



MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	13
Statement of Activities	14
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	18
Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds	20
Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds	21
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund	22
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)	60
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)	61
Schedule of District Contributions for Net Pension Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)	62

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>TITLE</u> P	<u>AGE</u>
Schedule of District Contributions for Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)	63
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)	64
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)	65
Schedule of District Contributions to Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)	66
Schedule of District Contributions to Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS)	67
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	68
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	69
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	75
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	76
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	77
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	79
Schedule of Findings	81



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont, 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.

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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*, *Required budgetary comparison schedule* 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 Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 29, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2020

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Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$11,569,875 which represents a 520% increase from 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$77,348,659 in revenue or 86% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$12,343,576 or 14% of total revenues of \$89,692,235.
- Business-type operations reflected an operating loss of \$470,000.
- The District had \$78,122,360 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$12,343,576 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$77,348,659 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the overall financial position of the District is presented in the following manner:

- Governmental Activities Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including
 instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and
 interest and fiscal charges.
- Business-Type Activities These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. Food service provided for other local districts and schools is reported as business activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds are presented in the Fund Financial Statements. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The General Fund and Food Service Provided for Other Districts Fund are the major funds of the District.

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

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

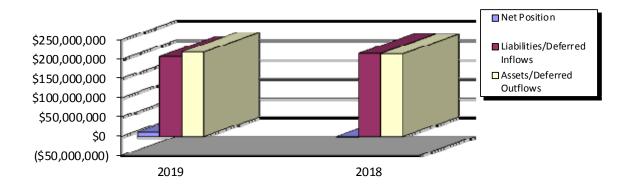
Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefits of parties outside the government. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District as a Whole

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1
Net Position

	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	ype Activities	Tot	tal
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$95,876,526	\$90,871,483	\$2,886,759	\$2,294,650	\$98,763,285	\$93,166,133
Net OPEB Asset	\$4,330,656	0	0	0	\$4,330,656	0
Capital Assets	89,095,545	91,549,769	0	0	89,095,545	91,549,769
Total Assets	189,302,727	182,421,252	2,886,759	2,294,650	192,189,486	184,715,902
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Charge on Refunding	2,010,214	2,192,079	0	0	2,010,214	2,192,079
OPEB	1,791,842	935,920	49,794	10,185	1,841,636	946,105
Pension	22,452,836	26,196,026	190,095	140,255	22,642,931	26,336,281
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	26,254,892	29,324,025	239,889	150,440	26,494,781	29,474,465
Liabilities:						
Other Liabilities	7,433,808	6,868,799	102,795	93,975	7,536,603	6,962,774
Long-Term Liabilities	152,808,883	166,932,376	1,429,027	1,173,430	154,237,910	168,105,806
Total Liabilities	160,242,691	173,801,175	1,531,822	1,267,405	161,774,513	175,068,580
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Taxes	29,087,841	31,112,916	0	0	29,087,841	31,112,916
Grants and Other Taxes	3,496,986	2,511,439	0	0	3,496,986	2,511,439
Deferred Gain on Refunding	902,060	1,014,818	0	0	902,060	1,014,818
OPEB	7,644,979	2,311,980	49,071	44,228	7,694,050	0
Pension	4,837,153	3,216,915	42,170	27,193	4,879,323	3,244,108
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	45,969,019	40,168,068	91,241	71,421	46,060,260	37,883,281
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	30,385,356	30,704,403	0	0	30,385,356	30,704,403
Restricted	8,058,607	8,033,895	0	0	8,058,607	8,033,895
Unrestricted	(29,098,054)	(40,962,264)	1,503,585	1,106,264	(27,594,469)	(39,856,000)
Total Net Position	\$9,345,909	(\$2,223,966)	\$1,503,585	\$1,106,264	\$10,849,494	(\$1,117,702)



Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows were more than liabilities and deferred inflows by \$9,345,909.

At year-end, capital assets represented 46% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2019, were \$30,385,356. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$8,058,607 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Current and other assets increased from the prior year mainly due to an increase in pooled cash and investments. Capital assets decreased in 2019 as compared to 2018 mainly due to depreciation expense exceeding current year additions. Long term liabilities decreased mainly due to a decrease in net pension liability and net OPEB liability caused by changes in assumptions and benefits by the statewide pension systems. This also caused STRS to present a net OPEB asset in 2019 (see footnotes for more information on this change). Deferred outflows of resources related to pension decreased and deferred inflows of resources related to pension increased mainly due to a change in the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

Changes in Net Position						
	Government	al Activities	Business-Type Activities		Tot	tal
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charge for Services	\$5,938,347	\$5,883,122	\$1,539,636	\$1,459,269	\$7,477,983	\$7,342,391
Operating Grants, Contributions	6,405,229	6,967,632	867,321	872,012	7,272,550	7,839,644
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	43,852,452	41,730,151	0	0	43,852,452	41,730,151
Grant and Entitlements	27,991,205	26,720,647	0	0	27,991,205	26,720,647
Investment Earnings	1,118,286	93,430	0	0	1,118,286	93,430
Other	4,386,716	3,770,953	7,325	0	4,394,041	3,770,953
Total Revenues	89,692,235	85,165,935	2,414,282	2,331,281	92,106,517	87,497,216
Program Expenses:						
Instruction	46,865,149	29,480,026	0	0	46,865,149	29,480,026
Support Services:						
Pupil and Instructional Staff	4,446,809	2,255,719	0	0	4,446,809	2,255,719
School Administrative, General						
Administration, Fiscal and Business	5,459,700	1,882,470	0	0	5,459,700	1,882,470
Operations and Maintenance	5,205,087	4,035,563	0	0	5,205,087	4,035,563
Pupil Transportation	6,184,480	5,920,882	0	0	6,184,480	5,920,882
Central	1,689,280	999,619	0	0	1,689,280	999,619
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	4,007,699	2,504,126	0	0	4,007,699	2,504,126
Extracurricular Activities	1,696,248	722,970	0	0	1,696,248	722,970
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,567,908	2,545,692	0	0	2,567,908	2,545,692
Food Services	0	0	2,016,961	923,047	2,016,961	923,047
Total Program Expenses	78,122,360	50,347,067	2,016,961	923,047	80,139,321	51,270,114
Change in Net Position	11,569,875	34,818,868	397,321	1,408,234	11,967,196	36,227,102
Net Position - Beginning of Year	(2,223,966)	(37,042,834)	1,106,264	(301,970)	(1,117,702)	(37,344,804)
Net Position - End of Year	\$9,345,909	(\$2,223,966)	\$1,503,585	\$1,106,264	\$10,849,494	(\$1,117,702)

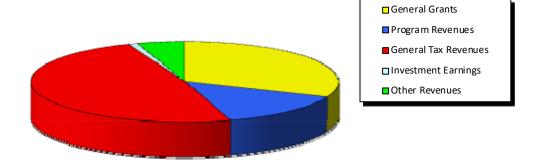
The District's revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general, special revenue, and debt service, purposes and grants and entitlements comprised 80% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

The District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus Ohio districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 49% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2019.

Governmental Activities Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	2019	Percentage
General Grants	\$27,991,205	31%
Program Revenues	12,343,576	14%
General Tax Revenues	43,852,452	49%
Investment Earnings	1,118,286	1%
Other Revenues	4,386,716	5%
Total Revenue Sources	\$89,692,235	100%



Instruction comprises 60% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 29% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest and fiscal charges were 11%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Total revenues increased mainly due to an increase in property taxes and other revenue. Total expenses increased primarily due to changes related to net pension liability and other post employment benefits liability.

Governmental Activities

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost o	f Services
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Instruction	\$46,865,149	\$29,480,026	(\$39,123,666)	(\$21,116,848)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	4,446,809	2,255,719	(3,522,306)	(1,387,100)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	5,459,700	1,882,470	(5,397,445)	(1,805,042)
Operations and Maintenance	5,205,087	4,035,563	(4,939,648)	(3,782,254)
Pupil Transportation	6,184,480	5,920,882	(5,885,341)	(5,669,573)
Central	1,689,280	999,619	(1,689,280)	(985,219)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	4,007,699	2,504,126	(1,435,208)	72,965
Extracurricular Activities	1,696,248	722,970	(1,217,982)	(277,550)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,567,908	2,545,692	(2,567,908)	(2,545,692)
Total Expenses	\$78,122,360	\$50,347,067	(\$65,778,784)	(\$37,496,313)

The District's Funds

The District has one major governmental fund: the General Fund. Assets of the General Fund comprised \$85,054,471 (87%) of the total \$97,637,296 governmental funds assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2019 was \$48,956,413, an increase in fund balance of \$5,932,999 from 2018. The increase in fund balance was mainly due to an increase in intergovernmental and revenue in lieu of taxes.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The District amended its general fund budget throughout the fiscal year. The District revised the Budget to deal with minor changes in expenditures.

For the General Fund, original estimated revenue was \$73,479,061. The final estimated revenue was \$72,979,204.

The District's ending unobligated cash balance was \$42,248,685.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$89,095,545 invested in land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Table 4 shows fiscal 2019 balances compared to fiscal 2018:

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

	Governmen	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018		
Land	\$4,929,449	\$4,929,449		
Construction in Progress	0	300,000		
Buildings and Improvements	83,016,662	85,080,613		
Equipment	1,149,434	1,239,707		
Total Net Capital Assets	\$89,095,545	\$91,549,769		

The decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation and disposals exceeding additions in 2018.

See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$61,182,756 in bonds payable, \$2,348,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes outstanding debt at year end.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Bonds Payable:		
Refunded General Obligation Bonds - 2007	\$10,325,000	\$10,325,000
Long Term Notes	1,352,000	1,432,000
2008 School Improvement Bonds: Capital Appreciation - Principal	95,000	190,000
2008 School Improvement Bonds: Capital Appreciation - Interest	987,147	1,231,015
2015 Refunding of Series 2006	3,105,000	4,575,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Current Interest	28,105,000	28,175,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Capital Appreciation - Principal	435,000	435,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Capital Appreciation - Interest	377,266	264,564
Premium on Bonds	4,094,801	4,415,767
2017 Refunding of Series 2007	10,960,000	10,960,000
Premium on 2017 Refunding Bonds	1,346,542	1,514,860
Total Long Term Debt	\$61,182,756	\$63,518,206

See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's long-term obligations.

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

For the Future

The continued financial support provided by the State of Ohio will remain a challenge to all Ohio public school districts. Public school districts in Ohio have seen several different state funding formulas or calculations within the last decade. The latest State biennium budget froze funding for all public-school districts at fiscal year 2019 levels in both fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021. The State biennium budget did approve additional funding which is restricted to supporting "student wellness and success". The District is projected to receive an additional \$309,900 in fiscal year 2020 and \$128,500 in fiscal year 2021 for "student wellness and success".

This scenario requires management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future. With careful planning and monitoring of the District's finances, the District's management is confident that the District can continue to provide a quality education for our students and provide a secure financial future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer at Milford Exempted Village School District, 1099 State Route 131, Milford, Ohio 45150.

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$49,567,141	\$2,850,681	\$52,417,822
Restricted Cash and Investments	10,051	0	10,051
Receivables (Net):	44 000 006		44 000 000
Taxes	41,900,886	0	41,900,886
Accounts	13,362	0	13,362
Interest	166,921	0	166,921
Intergovernmental	4,080,336	0	4,080,336
Inventory	137,829	36,078	173,907
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,929,449	0	4,929,449
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	84,166,096	0	84,166,096
Net OPEB Asset	4,330,656	0	4,330,656
Total Assets	189,302,727	2,886,759	192,189,486
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	2,010,214	0	2,010,214
Pension	22,452,836	190,095	22,642,931
OPEB	1,791,842	49,794	1,841,636
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	26,254,892	239,889	26,494,781
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	21,509	50	21,559
Accrued Wages and Benefits	7,127,095	102,745	7,229,840
Accrued Interest Payable	215,514	0	215,514
Claims Payable	69,690	0	69,690
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	2,794,899	0	2,794,899
Due In More Than One Year			
Net Pension Liability	78,739,818	958,822	79,698,640
Net OPEB Liability	9,553,910	470,205	10,024,115
Other Amounts	61,720,256	0	61,720,256
Total Liabilities	160,242,691	1,531,822	161,774,513
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	29,087,841	0	29,087,841
OPEB	7,644,979	49,071	7,694,050
Grants and Other Taxes	3,496,986	0	3,496,986
Deferred Gain on Refunding	902,060	0	902,060
Pension	4,837,153	42,170	4,879,323
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	45,969,019	91,241	46,060,260
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	30,385,356	0	30,385,356
Restricted for:	30,303,330	· ·	30,303,330
Debt Service	5,209,144	0	5,209,144
Capital Projects	708,984	0	708,984
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	1,547,365	0	1,547,365
Athletic	86,608	0	86,608
Title VI-B	50,076	0	50,076
Title I	119,214	0	119,214
State Grants	75,933	0	75,933
Federal Grants	25,274	0	25,274
Permanent Endowment Nonexpendable	12,072	0	12,072
Permanent Endowment Expendable	139,841	0	139,841
Other Purposes	84,096	0	84,096
Unrestricted	(29,098,054)	1,503,585	(27,594,469)
Total Net Position	\$9,345,909	\$1,503,585	\$10,849,494

				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
			Revenues			sition
	_	Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$34,261,052	\$3,971,209	\$430,361	(\$29,859,482)	\$0	(\$29,859,482)
Special	11,249,611	226,423	2,913,932	(8,109,256)	0	(8,109,256)
Vocational	1,107,145	0	6,694	(1,100,451)	0	(1,100,451)
Other	247,341	0	192,864	(54,477)	0	(54,477)
Support Services:						
Pupil	3,222,023	15	900,486	(2,321,522)	0	(2,321,522)
Instructional Staff	1,224,786	30	23,972	(1,200,784)	0	(1,200,784)
General Administration	105,236	0	0	(105,236)	0	(105,236)
School Administration	3,408,087	0	60,896	(3,347,191)	0	(3,347,191)
Fiscal	1,562,267	0	1,359	(1,560,908)	0	(1,560,908)
Business	384,110	0	0	(384,110)	0	(384,110)
Operations and Maintenance	5,205,087	192,121	73,318	(4,939,648)	0	(4,939,648)
Pupil Transportation	6,184,480	0	299,139	(5,885,341)	0	(5,885,341)
Central	1,689,280	0	0	(1,689,280)	0	(1,689,280)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	4,007,699	1,070,283	1,502,208	(1,435,208)	0	(1,435,208)
Extracurricular Activities	1,696,248	478,266	1,302,208	(1,217,982)	0	(1,433,208)
	2,567,908	478,200	0		0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,507,908			(2,567,908)		(2,567,908)
Total Governmental Activities	78,122,360	5,938,347	6,405,229	(65,778,784)	0	(65,778,784)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food Service	2,016,961	1,539,636	867,321	0	389,996	389,996
Total Business-Type Activities	2,016,961	1,539,636	867,321	0	389,996	389,996
Totals	\$80,139,321	\$7,477,983	\$7,272,550	(65,778,784)	389,996	(65,388,788)
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Levi General Purposes Special Revenue F Debt Service Purp Grants and Entitlen Revenue in Lieu of Unrestricted Contri	Purposes Purposes ooses nents, Not Restricted Taxes	38,566,983 480,498 4,804,971 27,991,205 3,512,165 46,106	0 0 0 0	38,566,983 480,498 4,804,971 27,991,205 3,512,165 46,106
		Investment Earning		1,118,286	0	1,118,286
		Other Revenues	,3	828,445		
		Other Revenues		020,445	7,325	835,770
		Total General Revenu	ies	77,348,659	7,325	77,355,984
		Change in Net Positio	n	11,569,875	397,321	11,967,196
		Net Position - Beginn	ing of Year	(2,223,966)	1,106,264	(1,117,702)
		Net Position - End of	Year	\$9,345,909	\$1,503,585	\$10,849,494

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$42,985,925	\$6,581,216	\$49,567,141
Restricted Cash and Investments	0	10,051	10,051
Receivables (Net):			
Taxes	36,801,948	5,098,938	41,900,886
Accounts	7,211	6,151	13,362
Interest	165,764	1,157	166,921
Intergovernmental	3,251,093	829,243	4,080,336
Interfund	1,760,770	0	1,760,770
Inventory	81,760	56,069	137,829
Total Assets	85,054,471	12,582,825	97,637,296
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	18,668	2,841	21,509
Accrued Wages and Benefits	6,573,033	554,062	7,127,095
Compensated Absences	312,893	929	313,822
Interfund Payable	0	1,760,770	1,760,770
Total Liabilities	6,904,594	2,318,602	9,223,196
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	25,845,261	3,583,466	29,428,727
Grants and Other Taxes	3,199,760	622,825	3,822,585
Investment Earnings	148,443	1,037	149,480
investment carnings	140,443	1,037	149,460
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	29,193,464	4,207,328	33,400,792
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	81,760	12,072	93,832
Restricted	0	7,858,631	7,858,631
Assigned	1,674,345	139,841	1,814,186
Unassigned	47,200,308	(1,953,649)	45,246,659
Total Fund Balances	48,956,413	6,056,895	55,013,308
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$85,054,471	\$12,582,825	\$97,637,296

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$55,013,308
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		89,095,545
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	340,886	
Interest Intergovernmental	149,480 325,599	
	525/555	815,965
An internal service fund is used by management to charge		
back costs to individual funds. The assets and		
liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
Internal Service Net Position		(69,690)
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when		
incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is		
reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		(215,514)
Carra liabilitate yang utah in the statement of making days days		
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore,		
are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(3,018,577)
Deferred charge on refunding associated with long-term liabilities that are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding	2,010,214	
Deferred gain on refunding	(902,060)	
		1,108,154
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not		
reported in the funds.	22 452 026	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	22,452,836 (4,837,153)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	1,791,842	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(7,644,979)	44 760 546
		11,762,546
Long-term liabilities and net OPEB assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	4,330,656	
Net Pension Liability	(78,739,818)	
Net OPEB Liability Other Amounts	(9,553,910) (61,182,756)	
		(145,145,828)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$9,345,909

Revenues: Property and Other Taxes Tuition and Fees Investment Earnings Intergovernmental Extracurricular Activities Charges for Services Revenue in Lieu of Taxes Other Revenues	\$38,425,179 4,197,845 1,104,593 30,059,431 157,459 0 3,214,940 960,777	Other Governmental Funds \$5,269,428 0 4,982 4,570,667 320,639 1,063,720 297,225 89,537	Total Governmental Funds \$43,694,607 4,197,845 1,109,575 34,630,098 478,098 1,063,720 3,512,165 1,050,314
Total Revenues	78,120,224	11,616,198	89,736,422
Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular Special Other Support Services: Pupil Instructional Staff General Administration School Administration Fiscal Business Operations and Maintenance Pupil Transportation Central Operation of Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities Capital Outlay Debt Service: Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	35,133,893 11,253,280 60,941 2,672,113 1,342,106 106,520 4,017,380 1,581,669 424,285 4,872,539 6,173,492 1,782,062 1,272,421 1,506,122 3,824	477,155 513,519 216,312 874,005 65,066 0 69,610 78,014 0 586,301 1,463 0 3,078,386 414,315 919,045 1,715,000 3,123,213	35,611,048 11,766,799 277,253 3,546,118 1,407,172 106,520 4,086,990 1,659,683 424,285 5,458,840 6,174,955 1,782,062 4,350,807 1,920,437 922,869 1,715,000 3,123,213
Total Expenditures	72,202,647	12,131,404	84,334,051
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	5,917,577	(515,206)	5,402,371
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	15,422 15,422	7,500 7,500	22,922
Net Change in Fund Balance	5,932,999	(507,706)	5,425,293
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	43,023,414	6,564,601	49,588,015
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$48,956,413	\$6,056,895	\$55,013,308

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$5,425,293
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities Depreciation Expense	998,330 (3,452,554)	(2,454,224)
Governmental funds report district pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activites, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense.		(2,434,224)
District pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions - Pension District OPEB contributions	5,965,858 (8,352,543) 266,939	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contrbutions - OPEB	9,001,859	6,882,113
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		-,,
Delinquent Property Taxes Interest Intergovernmental	157,845 8,711 (233,665)	
mergovernmental	(233,003)	(67,109)
Repayment of bond and lease principal, current bonds refundings, and accreminterest payments are an expenditure governmental funds, but the	etion	
repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		2,190,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported		
when due.		3,962
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Deferred Charge/Gain on Refunding Bond Accretion	(433,881) 489,284 (69,107) (343,834)	
		(357,538)
The internal service fund used by management to charge back costs to individual funds is not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		
Change in Net Position - Internal Service Funds	-	(52,622)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>-</u>	\$11,569,875
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.		

	Business-Type	
	Activities	
		Governmental
	Food Service	Activities-
	Provided for	Internal Service
	Other Districts	Funds
Current Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$2,850,681	\$0
Inventory	36,078	0
Total Assets	2,886,759	0
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension	190,095	0
OPEB	49,794	0
		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	239,889	0
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities:	50	0
Accounts Payable	50	0
Accrued Wages and Benefits	102,745	0
Claims Payable	0	69,690
Total Current Liabilities	102,795	69,690
		· · · · · ·
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Net Pension Liability	958,822	0
Net OPEB Liability	470,205	0
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,429,027	0
Total Liabilities	1,531,822	69,690
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
OPEB	49,071	0
Pension	42,170	0
i chision	42,170	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	91,241	0
Net Position:		
Unrestricted	1,503,585	(69,690)
Total Net Position	\$1,503,585	(\$69,690)

Milford Exempted Village School District Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-Type	
	Activities	Governmental
	Food Service	Activities-
	Provided for	Internal Service
	Other Districts	Funds
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$1,539,636	\$122,098
Other Revenues	7,325	0
Total Operating Revenues	1,546,961	122,098
Operating Expenses:		
Personal Services	880,052	0
Contactual Services	158,355	0
Materials and Supplies	812,895	0
Claims Expenses	0	174,720
Other	165,659	0
Total Operating Expenses	2,016,961	174,720
Operating Income (Loss)	(470,000)	(52,622)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Operating Grants	867,321	0
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	867,321	0
Change in Net Position	397,321	(52,622)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	1,106,264	(17,068)
Net Position - End of Year	\$1,503,585	(\$69,690)

·	Business-Type	
	Activities	
		Governmental
	Food Service	Activities-
	Provided for	Internal Service
	Other Districts	Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,546,961	\$122,098
Cash Payments to Employees	(833,297)	0
Cash Payments to Suppliers	(984,183)	(122,098)
	· · · · ·	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(270,519)	0
, , , , ,	, , , ,	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Operating Grants Received	867,321	0
· -		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital		
Financing Activities	867,321	0
•		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	596,802	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	2,253,879	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	2,850,681	0
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	(470,000)	(52,622)
Adjustments:		
Pension/OPEB Expense	67,482	0
Changes in Assets & Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Items	4,693	0
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resource	(49,840)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Payables	(10,322)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	19,142	0
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resource	14,977	0
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payables	153,349	52,622
•	-	· ·
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(\$270,519)	\$0

	Agency
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$261,070
Accounts	3,115
Total Assets	264,185
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	385
Other Liabilities	263,800
Total Liabilities	\$264,185
Total Elabilities	7204,103

Note 1 - Description of the District

Milford Exempted Village School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by state and/or federal agencies. The Board controls the District's nine instructional support facilities staffed by approximately 335 non-certificated, 422 teaching employees and 37 administrative employees providing education to approximately 6,718 students.

Reporting Entity

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

Parochial School Funding - Within the District boundaries, St. Andrew, and St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Schools, who are operated through the Cincinnati Catholic Diocese, and St. Mark's Lutheran. Current state legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial schools. The activity of these State monies by the District are reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if (1) the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (2) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (3) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organizations' resources; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The City of Milford, Miami Township, Union Township, Parent Teacher Associations, Athletic Boosters, Band Boosters, Choral Boosters, After Prom, and the Parent Teacher Organizations, which perform activities within the District's boundaries for the benefit of its residents, are excluded from the accompanying financial statements because the District is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the District.

The District is associated with three organizations of which two are defined as jointly governed organizations and one as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations: Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center Great Oaks Career Campuses

Insurance Purchasing Pool:
Southwest Ohio Organization for School Health

These organizations are presented in Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. Fiduciary Funds are not included in the entity-wide statements.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

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 and current liabilities 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, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Governmental Funds

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – The enterprise fund may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following is the District's major enterprise fund:

<u>Food Service Provided for Other Districts</u> – This fund accounts for operation of food service for a fee to students of other school districts.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the district, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides workers' compensation benefits to employees.

Fiduciary Funds

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

and Unclaimed Monies Fund. The Student Managed Activity Fund was established to account for assets and liabilities generated by student managed activities and the Unclaimed Monies Fund was established to account for monies owed to others but not paid.

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, included property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: property taxes available for advance, grants and interest.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources includes pension, other post employment benefits, and a deferred charge on refunding. These amounts are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, OPEB, grants and other taxes (which includes tax incremental financing 'TIF'), deferred gain on refunding, pension and investment earnings. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the governmentwide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. TIF's (other taxes) have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred gain on refunding has been recorded as deferred inflows only on the government-wide statement of net position. Grants and investment earnings have been recorded as deferred inflows only on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For more pension and OPEB related information, see Notes 8 and 9.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue.

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

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposits and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$1,109,575. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$1,104,593.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Proprietary Funds' portion of equity in pooled cash and investments is considered a cash equivalent because the District is able to withdraw resources from those funds without prior notice or penalty.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of food held for resale and consumable supplies.

Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements that add to the value of an asset or materially extend an asset's life 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 are depreciated, except land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is allocated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	50
Equipment	5

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other government or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets include retainage and the nonexpendable amount relating to the permanent endowment fund.

Pensions/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.

Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered

and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time, when earned, for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified employees after 10 years of service, certified employees after 20 years and administrators after 25 years of service.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount due to the employee at year end. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible classified employees earn 10 to 25 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month for a total of 15 days of sick leave for each year under contract. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 260 days for teachers and 300 for administrators, and 260 days for classified personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of their accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 57.5 days for teachers and 150 for administrators. Classified employees, upon retirement, are paid for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 57.5 days.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred inflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Of the District's restricted net position of \$8,058,607, none was restricted by enabling legislation.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting*, the District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

Nonspendable – resources that are not in spendable form (inventory) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted – resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed – resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned – resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer.

Unassigned – residual fund balance within the General Fund that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from incurred expenses for specific purposes exceeding amounts which had been restricted, committed or assigned for said purposes.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the District, these revenues are sales for food service and self-insurance. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund.

Interfund Activity

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

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the Statement of Net Position.

As a general rule the effect of interfund (internal) activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statement of activities. The interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

Estimates

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

Note 3 - Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the statement of net position and balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments."

State statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

<u>Active Monies</u> - Those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand.

<u>Inactive Monies</u> – Those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to passbook accounts.

<u>Interim Monies</u> – Those monies held by the District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met.
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions.
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2019, \$24,459,309 of the District's bank balance of \$24,709,309 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized.

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

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

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

Investments

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

		Fair Value	Weighted Average
	Fair Value	Hierarchy	Maturity (Years)
Manay Market Funds	\$1,123,127	NI/A	0.00
Money Market Funds	\$1,125,127	N/A	0.00
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4,781,863	Level 2	3.17
Federal Home Loan Bank	4,043,791	Level 2	3.10
Negotiable CDs	7,039,446	Level 2	2.30
Commercial Paper	1,781,304	Level 2	0.20
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	7,690,485	Level 2	2.12
Treasury Notes	250,000	Level 1	0.00
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,677,133	Level 2	0.93
	\$28,387,149		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			2.19

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. All investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices.

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three years.

Credit Risk – It is the District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments, which have a credit quality rating of the top 2 ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, and United States Treasury Notes were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. Commercial Paper was rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's ratings and P-1 by Moody's Investment Service. Money Market Funds and Negotiable CDs were not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District's investment policy allows investments in Federal Agencies or Instrumentalities. The District has invested 6% in Commercial Paper, 27% in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., 6% in Federal National Mortgage Association, 1% in United States Treasury Notes, 17% in Federal Farm Credit Bank, 25% in Negotiable CDs, 14% in Federal Home Loan Bank and 4% in Money Market Funds.

Custodial Credit Risk — The risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the District's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the District or at least registered in the name of the District. The District's policy does not address custodial credit risk for investments.

Note 4 - Property Taxes

Real property taxes collected in 2019 were levied in April on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. A re-evaluation of real property is required to be completed no less than every six years, with a statistical update every third year.

Tangible personal property tax revenue received during calendar year 2019 (other than public utility property tax) represents the collection of 2019 taxes levied against local and interexchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2017 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the value as of December 31, 2017. Payments by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the School District prior to June 30.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment was due by January 20th. If paid semi-annually, the first payment (at least 1/2 amount billed) was due January 20th with the remainder due on June 20th.

The Clermont and Hamilton County Auditors remit portions of the taxes collected to all taxing districts with periodic settlements of real and public utility property taxes in February and August and tangible personal property taxes in June and October. The District records billed but uncollected property taxes as receivables at their estimated net realizable value.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which became measurable at June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Delinquent property taxes collected within 60 days are included as a receivable and tax revenue as of June 30, 2019. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is available to finance current year operations. The receivable is, therefore, offset by a credit to deferred inflow for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was \$10,956,687 for General Fund, and \$1,515,472 for Other Governmental Funds, and is recognized as revenue.

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

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

	Amount
Agricultural/Residential	
and Other Real Estate	\$1,036,916,850
Public Utility	36,332,510
Total	\$1,073,249,360

Note 5 – Receivables

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

Note 6 - Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$4,929,449	\$0	\$0	\$4,929,449
Construction in Progress	300,000	0	(300,000)	0
Total Capital Assets, not being				
depreciated	5,229,449	0	(300,000)	4,929,449
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	118,920,167	1,099,796	0	120,019,963
Equipment	5,377,297	198,534	(57,690)	5,518,141
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated:	124,297,464	1,298,330	(57,690)	125,538,104
Totals at Historical Cost	129,526,913	1,298,330	(357,690)	130,467,553
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	33,839,554	3,163,747	0	37,003,301
Equipment	4,137,590	288,807	(57,690)	4,368,707
Total Accumulated Depreciation	37,977,144	3,452,554	(57,690)	41,372,008
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$91,549,769	(\$2,154,224)	(\$300,000)	\$89,095,545

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$1,709,305
Special	404,426
Vocational	1,107,145
Support Services:	
School Administration	62,888
Fiscal	3,323
Business	8,444
Operations and Maintenance	76,203
Pupil Transportation	9,525
Central	10,404
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	54,152
Extracurricular Activities	6,739
Total Depreciation Expense	\$3,452,554

35

Note 7 - Long-Term Liabilities

	Beginning			Ending	Due in
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Loan, Bonds & Notes:					
2007 Refunded General Obligation Bonds	\$10,325,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,325,000	\$0
Long Term Notes	1,432,000	0	(80,000)	1,352,000	83,000
2008 School Improvement:					
Capital Appreciation-Principal	190,000	0	(95,000)	95,000	95,000
Capital Appreciation- Interest	1,231,015	231,132	(475,000)	987,147	660,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2006:	4,575,000	0	(1,470,000)	3,105,000	1,435,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008:					
Current Interest	28,175,000	0	(70,000)	28,105,000	75,000
Capital Appreciation-Principal	435,000	0	0	435,000	0
Capital Appreciation- Interest	264,564	112,702	0	377,266	0
Premium on Bonds	4,415,767	. 0	(320,966)	4,094,801	0
2017 Refunding of Series 2007	10,960,000	0	0	10,960,000	0
Premium on 2017 Refunding Bonds	1,514,860	0	(168,318)	1,346,542	0
Total Loan, General Obligation Bonds & Notes	63,518,206	343,834	(2,679,284)	61,182,756	2,348,000
Compensated Absences	2,728,480	875,248	(271,329)	3,332,399	446,899
Subtotal Bonds & Other Amounts	66,246,686	1,219,082	(2,950,613)	64,515,155	2,794,899
Not Donaign Lightitis					
Net Pension Liablitity	62.754.042	0	(2.407.024)	E0 3E7 000	0
STRS	62,754,943	0	(3,497,034)	59,257,909	0
SERS	18,961,618	520,291	0	19,481,909	0
Total Net Pension Liability	81,716,561	520,291	(3,497,034)	78,739,818	0
Net OPEB Liablitity					
STRS	10,307,069	0	(10,307,069)	0 (a)	0
SERS	8,662,060	891,850	0	9,553,910	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	18,969,129	891,850	(10,307,069)	9,553,910	0
					40 -01 -00
Total Governmental Activities	\$166,932,376	\$2,631,223	(\$16,754,716)	\$152,808,883	\$2,794,899
Business Type Activities:					
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SERS	805,473	153,349	0	958,822	0
Total Net Pension Liability	805,473	153,349		958,822	0
Total Net Felision Elability	003,473	133,343	O	330,022	O
Net OPEB Liability					
STRS	0	0	0	0	0
SERS	367,957	102,248	0	470,205	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	367,957	102,248	0	470,205	0
Total Business Type Activities	\$1,173,430	\$255,597	\$0	\$1,429,027	\$0
					

⁽a) OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of \$4,330,656 as of June 30, 2019.

General Obligation Bonds - On December 1, 2001 the District issued \$43,566,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of constructing three new school buildings and related land purchases. The bonds were issued for a twenty-nine year period with a final maturity of December 1, 2030. The bonds will be retired from the Debt Service Fund.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2006, the District issued \$9,700,000 of general obligation bonds for the current refunding of \$9,700,000 of the 2001 series bonds. The \$1,410,164 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 26 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2007, the District issued \$25,110,000 of general obligations bonds for the current refunding of \$25,110,000 of the 2001 series bonds. The \$2,247,367 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of the new debt, which has a remaining life of 25 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Long Term Notes - On November 17, 2005 the District authorized a \$1,550,000 financing through the OASBO Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program for the purposes of renovating the bus garage facility. As of June 30, 2007 the District had drawn \$2,092,000 of the maximum financing amount. The note will be repaid over a twenty-five year period with a final maturity of January 1, 2031. The note will be repaid from the Debt Service Fund.

School Improvement General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2009, the District issued \$31,375,000 of general obligation bonds, \$4 million of which retired the bond anticipation note. The \$357,126 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 27 years. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using tax revenues.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2012, the District issued \$2,635,000 of general obligation bonds, which retired the 2001 general obligation bonds. The \$94,138 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 3 years. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2017, the District issued \$10,960,000 of general obligations bonds for the current refunding of \$12,190,000 of the 2007 refunding bonds. The \$1,683,178 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of the new debt, which has a remaining life of 10 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the fund benefitting from their service.

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Principal and interest requirements for governmental activities to retire bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Loan, Note	es & Current Interest Bonds		Capita	l Appreciation	Bonds
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$1,593,000	\$2,581,621	\$4,174,621	\$95,000	\$645,000	\$740,000
2021	1,832,000	2,496,343	4,328,343	435,000	745,000	1,180,000
2022	1,746,000	2,417,532	4,163,532	0	0	0
2023	3,061,000	2,306,014	5,367,014	0	0	0
2024	3,255,000	2,172,989	5,427,989	0	0	0
2025-2029	19,258,000	8,286,625	27,544,625	0	0	0
2030-2034	15,847,000	3,333,266	19,180,266	0	0	0
2035-2037	7,255,000	555,625	7,810,625	0	0	0
Total	\$53,847,000	\$24,150,015	\$77,997,015	\$530,000	\$1,390,000	\$1,920,000

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions between an employer and its employees of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and 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 pensions and OPEB are a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

GASB Statements No. 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly

affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 9 for the required OPEB disclosures.

<u>Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</u>

Plan Description

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

^{*} 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 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 contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,612,891 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$124,547 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. 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, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The contractually required contribution to STRS was \$4,428,624 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$756,472 is accrued wages and benefits.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

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

_	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$20,440,731	\$59,257,909	\$79,698,640
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.35690710%	0.26950414%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.33084220%	0.26417334%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.02606490%	0.00533080%	
Pension Expense	\$1,907,625	\$6,639,060	\$8,546,685

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$1,121,045	\$1,367,854	\$2,488,899
Changes of assumptions	461,596	10,501,619	10,963,215
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	857,018	2,292,284	3,149,302
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,612,891	4,428,624	6,041,515
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$4,052,550	\$18,590,381	\$22,642,931
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$386,990	\$386,990
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	566,350	3,593,335	4,159,685
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	332,648	0	332,648
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$898,998	\$3,980,325	\$4,879,323

\$6,041,515 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 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			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	\$1,859,853	\$6,153,534	\$8,013,387
2021	525,312	3,920,500	4,445,812
2022	(670,810)	677,662	6,852
2023	(173,694)	(570,264)	(743,958)
Total	\$1,540,661	\$10,181,432	\$11,722,093

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan

members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

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

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

Inflation	3.00%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50%

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

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

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Cash	1.00%	0.50%
US 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 earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

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

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
_	6.50%	7.50%	8.50%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$28,792,310	\$20,440,731	\$13,438,490

Assumption and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation 2.50%

Projected Salary Increases 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Discount Rate of Return 7.45% Payroll Increases 3.00%

Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 0%, 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-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 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 payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what 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 discount rate:

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
_	6.45%	7.45%	8.45%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$86,538,376	\$59,257,909	\$36,168,696

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See note 8 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description

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

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

Funding Policy

State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 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, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 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 District's surcharge obligation was \$220,340.

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 contractually required contribution to SERS was \$280,077 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$59,737 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description

The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans

offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 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 Liabilities (Assets), OPEB Expense (Income), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$10,024,115	\$0	\$10,024,115
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	0	(4,330,656)	(4,330,656)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.36132440%	0.26950414%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.33647170%	0.26417334%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.02485270%	0.00533080%	
OPEB Expense	\$423,324	(\$9,344,563)	(\$8,921,239)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$163,629	\$505,828	\$669,457
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	617,833	274,269	892,102
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	280,077	0	280,077
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,061,539	\$780,097	\$1,841,636
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$252,318	\$252,318
Changes of assumptions	900,591	5,900,863	6,801,454
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	15,039	494,741	509,780
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	130,498	0	130,498
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,046,128	\$6,647,922	\$7,694,050

\$280,077 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 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			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	(\$326,467)	(\$1,051,146)	(\$1,377,613)
2021	(228,655)	(1,051,146)	(1,279,801)
2022	81,084	(1,051,147)	(970,063)
2023	87,486	(938,787)	(851,301)
2024	86,444	(899,371)	(812,927)
Thereafter	35,442	(876,228)	(840,786)
Total	(\$264,666)	(\$5,867,825)	(\$6,132,491)
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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:

Inflation 3.00%

Wage Increases 3.50% to 18.20%

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Measurement Date 3.62% Prior Measurement Date 3.56%

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

Measurement Date 3.70%
Prior Measurement Date 3.63%

Medical Trend Assumption:

 Medicare
 5.375% to 4.75%

 Pre-Medicare
 7.25% to 4.75%

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

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

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset

class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	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 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 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). 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 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(2.70%)	(3.70%)	(4.70%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$12,163,475	\$10,024,115	\$8,330,142

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25% decreasing	(7.25% decreasing	(8.25% decreasing
	to 3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$8,087,622	\$10,024,115	\$12,588,379

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

The following changes in key methods and assumptions as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.56% Measurement Date 3.62%

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

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

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% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3%
Discount Rate of Return 7.45%

Health Care Cost Trends:

Medical:

Pre-Medicare 6% initial, 4% ultimate Medicare 5% initial, 4% ultimate

Prescription Drug:

Pre-Medicare 8% initial, 4% ultimate
Medicare (5.23%) initial, 4% ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

^{*10} year annualized geometric nominal returns, which includes the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actual 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 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.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
<u>-</u>	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$3,711,778)	(\$4,330,656)	(\$4,850,794)

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Trend Rate	Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$4,821,432)	(\$4,330,656)	(\$3,832,236)

Assumption and Benefit Changes 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.

The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900 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.

Note 10 - Contingent Liabilities

Foundation Funding

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. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

Grants

The District receives financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements, and is 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.

Litigation

The District's attorney estimates that all other potential claims against the District not covered by insurance resulting from all other litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the District.

Note 11 - Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with Acordia for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance, and inland marine coverage. Coverages provided by Indiana Insurance are as follows:

Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$5,000 deductible)	\$169,572,648
Inland Marine Coverage (\$500 deductible)	included above
Boiler and Machinery	included above
Automobile Liability (\$500 Comprehensive & \$500 Collision deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000
Employers' Liability (\$2,500 deductible)	1,000,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence (\$0 deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate	2,000,000

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

The District is self-insured for its workers' compensation costs. Expenses for claims are recorded on the current basis based on an actuarially determined charge per employee. The District accounts for the activities of this program in an internal service fund in accordance with GASB Statement No. 10. A summary of the changes in self-insurance workers' compensation claims liability is as follows:

	2018	2019
Claims Liability at Beginning of Year	\$15,527	\$17,068
Claims Incurred	128,922	227,342
Claims Paid	(127,381)	(174,720)
Claims Liability at End of Year	\$17,068	\$69,690

Note 12 - Fund Balance Reserves For Set-Asides

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

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

C- -: 1-1

	Capitai
	Acquisition
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set Aside Requirements	1,155,517
Qualified Disbursements	(942,147)
Current year Offsets	(213,370)
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$0
Restricted Cash as of June 30, 2019	\$0

Note 13 - Jointly Governed Organizations

<u>Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center</u>

The Milford Exempted Village School District is a participant in a two county consortium of school districts to operate the Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC). HCC is an

association of public districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. The Board of HCC consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Complete financial statements for HCC can be obtained from the Director at 1007 Cottonwood Drive, Loveland, Ohio 45140.

Great Oaks Career Campuses

Great Oaks Career Campuses (Great Oaks), a jointly governed organization, is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board, consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected board, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Great Oaks was formed for the purpose of providing vocational education opportunities to the students of the school district including students of Milford Exempted Village School District. The District has no ongoing financial interest in nor responsibility for the Vocational School. Complete financial statements for Great Oaks can be obtained from the Chief Fiscal Officer, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Note 14 - Insurance Purchasing Pool

The District participates in Southwest Ohio Organization of School Health (SWOOSH) an insurance purchasing pool. The objective of the SWOOSH consortium is to maximize benefits and / or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and / or other group insurance coverages. While the consortium serves short term savings needs, in the long term it will promote rate stability and allow the districts to move to a healthier place using wellness. SWOOSH is a health and wellness consortium for school districts and government agencies that come together to provide stability and quality access to health care and benefits to all eligible members. SWOOSH will do this by leveraging economies of scale, commonality of choices and driving wellness and health management by collaborative efforts of all participating agencies. SWOOSH became self-insured January 1, 2015.

Note 15 - Fund Balances

Fund balance is 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 the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

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		Other	
		Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Inventory	\$81,760	\$0	\$81,760
Permanent Endowment	0	12,072	12,072
Total Nonspendable	81,760	12,072	93,832
Restricted for:			
Data Communication	0	14,400	14,400
Other Grants	0	3,148	3,148
Athletic	0	86,608	86,608
Auxiliary Services	0	47,488	47,488
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	1,543,825	1,543,825
Miscellaneous State Grants	0	19,219	19,219
Title VI-B	0	3,387	3,387
Special Trust	0	43,047	43,047
Debt Service	0	5,389,260	5,389,260
Permanent Improvement	0	708,249	708,249
Total Restricted	0	7,858,631	7,858,631
Assigned to:			
Encumbrances	952,757	0	952,757
Budgetary Resource	500,000	0	500,000
Permanent Endowment	0	139,841	139,841
Public Schools	221,588	0	221,588
Total Assigned	1,674,345	139,841	1,814,186
Unassigned (Deficit)	47,200,308	(1,953,649)	45,246,659
Total Fund Balance	\$48,956,413	\$6,056,895	\$55,013,308

Note 16 - Interfund Balances/Transfers

At fiscal year end, interfund receivable/payable were as follows:

	Interfund	Interfund
	Receivable	Payable
General Fund Other Governmental Funds	\$1,760,770 0	\$0 1,760,770
Total all funds	\$1,760,770	\$1,760,770

Interfund balance/transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization; to segregate and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

56

Note 17 - Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances/net position at June 30, 2019:

Other Governmental Funds:	Deficit	Proprietary Fund:	Deficit
Reducing Class Size	\$4,270	Internal Service	\$69,690
Food Service	1,927,576		
IDEA Preschool Grant	418		
Title I	21,385		

These deficits were created by the recognition of accrued liablities.

Note 18 – Food Service for Other Districts/Schools

Effective with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, the District is now providing food service for several other local districts (Finneytown Local School District, Madeira City School District, Williamsburg Local School District, Wyoming City School District) and schools (St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, St. Andrew, St. Columban, Clermont Educational Collaborative North) and this activity is recorded in the enterprise fund. Food service for Milford students continues to be recorded in the special revenue funds for the District.

Note 19 – Tax Abatements entered Into By Other Governments

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") and Enterprise Zone Agreement ("EZA") programs with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA program is a directive incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under this program, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. The EZA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in the community. Within the taxing districts of the District, The City of Milford, Union Township, and Miami Township have entered into CRA and EZA agreements. Under these agreements the District's property taxes were reduced by \$353,343.

Note 20 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the following have been implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

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

GASB Statement No. 88 sets out to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a

contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt. If applicable, GASB Statement No. 88 has been implemented in the notes to financial statements.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.26950414%	\$59,257,909	\$30,565,800	193.87%	77.30%
2018	0.26417334%	62,754,943	29,546,057	212.40%	75.30%
2017	0.26196644%	87,688,064	27,981,857	313.37%	66.80%
2016	0.25718928%	71,079,594	26,098,114	272.36%	72.10%
2015	0.24729513%	60,150,734	27,210,323	221.06%	74.70%
2014	0.24729513%	71,458,200	30,658,390	233.08%	69.30%

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

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

Milford Exempted Village School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Six Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.35690710%	\$20,440,731	\$11,623,030	175.86%	71.36%
2018	0.33084220%	19,767,091	10,953,993	180.46%	69.50%
2017	0.34154930%	24,998,257	9,928,971	251.77%	62.98%
2016	0.34338470%	19,593,864	10,631,745	184.30%	69.16%
2015	0.34605300%	17,513,545	10,157,201	172.42%	71.70%
2014	0.34605300%	20,584,832	9,445,033	217.94%	65.52%

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

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

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$4,428,624	(\$4,428,624)	\$0	\$31,633,029	14.00%
2018	4,279,212	(4,279,212)	0	30,565,800	14.00%
2017	4,136,448	(4,136,448)	0	29,546,057	14.00%
2016	3,917,460	(3,917,460)	0	27,981,857	14.00%
2015	3,653,736	(3,653,736)	0	26,098,114	14.00%
2014	3,537,342	(3,537,342)	0	27,210,323	13.00%
2013	3,746,052	(3,746,052)	0	30,658,390	13.00%
2012	3,636,564	(3,636,564)	0	30,571,356	13.00%
2011	3,912,444	(3,912,444)	0	31,424,726	13.00%
2010	3,553,440	(3,553,440)	0	30,124,070	13.00%

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$1,612,891	(\$1,612,891)	\$0	\$11,947,341	13.50%
2018	1,569,109	(1,569,109)	0	11,623,030	13.50%
2017	1,533,559	(1,533,559)	0	10,953,993	14.00%
2016	1,390,056	(1,390,056)	0	9,928,971	14.00%
2015	1,401,264	(1,401,264)	0	10,631,745	13.18%
2014	1,407,788	(1,407,788)	0	10,157,201	13.86%
2013	1,374,480	(1,374,480)	0	9,445,033	13.84%
2012	1,240,104	(1,240,104)	0	9,102,462	13.45%
2011	1,313,616	(1,313,616)	0	9,588,911	12.57%
2010	1,341,000	(1,341,000)	0	9,402,539	13.54%

District's Proportionate District's District's Share of the Net OPEB Plan Fiducia Proportion Proportionate District's (Asset)/Liability as a Position Peroportion Proportion Proportionate District's (Asset)/Liability as a Position Peroportion Proportionate District's (Asset)/Liability as a Position Peroportion Proportion Propor	centage Total
2019 0.26950414% (\$4,330,656) \$30,565,800 (14.17%)	176.00%
2018 0.26417334% 10,307,069 29,546,057 34.88%	47.10%
2017 0.26196644% 14,010,033 27,981,857 50.07%	37.30%

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

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

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage as a of the Total OPEB Liability
2019	0.36132440%	\$10,024,115	\$11,623,030	86.24%	13.57%
2018	0.33647170%	9,030,016	10,953,993	82.44%	12.46%
2017	0.34625256%	9,869,479	9,928,971	99.40%	11.49%

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

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

Milford Exempted Village School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,633,029	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	30,565,800	0.00%
2017	0	0	0	29,546,057	0.00%
2016	0	0	0	27,981,857	0.00%

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

Milford Exempted Village School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Four Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution (2)	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$280,077	(\$280,077)	\$0	\$11,947,341	2.34%
2018	249,952	(249,952)	0	11,623,030	2.15%
2017	175,756	(175,756)	0	10,953,993	1.60%
2016	182,162	(182,162)	0	9,928,971	1.83%

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

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge.

General Fund

	Fund				
	Original	Final		Variance from	
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Final Budget	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$36,579,313	\$36,330,474	\$36,904,039	\$573,565	
Revenue in lieu of taxes	3,186,651	3,164,973	3,214,940	49,967	
Tuition and Fees	2,205,187	2,190,186	2,224,763	34,577	
Investment Earnings	586,923	582,930	592,133	9,203	
Intergovernmental	29,925,363	29,721,789	30,191,020	469,231	
Extracurricular Activities	81,883	81,326	82,610	1,284	
Other Revenues	913,741	907,526	921,853	14,327	
Total Revenues	73,479,061	72,979,204	74,131,358	1,152,154	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	35,142,132	35,142,132	33,915,884	1,226,248	
Special	11,587,426	11,587,426	11,183,095	404,331	
Other	81,871	81,871	79,014	2,857	
Support Services:					
Pupil	2,700,259	2,700,259	2,606,036	94,223	
Instructional Staff	1,394,282	1,394,282	1,345,630	48,652	
General Administration	115,846	115,846	111,804	4,042	
School Administration	4,127,567	4,127,567	3,983,540	144,027	
Fiscal	1,650,062	1,650,062	1,592,485	57,577	
Business	446,556	446,556	430,974	15,582	
Operations and Maintenance	5,385,181	5,385,181	5,197,271	187,910	
Pupil Transportation	6,723,755	6,723,755	6,489,137	234,618	
Central	1,855,811	1,855,811	1,791,054	64,757	
Extracurricular Activities	1,555,221	1,555,221	1,500,953	54,268	
Capital Outlay	610	610	589	21	
Total Expenditures	72,766,579	72,766,579	70,227,466	2,539,113	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	712,482	212,625	3,903,892	3,691,267	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	15,286	15,182	15,422	240	
Advances In	5,652	0	5,702	5,702	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	20,938	15,182	21,124	5,942	
Net Change in Fund Balance	733,420	227,807	3,925,016	3,697,209	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (includes prior year encumbrances appropriated)	38,323,669	38,323,669	38,323,669	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$39,057,089	\$38,551,476	\$42,248,685	\$3,697,209	

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year 2019.

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

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Combined Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 as follows:

- 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).
- Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types and expendable trust funds (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions.

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	
GAAP Basis	\$5,932,999	
Revenue Accruals	(3,988,865)	
Expenditure Accruals	2,905,990	
Advances In	5,702	
Encumbrances	(930,810)	
Budget Basis	\$3,925,016	

Note 2 - Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

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

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

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2018-2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

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

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
- (6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates,
- (7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, and
- (8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial

determined contributions for these fiscal years.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2019: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

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

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

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

- (1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
- (2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
- (3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
- (4) Total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation,
- (5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
- (6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

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

Note 3 - Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

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

Changes in Assumptions:

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.56% Measurement Date 3.62%

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

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.56% Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%

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

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

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

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
- (6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, and
- (7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive \$29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to \$0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

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

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2019: The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting

Milford Exempted Village School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

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

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

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MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR	Pass Through Federal	Pass Through Entity	Total
Pass Through Grantor	CFDA	Identifying	Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	\$333,152
Cash Assistance:	20.000	0200	4000 ,202
School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	261,222
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	1,263,149
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,857,523
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,857,523
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education-Grants to States	84.027	3M20	1,405,902
Special Education-Preschool Grants	84.173	3C50	40,456
Total Special Education Cluster			1,446,358
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	3M00	557,055
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	3Y70	2,881
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	3Y60	124,640
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	3HI0	53,531
Disaster Recovery Assistance for Education	84.938	3HF0	6,750
Total U.S. Department of Education			2,191,215
,			
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Direct Program			
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	93.276	N/A	107,049
Total U.S. Department of Health & Human Services			107,049
Total Federal Assistance			\$4,155,787

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Milford Exempted Village 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 fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.



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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

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont 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 January 29, 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.

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*.

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Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2020



Corporate Centre of Blue Ash 11117 Kenwood Road Blue Ash, Ohio 45242-1817 (513) 361-8550 or (800) 368-7419 SouthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Milford Exempted Village 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 Milford Exempted Village School District's major federal program 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 program.

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 program.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the District's major federal program 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 the District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

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Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Milford Exempted Village School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program 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. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, 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, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2020

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(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 – CFDA # 84.027 and 84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 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





MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLERMONT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY, 11 2020