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

State statutes classify monies held by the School 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 School 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 invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and the investment is not a commercial paper note, a banker's acceptance or a repurchase agreement:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Commercial paper notes, limited to 40% (5% for a single issuer) in total of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days; and
- 8. Bankers acceptances, limited to 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

Protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 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 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.

Cash on Hand

At fiscal year-end, the School District had \$1,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned. According to state law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit in excess of those funds that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by any other agency or instrumentality of the federal government. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. The School District's policy is to deposit money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

At fiscal year end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$26,858,944. At June 30, 2019, \$11,537,800 of the School Districts bank balance of \$33,338,352 was exposed to custodial credit risk. The School District's financial institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) and was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

Also, included in the above deposits are \$40,436 and \$97,998 in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit reported in the general fund and the private purpose trust fund which are included as part of "investments in segregated accounts".

Investments As of June 30, 2019, the School District had the following investments:

				Investment Maturities		
		Fair	Percentage of			
Investment Type		Value	Investments	<u>< 1 year</u>	<u>2-4 years</u>	
STAR Ohio	\$	5,415,220	4.71%	\$ 5,415,220	\$ -	
Commerical paper	3	34,461,277	29.95%	34,461,277	-	
Reported in the general fund:						
First American Treasury obligation fund		2,661	0.00%	2,661	-	
Federal National Mortgage Association bonds		7,790,547	6.77%	-	7,790,547	
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds		4,745,606	4.13%	-	4,745,606	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation bonds	1	14,461,984	12.57%	-	14,461,984	
US Treasury bonds		2,935,913	2.55%	2,935,913	-	
Negotiable certificates of deposit		7,954,560	6.91%	739,886	7,214,674	
Commerical paper	1	11,265,045	9.79%	11,265,045		
	4	49,156,316		14,943,505	34,212,811	
Reported in the Classroom Facilities Capital Projects fund	l:					
First American Treasury obligation fund		5,592	0.01%	5,592		
Reported in nonmajor governmental funds:						
First American Treasury obligation fund		26,728	0.02%	26,728	-	
Federal National Mortgage Association bonds		2,315,128	2.01%	2,315,128	-	
Federal Farm Credit Bank bonds		2,995,320	2.60%	1,495,830	1,499,490	
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds		1,600,032	1.39%	-	1,600,032	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation bonds		439,679	0.38%	439,679	-	
Commerical paper		8,342,542	7.25%	8,342,542		
	1	15,719,429		12,619,907	3,099,522	
Reported in an internal service fund:						
Federated government obligation fund		133,287	0.12%	133,287	-	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1	10,164,280	8.84%	7,428,989	2,735,291	
		10,297,567		7,562,276	2,735,291	
	<u>\$11</u>	15,055,401	100.00%	\$75,007,777	\$40,047,624	

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. As previously discussed Star Ohio is reported at its net asset value. Other investments of the School District are valued using Level 2 inputs using valuation techniques that incorporate market data for similar investments, broker quotes and inactive transactions prices.

Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School 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 investments in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent and not in the School District's name. The School District's negotiable certificates of deposit are registered securities and covered in full by FDIC insurance. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy does not address limits on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard and Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the First American Government Obligation an AAAm rating, the FHLMC, FHLB, FFCB and FNMA bonds an AA+ rating, the U.S. Treasury notes have a AA+ and commercial paper an A-1 and A-1+ rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The School District's investment policy requires certain credit ratings for some investments as allowed by state law.

Concentration of credit risk is the possibility of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School District's investment in a single issuer. More than 5% of the School District's investments are in commercial paper issues from: Citi Group Global Markets, JP Morgan, Toyota Motor Credit, MUFG Bank Ltd., Natixix NY, and Royal Bank of Canada. In addition, the School District has invested more than 5% of total investments in FHLMC bonds, FHLB bonds, and FNMA bonds. These investments are presented in the table on the previous page. The investment in STAR Ohio is a pooled investment and not of a single issuer. The School District's policy does not specify stricter limits than allowed by law.

Note 6 - Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School 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 and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable semi-annually with payments due in February and July. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019, which became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected in calendar year 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Summit County. The County Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the School 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 to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 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 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 to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$12,262,681 in the general fund and \$363,021 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was \$10,841,322 in the general fund and \$321,131 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent real property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

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

	2019			2018		
Property Category	Assessed Value		<u> </u>	Assessed Value		
Real Property						
Residential and agricultural Commercial, industrial	\$	1,595,594,500	\$	1,599,879,230		
and minerals		633,239,750		611,070,100		
Public utilities		467,470		396,110		
Tangible Personal Property						
Public utilities		141,436,250		134,200,040		
Total	\$	2,370,737,970	\$	2,345,545,480		

Akron City School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of taxes, revenue in lieu of taxes, interest, interfund, accounts (student transportation fees, radio station charges for services, printing reimbursements, building rentals, senior dues, Akron Education Association salaries/fringe benefits reimbursement, substitute teacher cost reimbursements, Adult School of Practical Nursing tuition, Early College High School tuition reimbursements, post-secondary tuition reimbursements, food service sales, health/life insurance fees, juvenile detention center tuition, royalties, transcript fees, refunds, maintenance labor costs, vending machine sales and local grants), and intergovernmental (motor vehicle fuel tax reimbursement, JROTC, restitution, student transportation fees, juvenile detention center tuition, STEM Hub workshop registration fees, excess costs tuition reimbursements, building rentals, printing reimbursements, Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation premium rebate). 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 fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one fiscal year except for taxes and classroom facilities.

A summary of the items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amounts
General:	
School foundation adjustments	\$ 55,050
Building rentals	15,874
ROTC	30,872
Motor vehicle tax fuel reimbursement	10,293
Tuition and fees	1,670,991
Miscellaneous	 33,972
Total general	 1,817,052
Classroom facilities	 42,914,517
Other governmental funds:	
Grants	 5,500,255
Total	\$ 50,231,824

Note 8 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

Akron City School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

B. Foundation Funding

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent ("FTE") enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education ("ODE") is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 Foundation funding for the School District. These adjustments were insignificant for the School District for fiscal year 2019.

C. Litigation

The School District is party to various legal proceedings. The amount of the liability, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. However, in the opinion of management, any such claim or lawsuit will not have a material adverse effect, if any, on the financial condition of the School District

Note 9 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance 7/1/2018	Addition	Deletion	Balance 6/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,320,088	\$ 1,872,984	\$ (120,150)	\$ 8,072,922
Construction in progress	14,224,628	11,663,298		25,887,926
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	20,544,716	13,536,282	(120,150)	33,960,848
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	102,896	-	-	102,896
Buildings and improvements	334,963,157	5,506,860	(2,249,432)	338,220,585
Furniture and equipment	48,576,449	1,016,220	(800,408)	48,792,261
Vehicles	11,994,894	223,608	(67,047)	12,151,455
Total capital assets, being depreciated	395,637,396	6,746,688	(3,116,887)	399,267,197
Less: Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(77,603)	(5,145)	-	(82,748)
Buildings and improvements	(58,984,592)	(4,735,402)	1,870,610	(61,849,384)
Furniture and equipment	(36,465,369)	(1,475,212)	622,414	(37,318,167)
Vehicles	(6,807,596)	(589,672)	67,024	(7,330,244)
Total accumulated depreciation	(102,335,160)	(6,805,431)	2,560,048	(106,580,543)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	293,302,236	(58,743)	(556,839)	292,686,654
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 313,846,952	\$ 13,477,539	\$ (676,989)	\$ 326,647,502

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 552,053
Special	42,220
Vocational	206,669
Adult/continuing	1,085
Other	3,811
Support services:	
Pupil	21,366
Instructional staff	211,871
Board of education	1,710
Administration	9,395
Fiscal	8,266
Business	245,000
Operation and maintenance of plant	4,793,451
Pupil transportation	478,486
Central	90,022
Operation of non-instructional services	1,978
Operation of food services	129,056
Extracurricular services	 8,992
Total depreciation expense	\$ 6,805,431

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

As of June 30, 2019, the District's capital assets included thirteen vacant buildings with no immediate usage plans that have a carrying value of \$3,133,940.

Note 10 - Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted for property, inland marine, crime, general liability, excess liability, educators legal liability, employment practices liability and automobile coverage.

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years, and there has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

The School District began participating in the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation Retrospective Rating Plan (the "Plan") for calendar year 2004. This Plan involves the payment of: (1) a minimum premium to cover safety and hygiene costs, surplus costs, premium payment security costs, and the costs of losses exceeding the per claim and the maximum premium limitations; (2) a premium based on covered claims for up to ten years; and, (3) a premium based on reserves for evaluated claims at the end of the tenth year.

The Plan is funded by charging each fund a percentage of payroll during the period. The Plan bills the School District based on a calendar year rather than a fiscal year.

Medical/surgical insurance is offered to employees on a self-insured basis. The School District has various third-party administrators for the self-insurance activity. The claims liability of \$4,578,372 reported in the self-insurance internal service fund at June 30, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount follow for the last two fiscal years:

	Year ended 6/30/2019	Year ended 6/30/2018
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 4,536,071	\$ 5,717,106
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)	45,777,315	37,516,130
Claim payments	(45,735,014)	(38,697,165)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	\$ 4,578,372	\$ 4,536,071

Note 11 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

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

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

GASB Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer because they benefit from employee services and 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 fiscal year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

A. Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System ("SERS")

Plan Description – School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multipleemployer 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$5,934,924 for fiscal year 2019. None of this amount is reported as intergovernmental payable.

B. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("STRS")

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members 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 Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes 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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually-required contribution to STRS was \$21,374,040 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$2,770,321 is reported as intergovernmental 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 School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is the information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - prior measurement date	1.308332%	1.3036237%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability - current measurement date	1.297806%	1.2758081%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.010526%	- <u>0.027816</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$74,327,776	\$280,521,562	\$354,849,338
Pension expense	\$5,059,294	\$25,698,235	\$30,757,529

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 4,076,410	\$ 6,475,297	\$ 10,551,707
Changes of assumptions	1,678,482	49,713,711	51,392,193
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	255,146	2,898,708	3,153,854
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 5,934,924	 21,374,040	 27,308,964
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 11,944,962	\$ 80,461,756	\$ 92,406,718
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 2,059,396	\$ 17,010,519	\$ 19,069,915
Difference between expected and actual			
experience	-	1,831,975	1,831,975
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	 1,426,947	 7,837,290	 9,264,237
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 3,486,343	\$ 26,679,784	\$ 30,166,127

\$27,308,964 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal 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:

Fiscal			
Year	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	Total
2020	\$ 4,854,787	\$ 23,808,837	\$ 28,663,624
2021	739,742	13,885,990	14,625,732
2022	(2,439,238)	(611,929)	(3,051,167)
2023	(631,596)	(4,674,966)	(5,306,562)
Total	\$ 2,523,695	\$ 32,407,932	\$ 34,931,627

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 (i.e., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (i.e., 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 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an experience study that was completed June 30, 2015.

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

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. 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a buildingblock 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation	real rate of return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed income	19.00	1.50
Private equity	10.00	8.00
Real assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-asset strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on these 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 School 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 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	Current				
	1	% Decrease		discount rate	1% Increase
		<u>(6.50%)</u>		<u>(7.50%)</u>	<u>(8.50%)</u>
School District's proportionate					
share of the net pension liability	\$	104,696,277		\$74,327,776	\$48,865,820

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.5 percent
Projected salary increases	2.5 percent at age 65 to 12.5 percent at age 20
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses,
	including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.45 percent
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost of living adjustments (COLA)	0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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

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

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

Asset	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation *	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00	% 7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00	%

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

**Target weights will be phased in over a 24 month Perion concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 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 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School 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 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	<u>(6.45%)</u>	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate			
share of the net pension liability	\$ 409,664,814	\$280,521,562	\$171,219,322

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by SERS or STRS have an option to choose Social Security or SERS. As of June 30, 2019, none of the members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security.

Note 12 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Net OPEB Liability or Asset

The net OPEB liability or asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or 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 or asset represents the School 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 or asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the School 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 or asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability or 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 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 intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

A. School Employees Retirement System ("SERS")

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent 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, prorated 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 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$824,733.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,044,545 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$824,733 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> 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 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability or asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset was based on the School 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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability			
(asset) - prior measurement date	1.324397%	1.3036237%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability			
(asset) - current measurement date	1.316156%	1.2758081%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.008241%	-0.027816%	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability (asset)	\$36,513,714	(\$20,500,935)	\$16,012,779
OPEB expense	\$1,084,631	(\$44,871,073)	(\$43,786,442)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 596,032	\$ 2,394,539	\$ 2,990,571
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	1,044,545		1,044,545
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,640,577	\$ 2,394,539	\$ 4,035,116
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 54,782	\$ 2,342,065	\$ 2,396,847
Changes of assumptions	3,280,481	27,934,138	31,214,619
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	-	1,194,450	1,194,450
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	700,386	1,713,326	2,413,712
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 4,035,649	\$33,183,979	\$37,219,628

\$1,044,545 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability 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:

Fiscal			
Year	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	Total
2020	\$ (1,654,880)	\$ (5,518,009)	\$ (7,172,889)
2021	(1,295,707)	(5,518,009)	(6,813,716)
2022	(158,323)	(5,518,022)	(5,676,345)
2023	(135,005)	(4,986,125)	(5,121,130)
2024	(138,798)	(4,799,493)	(4,938,291)
Thereafter	(56,904)	(4,449,782)	(4,506,686)
Total	\$ (3,439,617)	\$(30,789,440)	\$ (34,229,057)

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 Future salary increases, including inflation Investment rate of return	3 percent 3.5 percent to 18.2 percent 7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62 percent
Prior measurement date	3.56 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement date	3.70 percent
Prior measurement date	3.63 percent
Medical trend assumption Medicare Pre-Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent 7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Asset <u>class</u>	Target allocation	Long term expected real rate of return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US stocks	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 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, 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. 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 School 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.

School District's proporti	onate	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current discount rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
share of the net OPEB li		\$ 44,306,522	\$36,513,714	\$30,343,271
	(6.25%	Decrease decreasing 3.75%)	Current trend rate (7.25% decreasing <u>to 4.75%)</u>	1% Increase (8.25% decreasing <u>to 5.75%)</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	29,459,869	\$36,513,714	\$45,854,271

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Discount rate of return	7.45 percent
Health care cost trends:	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription drug	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent 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.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent 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 were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

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	Target	Long term expected
<u>class</u>	allocation	real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent 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 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

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 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current		
	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	<u>(6.45%)</u>	<u>(7.45%)</u>	<u>(8.45%)</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$(17,571,221)	(\$20,500,935)	(\$22,963,219)
		Current	
	1% Decrease	trend rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate			
share of the net OPEB asset	\$(22,824,220)	(\$20,500,935)	(\$18,141,456)

Note 13 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees working 52 weeks per year earn 1 day to 25 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time (up to 37.5 days) is paid upon termination of employment. Employees working less than 52 weeks per year do not earn vacation. Employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month or the equivalent in hours per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 425 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation. Employees receive 1) two additional days for each year of perfect attendance commencing July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1981; and 2) one additional day for each year of perfect attendance commencing July 1, 1981.

B. Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through The Hartford.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 14 - Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year consist of the following

Governmental Activities	Balance 7/1/2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2019	Amount Due in One Year
Net pension liability:					
STRS	\$ 309,678,611	\$ -	\$ (29,157,049)	\$ 280,521,562	\$ -
SERS	78,169,959		(3,842,183)	74,327,776	
Total net pension liability	387,848,570		(32,999,232)	354,849,338	
Net OPEB liability:					
STRS	50,862,588	-	(50,862,588)	-	-
SERS	35,543,328	970,386		36,513,714	
Total net OPEB liability	86,405,916	970,386	(50,862,588)	36,513,714	<u> </u>
Compensated absences	29,045,834	2,490,951	(3,236,275)	28,300,510	2,512,931
Total long-term obligations	\$ 503,300,320	\$ 3,461,337	\$ (87,098,095)	\$ 419,663,562	\$ 2,512,931

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

There is not a repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however the School District pays pension and OPEB obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Note 15 – Interfund Transfers and Balances

A. Transfers

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statue or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statue or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the fund collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Transfers made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Tra	Transfers from	
	General		
Transfers to		Fund	
Permanent improvement fund	\$	231,465	
Nonmajor governmental funds		177,491	
Total	\$	408,956	

B. Interfund balances

The general fund advanced funds to various special revenue funds to cover negative cash balances at the end of fiscal year 2019 as follows:

	Nonmajor	
	Governmental	
Advanced to	Funds	
Public school preschool	\$	289,946
High schools that work		35
Title VI-B		485,904
Vocational education		99,624
Title I school improvement stimulus A		159,385
Title III limited english proficiency		57,452
Title I		1,198,779
Preschool handicapped		3,829
Title II-A improving teacher quality		122,896
Miscellaneous federal grants		188,359
	\$	2,606,209

Note 16 – Set Asides

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

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 Improvement		
Set aside balance as of June 30, 2018 Current year set-aside requirement	\$ - 3,723,339		
Qualifying expenditures	(5,428,691)		
Total	<u>\$(1,705,352)</u>		
Cash balance carried forward to next year	<u>\$ </u>		

The School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital improvements set-aside amount below zero. Although the School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital improvements set aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future fiscal years. This negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future fiscal years.

Note 17 – Fund Balances

Fund balances can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on the fund balances for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund Balances	General	Permanent Improvement	Classroom Facilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Nonspendable</u>					
Inventory	\$ 55,971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,971
Prepaids	5,380	-	-	8,274	13,654
Unclaimed funds	13,638	-	-	-	13,638
Total nonspendable	74,989			8,274	83,263
Restricted for					
Scholarships	-	-	-	108,658	108,658
District managed activities	-	-	-	261,795	261,795
Food service	-	-	-	5,346,143	5,346,143
Instructional programs	-	-	-	45,644	45,644
Auxiliary services	-	-	-	87,113	87,113
Data communication	-	-	-	9,797	9,797
General operations of WAPS-FM	-	-	-	436,278	436,278
Other local grants	-	-	-	845,871	845,871
Debt service	-	-	-	13,007	13,007
Classroom facilities maintenance	-	-	-	18,562,900	18,562,900
Classroom facilities construction	-	-	8,527,414	5,892,242	14,419,656
Capital improvements	-	421,455	-	-	421,455
Total restricted		421,455	8,527,414	31,609,448	40,558,317
Committed to:					
Underground storage tanks	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Superintendent	40,904	-	-	-	40,904
Severance payments	3,410,712				3,410,712
Total committed	3,462,616				3,462,616
Assigned					
Uniform school supplies	12,427	-	-	-	12,427
Public school support	690,754	-	-	-	690,754
Background checks	1,809	-	-	-	1,809
Consumer services from					
vocational education classes	161,685	-	-	-	161,685
Encumbrances	2,018,214	-	-	-	2,018,214
Next years budget	5,414,832				5,414,832
Total assigned	8,299,721				8,299,721
Unassigned (deficit)	32,685,577			(1,311,705)	31,373,872
Total fund balances	\$ 44,522,903	\$ 421,455	\$ 8,527,414	\$ 30,306,017	\$ 83,777,789

Regarding the committed fund balances, the School District's Board of Education approves transfers to and from the underground storage tanks fund, approves the Superintendent's contract and approves the retirements of its employees before severance payments can be made.

The School District's Treasurer authorized the assignment of fund balances to encumbrances and public school support. The School District's Board of Education authorized the assignment of fund balances to uniform school supplies and consumer services from vocational education classes. The School District's Board of Education has established policies to collect tuition and fees for uniform school supplies.

Note 18 – Construction Commitments

The School District has active construction projects as of June 30, 2019. At fiscal year end, the School District's commitments with contractors are as follows:

	Spent to	Remaining
Project	Date	Commitment
Case Community Learning Center Construction	\$ 13,892,084	\$ 593,320
Harris Community Learning Center Construction	9,404,604	19,819
Ellet Community Learning Center Construction	48,595,732	4,707,103
Old Ellet High School Demolition	3,940	46,000
Firestone Community Learning Center Construction	82,827,440	69,419
Old Roswell-Kent Middle School Demolition	504	89,896
Kenmore-Garfield Community Learning Center Construction	2,343,550	6,061,671
Old Garfield High School Demolition	664,112	760,106
Firestone Community Learning Center Natatorium Interior		
Renovations	256,302	707,965
New Administration Building Renovations	95,680	77,999
Stadium Bleachers Replacement at Buchtel CLC	280,336	212,484
Stadium Bleachers Replacement at Ellet CLC	467,738	117,112
Stadium Bleachers Replacement at Kenmore-Garfield High School	352,094	227,636
	\$159,184,116	\$ 13,690,530

The commitments involving the construction and demolition of school buildings are being financed entirely with Ohio Facilities Construction Commission monies and proceeds from a municipal income tax levied by the City. The remaining projects are being financed mainly with property taxes, State monies and interest.

Note 19 – Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Project

Voters in the City passed an ordinance in May of 2003 levying a 0.25 percent additional municipal income tax for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, renovating, and adding to interests in land and the School District's school buildings. This tax will last for 30 years and will raise \$284,208,394 in local funds needed to be eligible for \$408,982,810 of Ohio Facilities Construction Commission ("OFCC") monies. Also, this tax will raise \$80,706,348 in additional local funds for locally funded initiatives that are not eligible to be paid for with OFCC monies. Combined, these funds will rebuild and renovate the School District's school buildings into community learning centers for educating students during school hours while serving as community learning centers for recreation, education, after school and summer school programs, as well as community activities at other times, open to City residents and persons employed in the City.

The tax took effect January 1, 2004. As of June 30, 2019, the School District has received \$323,926,140 in local funds from the City by way of this tax to date. At June 30, 2019 the School District is reporting a receivable, "due from the City of Akron" in the amount of \$3,655,556 and a liability, "due to City of Akron" in the amount of \$3,655,556 and a liability, "due to City of Akron" in the amount of \$8,505,209 as of June 30, 2019. The amount of this receivable and liability was determined by reducing the \$323,926,140 received as of June 30, 2019 by the amount of capital expenditures made by the School District using these local funds received from the City since the inception of this project. The School District has made a total of \$319,076,487 in capital expenditures using these local funds received from the City as of June 30, 2019. A liability was recorded for these monies because if the School District does not spend these local funds by the end of this project, these funds would have to be returned to the City in accordance with an agreement between the School District and the City.

The School District and the City share ownership of the new community learning centers equally. For completed community learning centers, the School District has recorded 50 percent of the capital expenditures as land capital assets in the amount of \$630,316 and as buildings capital assets in the amount of \$261,736,008 to date as of June 30, 2019. For community learning centers still under construction, the School District has recorded 50 percent of the capital assets. Construction in progress capital assets totaled \$25,887,926 as of June 30, 2019.

OFCC has determined that \$42,914,517 is owed to the School District as of June 30, 2019. This represents the amount that OFCC has appropriated but not remitted to the School District as of June 30, 2019 over the entire life of this project. As a result, that amount was recorded as an intergovernmental receivable as of June 30, 2019. On the accrual basis, the entire amount was recorded as revenue because all of the eligibility requirements were satisfied for this nonexchange transaction. On the modified accrual basis, the entire amount was reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue because it was not expected to be available.

Note 20 – Tax abatements

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.66, the City of Akron established a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program. The CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRAs are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing has traditionally been discouraged. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for the renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill.

The total value of the School District's share of taxes abated for fiscal year 2019 was \$248,211.

Note 21 – Bond held by the City of Akron

The School District and the City of Akron entered into compensation agreement in 1997. The compensation agreement provided for revenue to replace property taxes resulting from the City's tax incremental financing (TIF) and tax abatement agreements with developers. This agreement provided terms and conditions for sharing the City's TIF payments and a portion of income tax from a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD).

During 2018, the School District received \$10 million from a closed sale of a term bond that has a final maturity of December 1, 2028. The City of Akron acquired the bond as part of a Settlement and Purchase Agreement; to not require the bond be registered, to not sell the bond, to hold it as an investment and to forgive all debt service payments as they come due. In turn, the School District will accept a reduction of future TIF and JEDD receipts in the same periods and for the same amounts as the debt service requirements. These future TIF and JEDD receipts include the amounts that were already past due. As a result of this transaction, the bond will not be reported as debt and the \$10 million will be recognized as partially earned and unearned revenue. During the term of the bonds, the School District will continue to collect current amounts for the TIF and JEDD receipts. During fiscal year 2024, the debt service payments will be covered partially by the current and past due amounts. The debt service payments scheduled prior to fiscal year 2024, were covered by the past due amounts and the School District has recognized those amounts as revenue. The future amounts to be withheld are reported as unearned revenue in the general fund.

Note 22 – Jointly Governed Organization

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 249 school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational school districts, and developmental disabilities boards in thirty-three northern Ohio counties. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to its members. Each member supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of nine superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid the Council \$10,519 for contracted services performed for school safety and security assessments and consulting, \$3,450 for the safety program fees and \$1,900 for membership fees. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

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Required Supplementary Information

Akron City School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	1.297806%	1.308332%	1.344926%	1.322210%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 74,327,776	\$ 78,169,959	\$ 98,436,174	\$ 75,446,607
School District's covered payroll	\$ 42,202,341	\$ 42,319,407	\$ 39,321,964	\$ 39,805,432
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	176.12%	184.71%	250.33%	189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	1.2758081%	1.3036237%	1.3246609%	1.3170370%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 280,521,562	\$ 309,678,611	\$ 443,386,470	\$ 363,990,523
School District's covered payroll	\$ 141,774,043	\$ 144,321,386	\$ 136,605,736	\$ 138,124,286
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	197.87%	214.58%	324.57%	263.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

 2015	 2014
1.341774%	1.341774%
\$ 67,906,419	\$ 79,790,994
\$ 38,332,280	\$ 37,714,870
177.15%	211.56%
71.70%	65.52%

 2015	2014
1.2751098%	1.0275110%
\$ 310,150,834	\$ 369,449,645
\$ 131,786,215	\$ 134,566,231
235.34%	274.55%
74.70%	69.30%

Akron City School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years (1)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio Contractually required contribution	\$ 5,934,924	\$ 5,697,316	\$ 5,924,717	\$ 5,505,075
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	 (5,934,924)	 (5,697,316)	 (5,924,717)	 (5,505,075)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 43,962,400	\$ 42,202,341	\$ 42,319,407	\$ 39,321,964
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 21,374,040	\$ 19,848,366	\$ 20,204,994	\$ 19,124,803
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	 (21,374,040)	 (19,848,366)	 (20,204,994)	 (19,124,803)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
School District covered payroll	\$ 152,671,714	\$ 141,774,043	\$ 144,321,386	\$ 136,605,736
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 5,246,356	\$ 5,312,854	\$ 5,219,738	\$ 5,370,667	\$ 5,207,483	\$ 5,472,557
 (5,246,356)	 (5,312,854)	 (5,219,738)	 (5,370,667)	 (5,207,483)	 (5,472,557)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 39,805,432	\$ 38,332,280	\$ 37,714,870	\$ 39,930,610	\$ 41,427,868	\$ 40,417,703
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 19,337,400	\$ 17,132,208	\$ 17,493,610	\$ 18,571,947	\$ 19,746,365	\$ 19,717,141
 (19,337,400)	 (17,132,208)	 (17,493,610)	 (18,571,947)	 (19,746,365)	 (19,717,141)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 138,124,286	\$ 131,786,215	\$ 134,566,231	\$ 142,861,131	\$ 151,895,115	\$ 151,670,315
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

Akron City School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

		2019	 2018	 2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability		1.316156%	1.324397%	1.316097%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	36,513,714	\$ 35,543,328	\$ 38,810,913
School District's covered payroll	\$	42,202,341	\$ 42,319,407	\$ 39,321,964
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		86.52%	83.99%	98.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability		13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
		2019	2018	2017
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio		2017	 2010	 2017
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset		1.2758081%	1.3036237%	1.3246087%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(20,500,935)	\$ 50,862,588	\$ 70,840,419
	Ψ	(- , , ,		
School District's covered payroll	\$	141,774,043	\$ 144,321,386	\$ 136,605,736
School District's covered payroll School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll			\$ 144,321,386 35.24%	\$ 136,605,736 51.86%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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Akron City School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio				
Contractually required contribution (1)	\$ 1,044,545	\$ 919,973	\$ 706,757	\$ 683,295
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	 (1,044,545)	 (919,973)	 (706,757)	 (683,295)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
School District covered payroll	\$ 43,962,400	\$ 42,202,341	\$ 42,319,407	\$ 39,321,964
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.38%	2.18%	1.67%	1.74%
	2010	2019	2017	2016
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	 	 	 -	 -
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
School District covered payroll	\$ 152,671,714	\$ 141,774,043	\$ 144,321,386	\$ 136,605,736
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge, except for years 2015 through 2009 information not available.

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 326,405	\$ 53,665	\$ 60,344	\$ 219,618	\$ 592,419	\$ 185,921
 (326,405)	 (53,665)	 (60,344)	 (219,618)	 (592,419)	 (185,921)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 39,805,432	\$ 38,332,280	\$ 37,714,870	\$ 39,930,610	\$ 41,427,868	\$ 40,417,703
0.82%	0.14%	0.16%	0.55%	1.43%	0.46%
 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 1,317,862	\$ 1,345,662	\$ 1,428,611	\$ 1,518,951	\$ 1,516,703
 	 (1,317,862)	 (1,345,662)	 (1,428,611)	 (1,518,951)	 (1,516,703)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 138,124,286	\$ 131,786,215	\$ 134,566,231	\$ 142,861,131	\$ 151,895,115	\$ 151,670,315
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Akron City School District Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor	Federal CFDA	Pass-Through Entitiy Identifying	Total Federal	Total Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	Receipts	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Direct				
Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	\$ 9,804	\$ 9,804
Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	12,547	12,547
Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	38,844	38,844
Total Impact Aid			61,195	61,195
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to State	84.027	043489-3M20-2018	1,161,641	566,083
Special Education - Grants to State	84.027	043489-3M20-2019	4,508,930	4,984,759
Special Education - Grants to State (Restoration)	84.027	043489-3M20-2019	38,341	48,416
Total Special Education-Grants to State			5,708,912	5,599,258
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	043489-3C50-2018	12,553	-
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	043489-3C50-2019	118,951	122,780
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants			131,504	122,780
Total Special Education Cluster			5,840,416	5,722,038
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to State	84.048	043489-3L90-2018	171,824	39.050
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to State	84.048	043489-3L90-2019	452,366	551,990
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to State	84.048	043489-3L90-2019	10,000	10,000
Total Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to State		040400 0200 2010	634,190	601,040
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	043489-3M00-2018	2,364,858	1,347,635
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies (Delinquent)	84.010	043489-3M00-2018	71,656	49,324
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	043489-3M00-2019	10,317,062	11,406,017
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies (Delinquent)	84.010	043489-3M00-2019	176,751	200,394
Total Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies			12,930,327	13,003,370
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies				
(School Improvement)	84.010	043489-3M00-2018	23,513	8,510
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies				
(School Improvement)	84.010	043489-3M00-2019	449,564	608,949
Total School Improvement Grants			473,077	617,459
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	043489-3EJ0-2018	60,954	26,928
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	043489-3EJ0-2019	269,687	355,869
Total Education for Homeless Children and Youth			330,641	382,797
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	043489-3Y20-2018	31,241	1,309
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	043489-3Y20-2019	152,165	200,000
Total Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers			183,406	201,309
Facilish Language Acquisition State Oracle	04.005	040400 0\/70 0040	C4 000	47 7 47
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	043489-3Y70-2018	61,362	17,747
English Language Acquisition State Grants Total English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	043489-3Y70-2019	297,631	355,083
Total English Language Acquisition State Grants			358,993	372,830
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	043489-3HI0-2018	54,396	22,428
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	043489-3HI0-2019	379,680	519,511
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			434,076	541,939
Cupporting Effective Instruction State Create	04 267	042400 21/00 2040	202 600	400 440
Supporting Effecttive Instruction State Grants Supporting Effecttive Instruction State Grants	84.367 84.367	043489-3Y60-2018 043489-3Y60-2019	303,609 959,428	188,442 1,082,323
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	04.007	040408-0100-2019	1,263,037	1,270,765
Total Supporting Encouve instruction state Statts			1,200,007	1,210,100

SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entitiy Identifying Number	Total Federal Receipts	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Continued) Passed Through Ohio Department of Education (Continued) Temporary Emergency Impact Aid for Displaced Students	84.938C	S938C180016	291,625	<u>.</u>
Assistance for Homeless Children and Youth Total Temporary Emergency Impact Aid & Homeless Assistance for Children, Youth & Displaced Students	84.938B	S938B180014	- 291,625	<u>693</u> 693
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			22,800,983	22,775,435
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants Total Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants	93.576 93.576	G-1819-17-0051 G-1819-17-0624	27,487 62,080 89,567	15,538 62,080 77,618
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE	6		89,567	77,618
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education Non Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program/Commodities School Breakfast Program/Commodities Total Non Cash Assisitance (Food Distribution)	10.555 10.553	N/A N/A	588,897 98,887 687,784	613,957 101,407 715,364
Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Total Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553 10.555	043489-3L70-2019 043489-3L60-2019	3,148,952 9,306,158 12,455,110	2,912,480 8,607,308 11,519,788
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program Total Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program	10.582 10.582	043489-3GG0-2018 043489-3GG0-2019	31,478 220,308 251,786	220,308 220,308
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			13,394,680	12,455,460
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Direct Air Force R.O.T.C. Grant Army R.O.T.C. Grant	12.xxx 12.xxx	N/A N/A	45,280 64,083	45,280 64,083
Marines R.O.T.C. Grant Navy R.O.T.C. Grant Total R.O.T.C. Grants	12.xxx 12.xxx	N/A N/A	54,702 50,143 214,208	54,702 50,143 214,208
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			214,208	214,208
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			\$ 36,499,438	\$ 35,522,721

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein* certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE D – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE E - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the federally funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2018 to 2019 programs:

	<u>CFDA</u>	<u>Amt.</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 997,822.54
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - Delinquent	84.010	\$ 36,762.50
Title II - A (SEI)	84.367	\$ 112,031.52
Title III (LEIL)	84.365	\$ 46,883.85
Title IV - A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	\$ 361,565.76
IDEA - B Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$ 1,214,922.07

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

Akron City School District Summit County 10 North Main Street Akron, Ohio 44308

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Akron City School District, Summit County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2020



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

Akron City School District Summit County 10 North Main Street Akron, Ohio 44308

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

<i></i>		
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster Child Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 1,065,682 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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AKRON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED APRIL 7, 2020

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