



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEDINA COUNTY**

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BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEDINA COUNTY

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Brunswick City School District
Medina County
3643 Center Rd.
Brunswick, Ohio 44212

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brunswick City School District, Medina County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule 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 March 16, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2021

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Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Brunswick City School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- Net position decreased \$4.2 million from fiscal year 2019, which represents a 12 percent decrease.
- Capital assets increased \$35.7 million during fiscal year 2020 through construction in progress for the new middle school.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt remained at \$73.8 million. The School District refunded two refunding bonds and entered into a lease-purchase for buses.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand the Brunswick City School District as a whole 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 School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, 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 School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Brunswick City School District, the general, building and classroom facilities funds are the most significant funds.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2020?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all nonfiduciary assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting has taken into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

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

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, i.e., food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Fund

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds Most of the School 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 School 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.

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in three agency funds. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate *Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities*. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the *Statement of Net Position* provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2020 compared to 2019:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 94,043,606	\$ 128,835,735	\$ (34,792,129)
Net OPEB Asset	4,927,430	4,748,752	178,678
Capital Assets	81,133,099	45,434,590	35,698,509
<i>Total Assets</i>	180,104,135	179,019,077	1,085,058
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charges on Refunding	1,112,035	290,053	821,982
Pension & OPEB	17,799,160	22,682,953	(4,883,793)
<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	18,911,195	22,973,006	(4,061,811)
Liabilities			
Other Liabilities	15,183,879	13,397,571	1,786,308
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	4,449,573	2,843,100	1,606,473
Due in More Than One Year:			
Pension & OPEB	92,147,129	91,416,480	730,649
Other Amounts	75,542,173	76,988,855	(1,446,682)
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	187,322,754	184,646,006	2,676,748
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	36,695,999	35,962,285	733,714
Pension & OPEB	13,253,216	15,468,755	(2,215,539)
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	49,949,215	51,431,040	(1,481,825)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,856,614	11,740,217	7,116,397
Restricted	20,292,738	26,508,047	(6,215,309)
Unrestricted	(77,405,991)	(72,333,227)	(5,072,764)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$ (38,256,639)	\$ (34,084,963)	\$ (4,171,676)

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2020, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2020 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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(Unaudited)

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 45 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$18.9 million at June 30, 2020. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$20.3 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$77.4 million, which is primarily caused by GASB 68 and 75.

The School District's Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project for the new middle school continued in fiscal year 2020, accounting for the decrease in cash and intergovernmental receivables as the project progresses. The increase in capital assets is mainly construction in progress for the project.

Contracts and retainage payable showed increases due to the middle school construction project. Although long term debt in total remained fairly consistent (net of principal payments, debt refundings and new issuance), the principal payments due within one year increased over fiscal year 2019.

Fluctuations in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School District's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2020 and 2019.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
Revenues			
<i>Program Revenues:</i>			
Charges for Services	\$ 2,602,357	\$ 3,354,809	\$ (752,452)
Operating Grants	6,510,057	6,270,219	239,838
Capital Grants	329,664	293,537	36,127
<i>Total Program Revenues</i>	<u>9,442,078</u>	<u>9,918,565</u>	<u>(476,487)</u>
<i>General Revenues:</i>			
Property Taxes	43,627,980	35,402,714	8,225,266
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	33,866,676	34,930,304	(1,063,628)
Grants and Entitlements Restricted	0	18,343,276	(18,343,276)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	173,045	111,960	61,085
Other	1,622,848	2,109,736	(486,888)
<i>Total General Revenues</i>	<u>79,290,549</u>	<u>90,897,990</u>	<u>(11,607,441)</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>88,732,627</u>	<u>100,816,555</u>	<u>(12,083,928)</u>
Program Expenses			
<i>Instruction:</i>			
Regular	38,417,420	28,678,459	9,738,961
Special	8,727,885	5,861,490	2,866,395
Vocational	156,827	202,910	(46,083)
Other	2,941,486	2,451,458	490,028
<i>Support Services:</i>			
Pupils	10,345,694	8,093,542	2,252,152
Instructional Staff	3,010,048	2,535,468	474,580
Board of Education	307,019	326,724	(19,705)
Administration	5,537,386	4,160,497	1,376,889
Fiscal	1,732,396	1,528,192	204,204
Business	705,125	558,700	146,425
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	7,862,423	8,413,090	(550,667)
Pupil Transportation	5,199,628	5,307,002	(107,374)
Central	480,573	457,129	23,444
<i>Operation of Non-Instructional Services:</i>			
Food Service Operations	2,404,829	2,077,166	327,663
Community Services	450,339	529,940	(79,601)
Extracurricular Activities	1,690,016	1,635,089	54,927
<i>Debt Service:</i>			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,935,209	3,203,066	(267,857)
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<u>92,904,303</u>	<u>76,019,922</u>	<u>16,884,381</u>
<i>Increase (Decrease) in Net Position</i>	<u>(4,171,676)</u>	<u>24,796,633</u>	<u>(28,968,309)</u>
<i>Net Position at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>(34,084,963)</u>	<u>(58,881,596)</u>	<u>24,796,633</u>
<i>Net Position at End of Year</i>	<u>\$ (38,256,639)</u>	<u>\$ (34,084,963)</u>	<u>\$ (4,171,676)</u>

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

Total revenues decreased over fiscal year 2019. Decreases in extracurricular activities and food service operations (due to school closings from the COVID-19 pandemic) contributed to the decrease in charges for services. Property taxes showed an increase over prior year, mainly due to an increase in valuations while restricted grants and entitlements and other revenue decreased from Ohio Facilities Construction Commission grants recorded in fiscal year 2019 and reduced interest earnings on the remaining OFCC cash balance.

Overall, program expenses showed an increase. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

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 Service		Net Cost of Service	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 38,417,420	\$ 28,678,459	\$ 37,227,812	\$ 26,873,497
Special	8,727,885	5,861,490	5,069,831	2,384,512
Vocational	156,827	202,910	(143,402)	(122,754)
Other	2,941,486	2,451,458	2,932,475	2,427,385
Support Services:				
Pupils	10,345,694	8,093,542	9,559,626	7,782,781
Instructional Staff	3,010,048	2,535,468	2,813,473	2,344,465
Board of Education	307,019	326,724	306,938	326,724
Administration	5,537,386	4,160,497	5,441,314	4,056,603
Fiscal	1,732,396	1,528,192	1,731,498	1,523,895
Business	705,125	558,700	697,756	542,608
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	7,862,423	8,413,090	7,448,028	8,047,749
Pupil Transportation	5,199,628	5,307,002	4,914,650	5,091,034
Central	480,573	457,129	480,573	436,737
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	2,404,829	2,077,166	691,030	134,944
Community Services	450,339	529,940	(11,976)	49,379
Extracurricular Activities	1,690,016	1,635,089	1,367,390	1,205,467
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,935,209	3,203,066	2,935,209	2,996,331
<i>Total Expenses</i>	\$ 92,904,303	\$ 76,019,922	\$ 83,462,225	\$ 66,101,357

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Nearly 90 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 89 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$100.4 million and expenditures of \$127.7 million for fiscal year 2020.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was a decrease of \$0.9 million. Tax revenue increased over fiscal year 2019, mainly due to the increase in valuations while intergovernmental revenues showed a decrease from prior year. State funding was decreased in the last three months of the fiscal year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Expenditures in general increased slightly over the prior year.

The building fund showed a decrease in fund balance of \$5.4 million from fiscal year 2019 which is mainly due to the timing of revenues compared to capital outlay expenditures for the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project to construct a new middle school.

The classroom facilities fund also showed a decrease in fund balance of \$22.3 million from fiscal year 2019 due to the timing of revenues compared capital outlay expenditures for the middle school construction project.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget For the general fund, there was no change in original and final budget revenues and insignificant differences in original and final expenditure appropriations.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results Actual revenues were less than final budgeted revenues, mainly due to an overestimation of taxes and intergovernmental revenue. Final expenditure appropriations were higher than the actual expenditures, as cost savings were recognized throughout the year.

There were no significant differences in other financing sources and uses.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the School District had \$81.1 million invested in capital assets. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared with 2019.

Table 4
 Capital Assets at June 30
 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Land	\$ 3,116,521	\$ 2,950,361
Construction in Progress	47,079,739	7,641,604
Land Improvements	1,270,299	1,352,318
Buildings and Improvements	26,014,678	29,884,493
Furniture and Equipment	1,840,704	1,556,908
Vehicles	1,811,158	2,048,906
Totals	\$ 81,133,099	\$ 45,434,590

The increase in capital assets was attributable to current year purchases exceeding depreciation and disposals. The School District's construction project with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to build a new middle school, as previously discussed, is reflected in construction in progress. See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

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Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

Debt

Table 5 summarizes outstanding debt. See Note 13 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
General Obligation Bonds:		
Serial and Term Bonds	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 52,360,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums	4,833,282	3,802,243
Capital Appreciation Bonds	1,020,000	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	84,361	0
Direct Borrowing:		
Certificates of Participation	16,610,000	17,655,000
Lease-Purchase	1,278,805	0
Total	\$ 73,826,448	\$ 73,817,243

During fiscal year 2020, the School District refunded the 2009 School Improvement Refunding Bonds and partially refunded School Improvement Bonds Series 2018A. In addition, the School District entered into a lease-purchase for buses.

Current Issues

Brunswick City School District had another year of financial stability however it required using a portion of their reserves to support general operations. As the preceding information indicates, the School District heavily depends on its local property taxpayers as well as the State for its operating resources and any uncertainty with those revenue streams can have an impact on district finances.

Local Revenues:

Emergency Levy I was originally passed in November 1992 for a five year period for 5.91 mills and it currently generates \$2.02 million per year. It has been renewed four times and in May 2019 was renewed for a ten-year period, expiring in December 2029. Emergency Levy I is currently collected at 1.9 mills.

Emergency Levy II was originally passed in November 1994 for a five year period for 7.82 mills and it generates \$3.2 million per year. It has been renewed four times and in May 2016 was renewed for an eight year period. It will expire in December 2023 and is currently collected at 3.0 mills.

Emergency Levy III was originally passed in March 2004 for a five-year period for 6.7 mills and it generates \$4.67 million per year. It has been renewed twice and in May 2014 was renewed for an eight year period. It will expire in December 2021. It is currently being collected at 5.3 mills.

Brunswick City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

Emergency Levy IV was originally passed in May 2006 for a five-year period for 4.9 mills and it generates approximately \$4.6 million per year. It has been renewed once in November 2010 for a seven-year period and most recently for a ten year period in May 2018. It will expire in December 2027. It is currently collected at 4.3 mills.

State law fixes the amount of tax revenue, forcing it to remain constant except for increases in valuation due to new construction in the School District. In addition, legislation passed in recent years has had the effect of further eroding tax revenues by the decrease in assessment rate upon both the inventory component of personal property tax and public utility tangible property valuation. House Bill (HB) 66 has further eradicated personal (tangible) property tax revenue and effective in 2015, Governor Kasich's 2016-2017 Budget Bill all but eliminated the Property Tax Replacement Fund and resulted in additional lost revenue. The School District lost over \$41.6 million in taxable valuation and this class of property was not subject to HB 920.

Sales Tax:

In May 2007, Medina County residents passed the first-ever Sales Tax Initiative for Permanent Improvements for school districts. The one-half of one percent (0.5%) sales tax generates approximately \$13 million dollars per year for the school districts in Medina County. Based upon our School District's pro-rata share of the student population, Brunswick City Schools will receive approximately \$3.4 million per year. This levy became effective October 1, 2007 and will last until 2037.

Sales tax levy proceeds may only be used for capital type expenditures. The Board of Education has made a serious commitment to use these funds to upgrade technology district-wide. This includes a district-wide one-to-one initiative, computer labs in the high school and middle schools, and presentation stations in the elementary buildings. The *Technology Committee* presented a five-year plan to the Board of Education that received unanimous support and approval. In order to keep a promise to voters, the Board of Education passed a resolution to suspend collection on the Permanent Improvement Levy that was renewed in November 2006 as a result of the influx of sales tax revenues.

State Revenues:

The legislature considers modifications to aid to school every two years in the State's Biennial Budget.

- In FY 2008 - FY 2009 the State used the Foundation Program changing from a per pupil formula amount to a computer base cost funding and categorical funding.
- In FY 2010 - FY 2011 the State introduced the Evidenced Based Model providing for an adequacy amount and aid was calculated as a sum of delineated factors.
- In FY 2012 - FY 2013 the ODE used a Temporary Formula based on a wealth-adjusted portion.
- In FY 2014 - FY 2015 the State Budget Act repealed the funding system and imposed caps on increases in State Aid. This limited the calculated growth in state aid a district could receive.
- In FY 2016 - FY 2017 the State again modified the "formula" using the Opportunity Grant moniker to distinguish it from prior years. Again the State set caps so that districts would be limited in the amount of State Aid received.
- In FY 2018-FY 2019 the State maintained the current amount of *Basic Aid* for the School District as in the prior year and any increases were subject to a new formula cap.
- In FY 2020-FY 2021 the State essentially guaranteed District's the same level of Basic Aid funding that they received in FY 2019. Additional funding was provided on a per pupil basis to address the

Brunswick City School District
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(Unaudited)

Governor's Student Wellness and Success initiative. (*Note: Basic Aid was subsequently reduced in FY20 to address the Corona Virus Pandemic).

State Funding:

Over nineteen years ago the *DeRolph* (school funding) Case was filed in Perry County, Ohio. The first case was heard in October 1993 and Judge Linton Lewis, Jr. ruled, in July 1994, the Ohio's school-funding system unconstitutional. Following his ruling, the 5th District Court of Appeals overturned Judge Lewis's decision after the State appealed the decision ruling that the state legislature should determine the level of funding. Following that ruling, over 82% of the state's public school districts appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court's decision.

In September 2001, the court again said that the system remains unconstitutional but ordered a fix to bring it up to Ohio's "thorough and efficient" standard.

In October 2003, the United States Supreme Court declined to hear the case as submitted by the *Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding*, and thus effectively ended the *DeRolph* litigation.

In 2004 former Governor Bob Taft formed a 35-member "blue ribbon" commission to recommend changes to the school funding system. Taft's commission had found that Ohio's state share of school funding is below the national average, overall per pupil spending is above the national average, and the overall business tax burden is somewhere in the middle of surrounding states when you include Illinois.

Ex-Governor Ted Strickland vowed to enhance the availability of funds for primary and secondary education but the legislature did not cooperate with his mandate. There was also a grassroots effort to change the funding for education but it has yet had the required signatures for placement on the ballot. Governor Strickland was in office for four years and we did not experience a fix.

A majority of the educators, lawmakers and business leaders support asking the General Assembly to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot to alter a provision enacted in 1976 and added to the constitution in 1980. This provision is commonly known as House Bill (HB) 920 and it prohibits increases in real property tax revenue without a local vote. Ohio has had a provision similar to HB 920 in state law since 1925. The commission proposal would give all school districts 22 mills, from the current 20 mills, on real property in which the revenue would grow with inflation or increases in property values.

Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) the School District received approximately \$1.4 million in Federal dollars to augment the loss of State Revenue in the Foundation (Basic Aid) Program. This infusion of cash was only a two-year program and expired at the end of fiscal year 2011.

The Federal government had also implemented an *Education Jobs Initiative* that added approximately \$1.1 million in additional dollars to fund the employment/rehiring of displaced instructional staff. This again was a two year program with a limited lifespan and expired at the end of fiscal year 2012.

Currently the School District is close to the 20-mill floor, like approximately 60% of other Ohio school districts. The two additional mills on Residential, Agricultural, and other real property could generate an almost \$2.0 million per year for the School District. However, this action would be contrary to the ten-year old (March 1997) *DeRolph* decision by placing the burden back on the property owner.

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The School District has experienced an increase in State revenue over the last decade but realized a \$1.4 million loss when Governor DeWine cut funding to schools in the last three months of the fiscal year stemming from the COVID epidemic.

Capital Initiatives:

The State of Ohio initially required public school districts to offer all-day kindergarten (ADK) effective August 2010. This mandate was subsequently rescinded after we initiated our expansion program. Because of the lack of classrooms at our seven elementary buildings the School District underwent a construction project to expand five of those elementary buildings. The \$24 million project also included additions to one middle school and the high school stadium. This construction project was bid in several phases and was funded without an increase in taxes to the voters.

The source of revenue for the \$24 million expansion was the sale of Certificates of Participation (COPs) which will be repaid through the *Medina County Sales Tax Fund*. At the close of fiscal year 2010 the School District had arranged the sale of the COPs. The School District was able to sell a combination of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs), Build America Bonds (BABs), and the remainder Tax Exempt Debt (TEDs). This type of financing was advantageous in that it allowed the district to save interest on its debt over traditional type financing.

The School District was limited by the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) in the amount of QSCBs the School District could issue. We sold \$4 million in QSCB, 16% of the total COPs issue at a net interest cost of less than one percent (0.94%). We sold \$15.5 million in BABs, 63% of the total COPs issue at a net interest cost of 4.22%. The remainder, \$5.1 million, was sold as TEDs at a net interest cost of 2.42%. The length of the entire issue is approximately 23 years and an average net debt service payment of less than \$1.6 million per year. Subsequently the School District refunded 100% (\$15.5 M) of the Build America Bonds; this action was prompted by the government's sequestration and reduction of the rebate from the IRS.

Phase A of the project included Applewood Elementary, Crestview Elementary, and Kidder Elementary. Phase B included Hickory Ridge Elementary, Towslee Elementary, and Visintainer Middle School. The Phase A and B of the construction project was finished prior to the start of the 2011-2012 school year. Phase C, the remainder of the project which included the Brunswick High School Athletic Complex, the stadium renovation was completed in the summer of 2011.

In 2014, the School District refunded the Build America Bonds (BABs) with standard tax exempt debt. This enabled the School District to save additional funds through a lower interest rate. The covenants of the debt instrument permitted the refunding because the federal government failed to provide 100% of the rebate as initially guaranteed.

In 2018 the District issued \$46.5 million in bonds to co-finance a new middle school and allow for improvements to various elementary facilities. The Middle School project was a cooperative effort between the Ohio Facilities Commission and the School District. The Commission co-funded support for the new middle school was approximately 37%. The District issues two series of bonds (2018A and 2018B) for this purpose.

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(Unaudited)

In 2019, the District refinanced a portion of its Series 2018 debt due to a continued favorable interest rate environment. The 2019A taxable refunding locked in an all in true interest cost of 3.33%, total savings of \$17,204,965 and net present value savings of \$6,080,375 (18.41% of the refunded par amount). The 2019B tax exempt refunding locked in an all in true interest cost of 2.64%, total savings of \$90,933 and net present value savings of \$88,085 (3.10% of the refunded par amount).

Summary:

The School District's current five-year forecast includes no new infusion of revenue through voted referendums, however the District is currently pursuing an additional operating request. Operating need is subject to the ongoing cost of general operations and the impact they have on the long-term outlook of the District. As mentioned earlier, the School District will have an emergency levy expiring at the end of calendar year 2021. Failure to renew this existing levy could have devastating effects on the operation of the School District and the elimination or reduction of instruction programs.

Challenges such as those noted above require thoughtful resource allocation planning by management to make sure student needs are met over the next five years and to delicately manage its dependence upon local tax revenue.

In conclusion, the School District is well regarded for its budgeting practices and set of internal controls. It has committed itself to transparency and providing constituents with the best available financial information. This philosophy and focused purpose will help to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mark Pepera, Chief Financial Officer of Brunswick City School District, 3643 Center Road, Brunswick, Ohio 44212 or mpepera@bcsoh.org.

Basic Financial Statements

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 33,173,215
Cash in Segregated Accounts	9,846,086
Investments in Segregated Accounts	996,689
Materials and Supplies Inventory	320,980
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	7,086,878
Property Taxes	42,529,877
Prepaid Items	89,881
Net OPEB Asset	4,927,430
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	50,196,260
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	30,936,839
<i>Total Assets</i>	180,104,135
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding	1,112,035
Pension	16,188,659
OPEB	1,610,501
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	18,911,195
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	178,009
Accrued Wages and Benefits	7,867,422
Contracts Payable	4,173,897
Intergovernmental Payable	1,422,318
Retainage Payable	937,178
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	249,318
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	177,005
Accrued Interest Payable	178,732
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	4,449,573
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	84,205,660
Net OPEB Liability	7,941,469
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	75,542,173
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	187,322,754
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	36,695,999
Pension	4,675,183
OPEB	8,578,033
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	49,949,215
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,856,614
Restricted For:	
Capital Outlay	12,820,209
Debt Service	4,887,559
Other Purposes	2,584,970
Unrestricted	(77,405,991)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$ (38,256,639)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Program Revenues			Capital Grants, Contributions and Interest	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest		
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 38,417,420	\$ 1,115,270	\$ 74,338	\$ 0	\$ (37,227,812)
Special	8,727,885	188,808	3,469,246	0	(5,069,831)
Vocational	156,827	0	300,229	0	143,402
Other	2,941,486	0	9,011	0	(2,932,475)
Support Services:					
Pupils	10,345,694	0	786,068	0	(9,559,626)
Instructional Staff	3,010,048	0	196,575	0	(2,813,473)
Board of Education	307,019	0	81	0	(306,938)
Administration	5,537,386	9,432	86,640	0	(5,441,314)
Fiscal	1,732,396	898	0	0	(1,731,498)
Business	705,125	4,857	0	2,512	(697,756)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	7,862,423	23,709	63,534	327,152	(7,448,028)
Pupil Transportation	5,199,628	0	284,978	0	(4,914,650)
Central	480,573	0	0	0	(480,573)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	2,404,829	959,753	754,046	0	(691,030)
Community Services	450,339	0	462,315	0	11,976
Extracurricular Activities	1,690,016	299,630	22,996	0	(1,367,390)
Debt Service:					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,935,209	0	0	0	(2,935,209)
Total	\$ 92,904,303	\$ 2,602,357	\$ 6,510,057	\$ 329,664	(83,462,225)

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes	38,135,764
Debt Service	4,095,445
Capital Outlay	891,362
Classroom Facilities	505,409
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs	33,866,676
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	173,045
Investment Earnings	1,203,782
Miscellaneous	419,066

Total General Revenues 79,290,549

Change in Net Position (4,171,676)

Net Position Beginning of Year (34,084,963)

Net Position End of Year \$ (38,256,639)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Building Fund	Classroom Facilities Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 13,930,770	\$ 6,286,782	\$ 2,113,028	\$ 10,842,635	\$ 33,173,215
Cash in Segregated Accounts	0	0	8,504,655	1,341,431	9,846,086
Investments in Segregated Accounts	0	0	996,689	0	996,689
Materials and Supplies Inventory	320,980	0	0	0	320,980
Receivables:					
Interfund	145,051	0	0	0	145,051
Intergovernmental	447,014	2,600	3,390,736	3,246,528	7,086,878
Property Taxes	37,049,684	0	0	5,480,193	42,529,877
Prepaid Items	87,947	0	0	1,934	89,881
Advances to Other Funds	136,180	0	0	0	136,180
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 52,117,626</u>	<u>\$ 6,289,382</u>	<u>\$ 15,005,108</u>	<u>\$ 20,912,721</u>	<u>\$ 94,324,837</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 129,409	\$ 937	\$ 7,658	\$ 40,005	\$ 178,009
Accrued Wages and Benefits	7,464,155	0	0	403,267	7,867,422
Contracts Payable	0	513,072	3,231,460	429,365	4,173,897
Intergovernmental Payable	1,340,117	104	853	81,244	1,422,318
Retainage Payable	0	0	929,249	7,929	937,178
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	165,262	0	0	11,743	177,005
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	145,051	145,051
Advances from Other Funds	0	0	0	136,180	136,180
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>9,098,943</u>	<u>514,113</u>	<u>4,169,220</u>	<u>1,254,784</u>	<u>15,037,060</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Fiscal Year	32,061,448	0	0	4,634,551	36,695,999
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes	192,216	0	0	27,402	219,618
Unavailable Revenue - Other	0	0	3,390,736	2,164,864	5,555,600
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>32,253,664</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,390,736</u>	<u>6,826,817</u>	<u>42,471,217</u>
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	414,698	0	0	1,934	416,632
Restricted	0	5,775,269	7,445,152	12,150,160	25,370,581
Committed	0	0	0	1,140,463	1,140,463
Assigned	1,003,930	0	0	0	1,003,930
Unassigned (Deficit)	9,346,391	0	0	(461,437)	8,884,954
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>10,765,019</u>	<u>5,775,269</u>	<u>7,445,152</u>	<u>12,831,120</u>	<u>36,816,560</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 52,117,626</u>	<u>\$ 6,289,382</u>	<u>\$ 15,005,108</u>	<u>\$ 20,912,721</u>	<u>\$ 94,324,837</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 36,816,560
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		81,133,099
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Property Taxes	\$ 219,618	
Local Grant from Sales Tax Levy	1,730,366	
Intergovernmental	3,825,234	5,775,218
In the statement of net position, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is not reported.		(178,732)
In the statement of activities, a gain/loss on refunding is amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds a refunding gain/loss is reported when bonds are issued.		1,112,035
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	4,927,430	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	16,188,659	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,610,501	
Net Pension Liability	(84,205,660)	
Net OPEB Liability	(7,941,469)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(4,675,183)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(8,578,033)	(82,673,755)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General Obligation Bonds	50,000,000	
Capital Appreciation Bonds	1,020,000	
Bond Premium	4,833,282	
Accretion of Interest - Capital Appreciation Bonds	84,361	
Certificates of Participation	16,610,000	
Lease Purchase	1,278,805	
Vacation Benefits	249,318	
Compensated Absences	6,165,298	(80,241,064)
<i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		\$ (38,256,639)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Building Fund	Classroom Facilities Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 38,132,631	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,489,564	\$ 43,622,195
Intergovernmental	32,278,716	0	11,226,376	8,264,284	51,769,376
Investment Income	675,652	313,965	528,130	27,516	1,545,263
Tuition and Fees	948,827	0	0	0	948,827
Extracurricular Activities	337,925	0	0	279,248	617,173
Rentals	43,688	0	0	30,512	74,200
Charges for Services	0	0	0	962,157	962,157
Contributions and Donations	31,117	0	0	16,190	47,307
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	173,045	0	0	0	173,045
Miscellaneous	554,235	100	0	66,909	621,244
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>73,175,836</u>	<u>314,065</u>	<u>11,754,506</u>	<u>15,136,380</u>	<u>100,380,787</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	34,129,854	0	0	606,653	34,736,507
Special	6,450,282	0	0	1,442,075	7,892,357
Vocational	23,495	0	0	131,313	154,808
Other	2,932,236	0	0	9,250	2,941,486
Support Services:					
Pupils	8,866,132	0	0	739,183	9,605,315
Instructional Staff	2,438,340	0	0	163,293	2,601,633
Board of Education	306,669	0	0	350	307,019
Administration	4,894,759	0	0	103,921	4,998,680
Fiscal	1,477,499	0	0	97,803	1,575,302
Business	423,348	0	0	217,180	640,528
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,610,110	0	0	1,870,778	7,480,888
Pupil Transportation	4,602,143	0	0	91,395	4,693,538
Central	490,713	0	0	0	490,713
Extracurricular Activities	1,262,301	0	0	326,274	1,588,575
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	9,275	0	0	2,039,000	2,048,275
Community Services	2,727	0	0	441,826	444,553
Capital Outlay	0	5,673,308	34,057,621	262,009	39,992,938
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	2,335,000	2,335,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	3,210,033	3,210,033
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>73,919,883</u>	<u>5,673,308</u>	<u>34,057,621</u>	<u>14,087,336</u>	<u>127,738,148</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(744,047)</u>	<u>(5,359,243)</u>	<u>(22,303,115)</u>	<u>1,049,044</u>	<u>(27,357,361)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	16,078	0	0	0	16,078
Refunding Bonds Issued	0	0	0	35,815,000	35,815,000
Premium on Refunding Bonds Issued	0	0	0	4,594,680	4,594,680
Proceeds from Lease Purchase	0	0	0	1,278,805	1,278,805
Payment to Refund Bond Escrow Agent	0	0	0	(39,983,547)	(39,983,547)
Transfers In	0	0	0	190,919	190,919
Transfers Out	(190,919)	0	0	0	(190,919)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(174,841)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,895,857</u>	<u>1,721,016</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>(918,888)</u>	<u>(5,359,243)</u>	<u>(22,303,115)</u>	<u>2,944,901</u>	<u>(25,636,345)</u>
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>11,683,907</u>	<u>11,134,512</u>	<u>29,748,267</u>	<u>9,886,219</u>	<u>62,452,905</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 10,765,019</u>	<u>\$ 5,775,269</u>	<u>\$ 7,445,152</u>	<u>\$ 12,831,120</u>	<u>\$ 36,816,560</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (25,636,345)
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital Asset Additions	\$ 40,340,537	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(1,232,754)</u>	39,107,783
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		
		(3,409,274)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	5,785	
Sales Taxes	9,438	
Intergovernmental	<u>(11,663,383)</u>	(11,648,160)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
General Obligation Bonds	1,290,000	
Certificates of Participation	<u>1,045,000</u>	2,335,000
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term in the statement of net assets are not reported as revenues.		
Premium on Debt Issuance	(4,450,674)	
Lease Purchase	<u>(1,278,805)</u>	(5,729,479)
Issuance of refunding bonds results in expenditures and other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds, but these transactions are reflected in the statement of net position as long-term assets and liabilities.		
Payments to Refund Bond Escrow Agent	39,983,547	
Proceeds of Refunding Bonds	<u>(35,815,000)</u>	4,168,547
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, bond premium and the gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		
Accrued Interest Payable	92,109	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	149,172	
Amortization of Refunding Loss	<u>(26,102)</u>	215,179
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	6,549,993	
OPEB	<u>154,964</u>	6,704,957
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(11,006,663)	
OPEB	<u>1,081,481</u>	(9,925,182)
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	(150,586)	
Accrued Vacation Payable	<u>(119,755)</u>	(270,341)
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is allocated as an expense over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities.		
		<u>(84,361)</u>
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		<u>\$ (4,171,676)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 39,885,037	\$ 39,885,037	\$ 36,825,841	\$ (3,059,196)
Intergovernmental	34,818,161	34,818,161	32,261,267	(2,556,894)
Investment Income	627,386	627,386	575,373	(52,013)
Tuition and Fees	1,117,521	1,117,521	897,688	(219,833)
Extracurricular Activities	86,449	86,449	55,432	(31,017)
Rentals	31,113	31,113	24,822	(6,291)
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	173,045	173,045	173,045	0
Miscellaneous	51,702	51,702	89,198	37,496
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>76,790,414</u>	<u>76,790,414</u>	<u>70,902,666</u>	<u>(5,887,748)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	35,357,619	34,604,854	33,595,057	1,009,797
Special	6,174,931	6,133,373	6,365,425	(232,052)
Vocational	28,821	29,121	26,606	2,515
Other	2,887,589	3,240,452	3,207,907	32,545
Support Services:				
Pupils	11,434,053	8,863,432	8,859,769	3,663
Instructional Staff	292,990	2,942,949	2,483,761	459,188
Board of Education	501,395	501,395	444,608	56,787
Administration	4,967,510	4,953,179	4,885,778	67,401
Fiscal	1,584,688	1,922,939	1,485,007	437,932
Business	538,382	669,878	610,530	59,348
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	7,244,824	7,099,879	6,028,158	1,071,721
Pupil Transportation	5,724,724	5,781,335	4,768,362	1,012,973
Central	481,775	493,775	493,975	(200)
Extracurricular Activities	1,398,976	1,399,405	1,261,672	137,733
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	34,567	34,567	9,298	25,269
Community Services	3,235	3,235	45	3,190
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>78,656,079</u>	<u>78,673,768</u>	<u>74,525,958</u>	<u>4,147,810</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(1,865,665)</u>	<u>(1,883,354)</u>	<u>(3,623,292)</u>	<u>(1,739,938)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	16,078	16,078	16,078	0
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	437,993	437,993	437,993	0
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	(50,000)	0	0	0
Advances In	40,919	40,919	40,919	0
Advances Out	(150,000)	(24,877)	0	24,877
Transfers Out	(33,485)	(190,919)	(190,919)	0
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>261,505</u>	<u>279,194</u>	<u>304,071</u>	<u>24,877</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>(1,604,160)</u>	<u>(1,604,160)</u>	<u>(3,319,221)</u>	<u>(1,715,061)</u>
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	13,744,142	13,744,142	13,744,142	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,287,916	1,287,916	1,287,916	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 13,427,898</u>	<u>\$ 13,427,898</u>	<u>\$ 11,712,837</u>	<u>\$ (1,715,061)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2020

	<u>Agency</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 270,285
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 270,285</u>
Liabilities	
Undistributed Monies	\$ 19,633
Due to Students	<u>250,652</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 270,285</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

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

The School District is located in Medina County and encompasses the entire City of Brunswick. The Board of Education controls the School District’s 11 instructional/support facilities.

Reporting Entity

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

Non-public Schools – Within the School District boundaries, St. Ambrose and St. Marks are operated as non-public schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the schools. This activity is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

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

The School District participates in three jointly governed organizations and two public entity risk pools. These organizations are the Medina County Career Center, the Ohio Schools Council Association, the Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet), the Ohio School Boards Association Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Program and the Suburban Health Consortium. These organizations are presented in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements - The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

Fund Accounting

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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

Building Fund The building capital projects fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities.

Classroom Facilities Fund The classroom facilities fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the School District and the Ohio Department of Education for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Fiduciary Fund Type - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are, therefore, not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. The School District's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student activities, employee medical savings accounts and Ohio High School Athletics Association (OHSAA) tournaments.

Measurement Focus

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

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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, 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 School District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of the fiscal year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, for pension and OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

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 until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

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

Budgetary Data

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

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 in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflects the amounts in the amended certificate that was in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as “equity in pooled cash and investments” on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2020, investments were limited to a money market, government agency securities, certificates of deposit, US treasury bills, commercial paper and STAR Ohio.

Except for non-participating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

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

For the fiscal year 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$675,652, which includes \$439,512 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as “equity in pooled cash and investments.” Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as “investments.”

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used.

Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food, school supplies held for resale, and materials and supplies held for consumption.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. They 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.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by back-trending (i.e. estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land Improvements	10 - 30 Years
Buildings and Improvements	75 Years
Furniture and Equipment	6 - 12 Years
Vehicles	3 -10 Years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School 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 termination payment method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the funds from which the employee will be paid.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/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.

Bond Premiums

Bond premiums are recorded as other financing sources on the governmental fund statements. The bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bond using the straight-line method on the government-wide statements since the results are not significantly different from the effective-interest or bonds outstanding methods. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Interfund Activity

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

Net Position

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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2020, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School 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 classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The School 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.

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.

Change in Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District also implemented paragraphs 4 and 5 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. Paragraph 4 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a government board typically would perform and paragraph 5 mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements. The implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District has early implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* and GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus 2020*.

GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

Note 3 – Fund Balance

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

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

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	General	Building Fund	Classroom Facilities Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:					
Inventory	\$ 320,980	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 320,980
Prepays	87,947	0	0	1,934	89,881
Unclaimed Monies	5,771	0	0	0	5,771
Total Nonspendable	414,698	0	0	1,934	416,632
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	0	0	0	5,229,358	5,229,358
Capital Projects	0	5,775,269	7,445,152	4,649,150	17,869,571
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	0	1,516,227	1,516,227
Other Purposes	0	0	0	755,425	755,425
Total Restricted	0	5,775,269	7,445,152	12,150,160	25,370,581
Committed for:					
Permanent Improvement	0	0	0	1,140,463	1,140,463
Assigned for:					
Encumbrances:					
Instruction	309,648	0	0	0	309,648
Support Services	694,282	0	0	0	694,282
Total Assigned	1,003,930	0	0	0	1,003,930
Unassigned	9,346,391	0	0	(461,437)	8,884,954
Total Fund Balance	\$ 10,765,019	\$ 5,775,269	\$ 7,445,152	\$ 12,831,120	\$ 36,816,560

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

	<u>Deficit</u>
Non-Major Governmental Funds:	
Food Service	\$ 332,552
Title VI-B	79,883
Title I	46,088
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	1,205

The food service fund deficit is net of a nonspendable balance of \$1,709.

Deficits in these non-major special revenue funds are due to adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, rather than when accruals occur.

Brunswick City School District
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School 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 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual is presented for the general fund on the budgetary basis to provide meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than assigned or committed fund balance (GAAP basis).
4. Some funds are included in the general fund, (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

GAAP Basis	\$ (918,888)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(1,379,484)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	129,855
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere **	(34,356)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	<u>(1,116,348)</u>
Budget Basis	<u>\$ (3,319,221)</u>

** As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes unclaimed monies, public school support and uniform school supplies funds.

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

Protection of the School 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.

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
4. Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
7. Certain bankers' acceptance and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively; and
8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

Cash on Hand - At June 30, 2020, the School District had \$6,997 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included as part of “Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments.”

Deposits - At year-end, \$2,177,356 of the School District’s bank balance of \$2,677,356 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions’ trust department in the School District’s name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC. The School District’s financial institutions participate in the Ohio Collateral System (OPCS) and was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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

- Eligible securities pledged to the School District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Cash in Segregated Accounts – Cash in segregated accounts consists of accounts in the school facilities fund for the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project, the sales tax fund for lease-purchase money for buses and the longevity trust fund.

Investments in Segregated Accounts – Investments in segregated accounts consists of investments in the school facilities fund for the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project.

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Investments

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

Rating	Investment Type	Measurement Amount	Maturity			Percent of Total
			0 - 12 Months	13 - 36 Months	Over 36 Months	
Net Asset Value (NAV):						
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$ 1,864,541	\$ 1,864,541	\$ 0	\$ 0	4.42%
N/A	First American Treasury Money Market	13,769	13,769	0	0	0.03%
Fair Value:						
U.S. Government Agency Notes:						
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage	2,751,658	0	2,002,280	749,378	6.54%
AA+	Federal Farm Credit Bank	3,030,691	2,528,681	502,010	0	7.20%
AA+	Federal National Mortgage Association	1,001,310	0	1,001,310	0	2.38%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Bank	2,212,027	452,102	1,256,550	503,375	5.26%
A-1+	Federal Home Loan Bank Discount Note	2,223,747	2,223,747	0	0	5.29%
A-1+	U.S. Treasury Bills	2,784,916	2,784,916	0	0	6.62%
A-1+	Banker's Acceptance	1,394,926	1,394,926	0	0	3.32%
**	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	12,796,965	4,987,665	6,469,064	1,340,236	30.42%
Commercial Paper:						
A-1+	Coca Cola Company	999,050	999,050	0	0	2.38%
A-1+	Cocoa Cola Company	649,350	649,350	0	0	1.54%
A-1	JP Morgan Securities	999,910	999,910	0	0	2.38%
A-1	JP Morgan Securities	999,910	999,910	0	0	2.38%
A-1	Lymh Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton	499,110	499,110	0	0	1.19%
A-1	Lymn Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton	499,110	499,110	0	0	1.19%
A-1	MUFG Bank	998,970	998,970	0	0	2.37%
A-1	Mufg Bank	1,498,620	1,498,620	0	0	3.56%
A-1+	Pfizer Inc	999,890	999,890	0	0	2.38%
A-1+	Toronto Dominion Bank	849,805	849,805	0	0	2.02%
A-1+	Toronto Dominion Bank	1,698,776	1,698,776	0	0	4.04%
A-1+	Toyota Motor Credit	798,000	798,000	0	0	1.90%
A-1+	Toyota Motor Credit	499,640	499,640	0	0	1.19%
Total		<u>\$42,064,691</u>	<u>\$28,240,488</u>	<u>\$11,231,214</u>	<u>\$ 2,592,989</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

** Fully insured under FDIC

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

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Interest Rate Risk The School District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. State statute limits investments in commercial paper to a maximum maturity of 180 days from the date of purchase. Repurchase agreements are limited to 30 days and the market value of the securities must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily.

Credit Risk The School District's investments at June 30, 2020 are rated by S&P Global Ratings.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2020, is 42 days.

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

Note 6 – Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019 and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Medina County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2020, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

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

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

	2019 Second Half Collections		2020 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	\$ 1,116,065,310	98.10%	\$ 1,267,460,480	98.18%
Public Utility Personal Property	21,651,850	1.90%	23,487,270	1.82%
Total Assessed Values	\$ 1,137,717,160	100.00%	\$ 1,290,947,750	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 68.82		\$ 66.92	

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of taxes, interfund and intergovernmental. 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 guarantee of federal funds. All current fiscal year receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

During 2007, the voters of Medina County passed a one-half percent sales tax to be used for capital improvements at all school districts within Medina County. Collection began in October 2007 for a period of 30 years. Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. Sales tax is distributed to the school districts of Medina County based on what is essentially a per pupil distribution formula. A receivable is recognized at year end for an estimated amount to be received based on calendar year 2020 sales transactions yet to be received as of June 30, 2020.

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Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance 07/01/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/2020
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets, not being depreciated</i>				
Land	\$ 2,950,361	\$ 166,160	\$ 0	\$ 3,116,521
Construction in Progress	7,641,604	39,860,057	(421,922)	47,079,739
<i>Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>10,591,965</u>	<u>40,026,217</u>	<u>(421,922)</u>	<u>50,196,260</u>
<i>Capital Assets, being depreciated</i>				
Land Improvements	3,141,377	0	0	3,141,377
Buildings and Improvements	56,903,734	0	(4,303,322)	52,600,412
Furniture and Equipment	7,880,986	635,647	(94,575)	8,422,058
Vehicles	7,106,668	100,595	(62,023)	7,145,240
<i>Total Capital Assets, being depreciated</i>	<u>75,032,765</u>	<u>736,242</u>	<u>(4,459,920)</u>	<u>71,309,087</u>
<i>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
Land Improvements	(1,789,059)	(82,019)	0	(1,871,078)
Buildings and Improvements	(27,019,241)	(473,570)	907,077	(26,585,734)
Furniture and Equipment	(6,324,078)	(338,822)	81,546	(6,581,354)
Vehicles	(5,057,762)	(338,343)	62,023	(5,334,082)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(40,190,140)</u>	<u>(1,232,754) *</u>	<u>1,050,646</u>	<u>(40,372,248)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net</i>	<u>34,842,625</u>	<u>(496,512)</u>	<u>(3,409,274)</u>	<u>30,936,839</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 45,434,590</u>	<u>\$ 39,529,705</u>	<u>\$ (3,831,196)</u>	<u>\$ 81,133,099</u>

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

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Instruction:			
Regular	\$		448,465
Special			96,686
Vocational			1,575
Support Services:			
Pupils			41,614
Instructional Staff			49,767
Administration			55,333
Fiscal			10,913
Business			6,548
Operation and Maintenance of Plant			70,327
Pupil Transportation			374,891
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations			50,591
Community Services			763
Extracurricular			25,281
Total Depreciation Expense	\$		1,232,754

Note 9 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years and there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

For fiscal year 2020, the School District participated in the Ohio Schools Council’s (OSC) property, fleet, and liability, an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the OSC property and fleet insurance program is to provide coverage that is essential for school districts while keeping premiums under control thru volume purchasing.

Workers’ Compensation

For fiscal year 2020, the School District participated in the Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing Council Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 16). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers compensation experience of the participating school districts are calculated as one and a common premium rate is applied to all school in the GRP.

Each participant pays its workers’ compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant’s individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the “Equity Pooling Fund.” This “equity pooling” arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts than can meet the GRP’s selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley Uniservice provided

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administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP. Hunter Consulting provided third-party administration and 1-800- Comp provided MCO services to the School District.

Employee Health Benefits

The School District participates in the Suburban Health Consortium, a shared risk pool (Note 16) to provide employee medical/prescription drug and surgical benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays a monthly premium which is placed in a common fund from which the claim payments are made for all participating districts. School District employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board.

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon group termination, all School District claims would be paid without regard to the School District's account balance or the Directors have the right to hold monies for an exiting school district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

Dental, vision and prescription drug insurance is provided by the School District to all employees through Medical Mutual of Ohio and Express Scripts respectively.

Note 10 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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 this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must

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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 liability (asset)* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

*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 year of service; 2.2 percent for the first 30 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.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,467,082 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$128,151 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through 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. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. 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.

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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, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$5,082,911 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$855,108 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

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	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.30776010%	0.29750677%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.30944170%	0.29552291%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00168160%</u>	<u>0.00198386%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 18,413,826	\$ 65,791,834	\$ 84,205,660
Pension Expense	\$ 2,554,625	\$ 8,452,038	\$ 11,006,663

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 466,935	\$ 535,656	\$ 1,002,591
Changes of Assumptions	0	7,728,521	7,728,521
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	907,554	907,554
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,467,082	5,082,911	6,549,993
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,934,017</u>	<u>\$ 14,254,642</u>	<u>\$ 16,188,659</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 284,800	\$ 284,800
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	236,363	3,215,550	3,451,913
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	142,471	795,999	938,470
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 378,834</u>	<u>\$ 4,296,349</u>	<u>\$ 4,675,183</u>

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\$6,549,993 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	\$ 396,497	\$ 3,749,910	\$ 4,146,407
2022	(426,715)	843,795	417,080
2023	(15,728)	(180,088)	(195,816)
2024	134,047	461,765	595,812
	\$ 88,101	\$ 4,875,382	\$ 4,963,483

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2035.

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

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

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

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For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 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 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 rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings 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 investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School District'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.

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	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 25,804,354	\$ 18,413,826	\$ 12,215,944

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for 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 Real Rate of Return**
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

**Ten 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.

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Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 96,147,438	\$ 65,791,834	\$ 40,094,263

Note 11 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for

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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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$154,964, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

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	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.31579100%	0.29750700%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.31414900%	0.29552300%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00164200%</u>	<u>0.00198400%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 7,941,469	\$ (4,927,430)	
OPEB Expense	\$ 210,118	\$ (1,291,599)	\$ (1,081,481)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 116,575	\$ 446,710	\$ 563,285
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	19,062	0	19,062
Changes of Assumptions	580,034	103,573	683,607
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	31,833	157,750	189,583
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>154,964</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>154,964</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 902,468</u>	<u>\$ 708,033</u>	<u>\$ 1,610,501</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 1,744,689	\$ 250,689	\$ 1,995,378
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	309,476	309,476
Changes of Assumptions	445,018	5,402,354	5,847,372
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	115,324	310,483	425,807
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 2,305,031</u>	<u>\$ 6,273,002</u>	<u>\$ 8,578,033</u>

\$154,964 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	\$ (494,641)	\$ (1,211,487)	\$ (1,706,128)
2022	(249,583)	(1,211,488)	(1,461,071)
2023	(243,986)	(1,087,453)	(1,331,439)
2024	(244,895)	(1,043,941)	(1,288,836)
2025	(225,195)	(990,634)	(1,215,829)
Thereafter	<u>(99,227)</u>	<u>(19,966)</u>	<u>(119,193)</u>
	<u>\$ (1,557,527)</u>	<u>\$ (5,564,969)</u>	<u>\$ (7,122,496)</u>

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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, 2019, are presented below:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent - 4.75 percent
Medicare	5.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

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

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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 (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) 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 time frame. 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:

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no 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, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.22 percent) and higher (4.22 percent) than the current discount rate (3.22 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one

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percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 9,639,450	\$ 7,941,469	\$ 6,591,394
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 6,362,734	\$ 7,941,469	\$ 10,036,093

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent	
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent	
Health Care Cost Trend Rates		
Medical	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

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

**Ten 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 OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those 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 applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (4,204,580)	\$ (4,927,430)	\$ (5,535,177)
		Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (5,587,479)	\$ (4,927,430)	\$ (4,119,029)

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Note 12 – Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn the equivalent of three days of personal leave per year. Classified employees may accumulate up to the equivalent of ten days of personal leave. Classified employees and twelve month administrators earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Administrators and exempt secretaries are able to carryover any unused vacation time at year-end subject to provisions in their respective employee handbooks, however, support staff (those employees in the bargaining unit) are unable to carryover unused vacation time. Accumulated but unused vacation time is paid to administrators, exempt and classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the statutory rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated with no maximum. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the first 160 days of total sick leave accumulation, 100 percent of the next twenty-five days and one-fourth of any remaining days. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS Ohio or SERS.

Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through various life insurance companies. The premium varies with employee depending on the terms of the union contract.

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Note 13 – Long-Term Obligations

Changes in the School District’s long-term obligations during the fiscal year consist of the following:

	Amount Outstanding 7/1/2019	Additions	Deductions	Refunding	Amount Outstanding 06/30/2020	Due Within One Year
<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>						
School Improvement Refunding - 2005						
Serial and Term Bonds	\$ 3,505,000	\$ 0	\$ 355,000	\$ 0	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 380,000
Unamortized Premium	293,368	0	40,935	0	252,433	0
School Improvement Refunding - 2009						
Serial Bonds	3,470,000	0	625,000	2,845,000	0	0
Unamortized Premium	102,991	0	0	102,991	0	0
School Improvement Bonds Series 2018A						
Serial and Term Bonds	35,620,000	0	245,000	33,020,000	2,355,000	300,000
Unamortized Premium	3,405,884	0	34,059	3,167,472	204,353	0
School Improvement Bonds Series 2018B						
Serial and Term Bonds	9,765,000	0	65,000	0	9,700,000	70,000
School Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2019A						
Serial and Term Bonds	0	32,000,000	0	0	32,000,000	1,125,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	0	1,020,000	0	0	1,020,000	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	0	84,361	0	0	84,361	0
Unamortized Premium	0	4,450,674	74,178	0	4,376,496	0
School Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2019B						
Serial and Term Bonds	0	2,795,000	0	0	2,795,000	665,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	56,162,243	40,350,035	1,439,172	39,135,463	55,937,643	2,540,000
<i>Direct Borrowing:</i>						
Certificate of Participation, Series 2010 Taxable Qualified School Construction Bonds - (QSCB)	4,000,000	0	0	0	4,000,000	0
Certificate of Participation Refunding Series 2014	13,655,000	0	1,045,000	0	12,610,000	1,075,000
2019 Lease-Purchase	0	1,278,805	0	0	1,278,805	254,447
Total Direct Borrowing	17,655,000	1,278,805	1,045,000	0	17,888,805	1,329,447
Net Pension Liability	82,701,152	1,504,508	0	0	84,205,660	0
Net OPEB Liability	8,715,328	0	773,859	0	7,941,469	0
Compensated Absences	6,014,712	420,079	269,493	0	6,165,298	580,126
Total Governmental Activities	\$171,248,435	\$ 43,553,427	\$ 3,527,524	\$ 39,135,463	\$ 172,138,875	\$4,449,573

General obligation bonds will be paid from property taxes in the bond retirement fund and the certificates of participation will be paid from sales taxes in the sales tax fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and the food service fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the general fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

The net bonded debt for the School District at June 30, 2020 was \$45,790,642.

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2005 School Improvement Advance Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On September 22, 2005, the School District issued \$6,075,000 of general obligation bonds, which included serial and term bonds in the amount of \$1,550,000 and \$4,525,000, respectively. The bonds refunded \$6,075,000 of outstanding 2000 School Improvement General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty-one year period with final maturity at December 1, 2026. At the date of refunding, \$6,726,930 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. As a result, \$6,075,000 of the 2000 School Improvement Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The defeased debt in the amount of \$6,075,000 was called December 1, 2009.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$859,636, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The refunding resulted in a difference between net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$651,930. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of this difference for fiscal year 2020 was \$31,044.

The School District refunded the 2000 General Obligation Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next twenty-one years by \$826,031.

The \$6,075,000 bond issue consists of serial and term bonds. The serial bonds were issued with a varying interest rate of 4.00-5.50 percent.

The bonds maturing December 1, 2019 were subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The principal amount subject to mandatory redemption of \$335,000 was paid on December 1, 2019

The bonds maturing December 1, 2022 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts:

Redemption Date	Principal Amount Subject to Mandatory Redemption
<u>December 1</u>	
2020	\$ 380,000
2021	400,000

Unless previously redeemed, the remaining principal amount of \$425,000 will mature at stated maturity (December 1, 2022).

The bonds maturing December 1, 2026 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts:

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Redemption Date December 1	Principal Amount Subject to Mandatory Redemption
2023	\$ 445,000
2024	475,000
2025	500,000

Unless previously redeemed, the remaining principal amount of \$525,000 will mature at stated maturity (December 1, 2026).

The bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

2009 School Improvement Advance Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On April 20, 2009, the School District issued \$6,534,993 of general obligation bonds, which included serial, term and capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$5,765,000, \$215,000 and \$554,993, respectively. The bonds refunded \$6,535,000 of outstanding 1999 School Improvement General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a fifteen year period with final maturity at December 1, 2023. At the date of refunding, \$6,534,993 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. As a result, \$6,535,000 of the 1999 School Improvement Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$343,305, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The issuance costs of \$118,068 were expensed. The refunding resulted in a difference between net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$225,230. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

The School District refunded the 1999 General Obligation Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next twenty-one years by \$420,299.

One of the capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2016 and the other matured December 1, 2017. These bonds were purchased at a discount at the time of issuance and at maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder collects the face value. However, since interest is technically earned and compounded semiannually, the value of the bond increases. Therefore, as the value increases, the accretion is booked as principal liability.

The serial and capital appreciation bonds are not subject to early redemption.

On December 3, 2019, these bonds were refunded.

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2018 School Improvement Bonds

Series 2018A

In fiscal year 2018, the School District issued \$36.7 million of general obligation school improvement bonds, series 2018A for an Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project. The bonds consist of serial and term bonds at interest rates varying from 3.0 - 5.25 percent with a final maturity of December 1, 2053.

These bonds were issued with a premium of \$3.5 million, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

The Bonds stated to mature on December 1, 2048 (the 2048 Term Bonds) and December 1, 2053 (the 2053 Term Bonds, and, together with the 2048 Term Bonds, together, the Term Bonds), are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the Authorizing Legislation, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

The Bonds stated to mature on and after December 1, 2023 are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the School District, in whole or in part as selected by the School District (in whole multiples of \$5,000), on any date on or after June 1, 2023, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

On December 3, 2019, \$33,020,000 of these bonds were refunded.

Series 2018B

In fiscal year 2018, the School District issued \$9.8 million of general obligation school improvement bonds, series 2018B for an Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project. The bonds consist of serial and term bonds at interest rates varying from 2.0 - 4.25 percent with a final maturity of December 1, 2043.

These bonds were issued with a premium of \$73,405, which has been reported as an expense.

The Bonds stated to mature on December 1, 2033 (the 2033 Term Bonds), December 1, 2037 (the 2037 Term Bonds) and December 1, 2041 (the 2041 Term Bonds, and, together with the 2033 Term Bonds and the 2037 Term Bonds, collectively, the Term Bonds), are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the Authorizing Legislation, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

The Bonds stated to mature on and after December 1, 2023 are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the School District, in whole or in part as selected by the School District (in whole multiples of \$5,000), on any date on or after June 1, 2023, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

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School Improvement Refunding General Obligation Bonds

Series 2019A

On December 3, 2019, the School District issued \$33,020,000 of general obligation bonds, which included serial, term and capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$12,640,000, \$19,360,000 and \$1,020,000, respectively. The bonds refunded \$33,020,000 of outstanding Series 2018A School Improvement General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a 35 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2054. At the date of refunding, \$37,470,674 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. As a result, \$33,020,000 of the Series 2018A School Improvement General Obligation Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$4,450,674, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The issuance costs of \$347,003 were expensed. The refunding resulted in a difference between net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$936,198. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

The School District refunded the 2018A School Improvement General Obligation Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next twenty-one years by \$6,080,375.

The capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2029, December 1, 2030, December 1, 2031, December 1, 2032, December 1, 2033 and December 1, 2034. These bonds were purchased at a discount at the time of issuance and at maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder collects the face value. However, since interest is technically earned and compounded semiannually, the value of the bond increases. Therefore, as the value increases, the accretion is booked as principal liability.

The serial and capital appreciation bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The current interest bonds are subject to mandatory and optional redemption as follows:

Series 2019B

On December 3, 2019, the School District issued \$2,795,000 of general obligation serial bonds. The bonds refunded \$2,845,000 of outstanding 2009 School Improvement Advance Refunding General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a 5 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2024. At the date of refunding, \$2,939,007 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. As a result, \$2,845,000 of the 2009 School Improvement Advance Refunding General Obligation Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$144,007. The issuance costs of \$79,130 were expensed. The refunding resulted in a difference between net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of an \$88,115 deficit. The premium and refunding loss were determined to be immaterial to amortize.

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The School District refunded the 2009 School Improvement Advance Refunding General Obligation Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next five years by \$88,085.

The serial and capital appreciation bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Mandatory Redemption

The current interest bonds stated to mature on December 1, 2039 (the “2039 Term Bonds”) and December 1, 2049 (the “2049 Term Bonds” and, together with the 2039 Term Bonds, the “Term Bonds”), are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the Authorizing Legislation, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date, on December 1 of the years shown in, and according to, the following schedule.

<u>2039 Term Bonds</u>		<u>2049 Term Bonds</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2035	\$ 1,335,000	2040	\$ 375,000
2035	1,390,000	2041	405,000
2037	1,225,000	2042	430,000
2038	340,000	2043	450,000
2039	355,000 (a)	2044	1,995,000
		2045	2,065,000
		2046	2,135,000
		2047	2,210,000
		2048	2,285,000
		2049	2,365,000 (a)

(a) Remaining principal balance scheduled to be paid at the stated maturity of the corresponding Term Bonds.

Term Bonds redeemed by other than mandatory redemption, or purchased for cancellation, may be credited against the applicable mandatory redemption requirement for the corresponding Term Bonds.

Optional Redemption

The Current Interest Bonds stated to mature on or after December 1, 2030, are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the School District, in whole or in part as selected by the School District (in whole multiples of \$5,000), on any date on or after December 1, 2029, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

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Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		Capital Appreciation Bonds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Accretion	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 2,540,000	\$ 1,766,454	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,540,000	\$ 1,766,454
2022	2,525,000	1,678,705	0	0	2,525,000	1,678,705
2023	2,625,000	1,581,830	0	0	2,625,000	1,581,830
2024	2,725,000	1,475,204	0	0	2,725,000	1,475,204
2025	2,835,000	1,364,486	0	0	2,835,000	1,364,486
2026 - 2030	8,395,000	5,488,401	240,000	935,000	8,635,000	6,423,401
2031 - 2035	360,000	5,000,005	780,000	5,380,000	1,140,000	10,380,005
2036 - 2040	7,535,000	4,367,063	0	0	7,535,000	4,367,063
2041 - 2045	9,400,000	2,791,964	0	0	9,400,000	2,791,964
2046 - 2050	11,060,000	984,060	0	0	11,060,000	984,060
Total	<u>\$ 50,000,000</u>	<u>\$26,498,172</u>	<u>\$ 1,020,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,315,000</u>	<u>\$ 51,020,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,813,172</u>

2010 Certificates of Participation

On June 17, 2010 the School District issued \$24,570,000 of certificates of participation, series 2010 bonds. They consisted of \$4,000,000 in taxable qualified school construction series 2010A (QSCB) term bonds. The bonds were issued for a sixteen year period with final maturity at December 1, 2026. Also included in the issue was \$15,460,000 of taxable build America bonds (BABS) series 2010B which is made up of \$2,880,000 serial bonds and term bonds in the amount of \$12,580,000. The series 2010B bonds were refunded on July 31, 2014. The final issue was tax exempt series 2010C serial bonds in the amount of \$5,110,000 with a varying interest rate of 2.00-3.00 percent. The maturity dates for the tax exempt bonds is December 1, 2011 through 2016. The proceeds were used to acquire, construct, purchase equipment, install and renovate recreational, school and transportation facilities. The series 2010B was refunded in 2014.

The tax exempt series 2010C bonds were issued with a premium of \$19,938, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The issuance costs of \$586,116 were expensed.

The series 2010A bonds maturing on December 1, 2023 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts:

Redemption Date	Principal Amount Subject to Mandatory Redemption
<u>December 1</u>	
2023	\$ 400,000
2024	1,190,000
2025	1,200,000

Unless previously redeemed, the remaining principal amount of \$1,210,000 will mature at stated maturity (December 1, 2026).

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In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the project facilities, including but not limited to equipment and furniture. Additionally, the lessor has the option to sublease the project facilities, holding the School District liable for all lease payments and other payments due prior to the effective date of the sublease and for the difference between the rental and other amounts paid by the subleases pursuant to such sublease and the amounts payable by the District pursuant to the lease during the then current lease term.

2014 Current Refunding Certificates of Participation

On July 30, 2014, the School District issued \$15,895,000 in refunded certificates of participation, series 2014 bonds. The proceeds were used to refund \$15,460,000 of the School District's outstanding build America bonds (BABS) series 2010B. The bonds were issued for a 20 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2033.

These refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$133,382, which has been offset against expenses related to issuance costs. The issuance resulted in a difference between the cash flows required to service the old debt and the cash flows required to service the new debt of \$1,274,219. The issuance resulted in an economic gain of \$923,894.

In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the school building and transportation building facilities, including but not limited to equipment and furniture. Additionally, the lessor has the option to sublease the project facilities, holding the School District liable for all lease payments and other payments due prior to the effective date of the sublease and for the difference between the rental and other amounts paid by the subleases pursuant to such sublease and the amounts payable by the District pursuant to the lease during the then current lease term.

2020 Lease Purchase

In June, 2020, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement for buses for \$1,278,805 at an interest rate of 1.80 percent. The lease term began on May 4, 2020 and ends on December 1, 2024. The School District will make annual lease payments from the sales tax fund.

Whenever any event of default exists with respect to a Property Schedule, Lessor shall have the right, at its sole option without any further demand or notice, to take one or any combination of the following remedial steps:

- (a) Without terminating the Property Schedule, and by written notice to Lessee, Lessor may declare all rental payments and other amounts payable by Lessee thereunder to the end of the then-current budget year of Lessee to be due, including without limitation delinquent rental payments under the Property Schedule from prior budget years, and such amounts shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of 12% per annum or the maximum rate permitted by applicable law, whichever is less;
- (b) Lessor may terminate the Property Schedule, may enter the premises where the Property subject to the Property Schedule is located and retake possession of the Property, or require Lessee, at Lessee's expense, to promptly return any or all of the Property to the possession of Lessor at such place within the United States as Lessor shall specify, and Lessor may thereafter dispose of the Property in accordance with Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in the State; provided, however, that any proceeds from the disposition of the property in excess of the sum required to (i)

Brunswick City School District
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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defease the Property Schedule pursuant to Section 6.07, (ii) pay any other amounts then due under the Property Schedule, and (iii) pay Lessors costs and expenses associated with the disposition of the Property (including attorneys fees), shall be paid to Lessee or such other creditor of Lessee as may be enabled thereto;

- (c) By written notice to the Agent, if any, Lessor may instruct the Agent to apply all sums held by the Agent in any accounts relating to the Property Schedule under the applicable escrow or trust agreement as provided in the applicable escrow or trust agreement.
- (d) By written notice to any escrow agent (other than the Agent) who is holding proceeds of the Property Schedule, Lessor may instruct such escrow agent to release all such proceeds and any earnings thereon to Lessor, such sums to be credited to payment or Lessee's obligations under the Property Schedule;
- (e) Lessor may take any action, at law or in equity, that is permitted by applicable law and that may appear necessary or desirable to enforce or to protect any of its rights under the Property Schedule and this Agreement.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the certificates of participation outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Certificate of Participation		Lease-Purchase		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 1,075,000	\$ 683,506	\$ 254,447	\$ 13,530	\$ 1,329,447	\$ 697,036
2022	1,105,000	650,806	249,129	18,848	1,354,129	669,654
2023	1,135,000	611,531	253,713	14,264	1,388,713	625,795
2024	1,180,000	564,381	258,381	9,596	1,438,381	573,977
2025	1,205,000	501,776	263,135	4,842	1,468,135	506,618
2026 - 2030	6,280,000	1,501,097	0	0	6,280,000	1,501,097
2031 - 2034	4,630,000	296,433	0	0	4,630,000	296,433
Total	\$ 16,610,000	\$ 4,809,530	\$ 1,278,805	\$ 61,080	\$ 17,888,805	\$ 4,870,610

Note 14 – Interfund Activity

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, consist of the following:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	\$ 145,051	\$ 0
<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds:</i>		
Title VI-B	0	113,201
Title III Fund	0	3,153
Title I	0	27,660
Improving Teacher Quality Fund	0	92
Miscellaneous Federal Grants Fund	0	945
Total	<u>\$ 145,051</u>	<u>\$ 145,051</u>

The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. These advances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund loans between governmental activities are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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Advances to/from Other Funds

In fiscal year 2017, general fund advanced \$136,180 to the food service fund to cover expenditures. It is the intention of the School District to repay this advance; however, it is not known at this time when repayment will take place.

Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$150,000 to the food service fund and \$40,919 to the auxiliary fund to provide additional resources for current operations.

Note 15 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Medina County Career Center

The Medina County Career Center is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational needs of the students. The Board of Education is comprised of representatives appointed by the board of each participating school district. The Board is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. Brunswick City School District students may attend the vocational school. Each school district's control is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2020, \$100 was paid by Brunswick City School District to the Career Center for miscellaneous materials. To obtain financial information write to the Medina Career Center, Aaron Butts, who serves as Treasurer, at 1101 West Liberty, Medina, Ohio 44256.

Ohio Schools Council Association

The Ohio Schools Council Association (Council) is a jointly governed organization among ninety-one school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to the member districts. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In fiscal year 2020, the School District paid an administration fee of \$1,334 to the Council. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Dr. William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Boulevard, Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

The School District participates in the Council's prepaid natural gas program which was implemented during fiscal year 1999. This program allows school districts to purchase natural gas at reduced rates, if the school districts will commit to participating for a twelve year period. The participants make monthly payments based on estimated usage. Each month these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage and any necessary adjustments are made.

The City of Hamilton, a municipal corporation and political subdivision duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, issued \$89,450,000 in debt to purchase twelve years of natural gas from CMS Energy Corporation for the participants. The participating school districts are not obligated in any manner for this debt. If a participating school district terminates its agreement, the district is entitled to recover that amount, if any, of its contributions to the operating fund which are not encumbered for its share of program administrative costs.

Brunswick City School District
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For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The School District also participates in other cooperative purchasing arrangement thru the Council for school busses, vendor audit software and time clock systems.

Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet)

The Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet) is a jointly governed organization among 38 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of these schools supports NEOnet based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The NEOnet assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. NEOnet is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the NEOnet Assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each of the operating committees, and at least three at-large Assembly members. During the fiscal year 2020 the School District paid \$408,957 to NEOnet for technology administration services and a equipment purchase. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Fiscal Officer at 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221.

Note 16 – Public Entity Risk Pools

Insurance Purchasing Pool

The School District participates in the Sheakley Uniservice Group Rating Program (GRP), a worker's compensation insurance purchasing pool. Sheakley Uniservice and Hunter Consulting provide third-party administration services for the program. Each year, participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Risk Sharing Pool

The Suburban Health Consortium is a shared health risk pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of administering health care benefits. The council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the participating school districts, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. Each school district reserves the right to terminate the plan in whole or in part at any time for their School District. If it is terminated, no further contributions will be made, but the benefits under the insurance contract shall be paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Note 17 – Set Asides

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

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

Brunswick City School District
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Capital Improvements Reserve
Set Aside Restricted Balance July 1, 2019	\$ 0
Current Year Set Aside Requirement	1,261,959
Current Year Offsets	(1,261,959)
Total	\$ 0
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2021	\$ 0
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2020	\$ 0

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

Note 18 – Contingencies and Commitments

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2020.

Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District’s opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

School Foundation

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 have been finalized.

Encumbrance Commitments

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Amount
General Fund	\$ 1,003,930
Building Fund	4,049,314
Classroom Facilities Fund	7,685,705
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,279,037
	\$ 15,017,986

Contractual Commitments

The School District had outstanding contractual commitments for building improvements as follows:

	Contractual Commitment	Expended	Balance 06/30/2020
New Middle School	\$ 59,414,321	\$ 47,079,739	\$ 12,334,582
Demo & Abatement	1,270,953	532,687	738,266
Total	\$ 60,685,274	\$ 47,612,426	\$ 13,072,848

Based on timing of when contracts are encumbered, the contractual commitment identified above may or may not be included in the outstanding encumbrance commitments previously disclosed in this note.

Note 19 – Tax Abatements

For fiscal year 2020, the School District property taxes were reduced by \$5,329,843 under a community reinvestment area agreement entered into by the City of Lorain.

Note 20 - Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. The School District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the School District participates have incurred a significant fluctuation in fair value, consistent with the general fluctuation in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.30776010%	0.30944170%	0.31401760%	0.31675300%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 18,413,826	\$ 17,722,299	\$ 18,761,858	\$ 23,183,397
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,567,504	\$ 10,078,622	\$ 10,440,607	\$ 9,918,986
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	174.25%	175.84%	179.70%	233.73%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.29750677%	0.29552291%	0.29021077%	0.29366939%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 65,791,834	\$ 64,978,853	\$ 68,940,190	\$ 98,299,997
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 35,056,864	\$ 34,195,950	\$ 31,878,336	\$ 31,647,557
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	187.67%	190.02%	216.26%	310.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2016	2015	2014
0.32517400%	0.34651000%	0.34651000%
\$ 18,554,744	\$ 17,536,674	\$ 20,605,838
\$ 10,701,533	\$ 11,091,616	\$ 10,069,725
173.38%	158.11%	204.63%
69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.30064004%	0.30921347%	0.30921347%
\$ 83,088,113	\$ 75,211,417	\$ 89,591,348
\$ 31,746,221	\$ 31,363,315	\$ 31,325,200
261.73%	239.81%	286.00%
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,467,082	\$ 1,426,613	\$ 1,360,614	\$ 1,461,685
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(1,467,082)</u>	<u>(1,426,613)</u>	<u>(1,360,614)</u>	<u>(1,461,685)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,479,157	\$ 10,567,504	\$ 10,078,622	\$ 10,440,607
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 5,082,911	\$ 4,907,961	\$ 4,787,433	\$ 4,462,967
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(5,082,911)</u>	<u>(4,907,961)</u>	<u>(4,787,433)</u>	<u>(4,462,967)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 36,306,507	\$ 35,056,864	\$ 34,195,950	\$ 31,878,336
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 1,388,658	\$ 1,410,462	\$ 1,537,298	\$ 1,393,650	\$ 1,418,785	\$ 954,799
<u>(1,388,658)</u>	<u>(1,410,462)</u>	<u>(1,537,298)</u>	<u>(1,393,650)</u>	<u>(1,418,785)</u>	<u>(954,799)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 9,918,986	\$ 10,701,533	\$ 11,091,616	\$ 10,069,725	\$ 10,548,587	\$ 7,595,855
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
\$ 4,430,658	\$ 4,444,471	\$ 4,077,231	\$ 4,072,276	\$ 4,345,350	\$ 4,375,384
<u>(4,430,658)</u>	<u>(4,444,471)</u>	<u>(4,077,231)</u>	<u>(4,072,276)</u>	<u>(4,345,350)</u>	<u>(4,375,384)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 31,647,557	\$ 31,746,221	\$ 31,363,315	\$ 31,325,200	\$ 33,425,769	\$ 33,656,800
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.31579100%	0.31414900%	0.31940380%	0.32414687%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 7,941,469	\$ 8,715,328	\$ 8,571,959	\$ 9,239,385
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,567,504	\$ 10,078,622	\$ 10,440,607	\$ 9,918,986
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	75.15%	86.47%	82.10%	93.15%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.29750700%	0.29552300%	0.29021077%	0.29366939%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (4,927,430)	\$ (4,748,752)	\$ 11,322,953	\$ 15,705,515
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 35,056,864	\$ 34,195,950	\$ 31,878,336	\$ 31,647,557
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.06%	-13.89%	35.52%	49.63%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 154,964	\$ 247,447	\$ 221,086	\$ 170,693
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(154,964)</u>	<u>(247,447)</u>	<u>(221,086)</u>	<u>(170,693)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,479,157	\$ 10,567,504	\$ 10,078,622	\$ 10,440,607
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.48%	2.34%	2.19%	1.63%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 36,306,507	\$ 35,056,864	\$ 34,195,950	\$ 31,878,336
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 177,545	\$ 221,496	\$ 151,735	\$ 163,200	\$ 203,037	\$ 231,956
<u>(177,545)</u>	<u>(221,496)</u>	<u>(151,735)</u>	<u>(163,200)</u>	<u>(203,037)</u>	<u>(231,956)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 9,918,986	\$ 10,701,533	\$ 11,091,616	\$ 10,069,725	\$ 10,548,587	\$ 7,595,855
1.79%	2.07%	1.37%	1.62%	1.92%	3.05%
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 313,633	\$ 313,252	\$ 334,258	\$ 336,568
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(313,633)</u>	<u>(313,252)</u>	<u>(334,258)</u>	<u>(336,568)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 31,647,557	\$ 31,746,221	\$ 31,363,315	\$ 31,325,200	\$ 33,425,769	\$ 33,656,800
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.0 percent was used.

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

With the authority granted to the Board under SB 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, 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. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Brunswick City School District
Medina County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 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 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

**BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEDINA COUNTY**

**FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>			
<u>Child Nutrition Cluster:</u>			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$84,212	\$84,212
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	20,031	20,031
National School Lunch Program- Cash Assistance	10.555	434,908	434,908
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program- Cash Assistance	10.555	57,381	57,381
National School Lunch Program- Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	143,154	143,154
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		<u>\$739,686</u>	<u>\$739,686</u>
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		<u>\$739,686</u>	<u>\$739,686</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>			
<u>Special Education Cluster:</u>			
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	299,025	274,995
		<u>1,361,390</u>	<u>1,474,591</u>
Total Special Education - Grants to States		1,660,415	1,749,586
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	4,614	-
		11,311	11,311
		<u>32,372</u>	<u>32,372</u>
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants		48,297	43,683
Total Special Education Cluster		<u>1,708,712</u>	<u>1,793,269</u>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	89,496	84,457
		<u>464,702</u>	<u>492,362</u>
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		554,198	576,819
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	7,199	7,199
		<u>27,141</u>	<u>29,960</u>
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program		34,340	37,159
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	15,113	12,045
		<u>105,458</u>	<u>105,550</u>
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants		120,571	117,595
<i>Passed Through the Educational Service Center of Cuyahoga County:</i>			
English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	4,879	1,197
		-	3,153
Total English Language Acquisition Grants		<u>4,879</u>	<u>4,350</u>
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		<u>2,422,700</u>	<u>2,529,192</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$3,162,386</u>	<u>\$3,268,878</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEDINA COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receipts and expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - 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 E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the 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**

Brunswick City School District
Medina County
3643 Center Rd.
Brunswick, Ohio 44212

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States’ *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brunswick City School District, Medina County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District’s basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the District’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions 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 financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2021



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

Brunswick City School District
Medina County
3643 Center Rd.
Brunswick, Ohio 44212

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Brunswick City School District’s (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect Brunswick City School District’s major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The *Summary of Auditor’s Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District’s major federal programs.

Management’s Responsibility

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each of the Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, Brunswick City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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.



March 16, 2021

**BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEDINA COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2020**

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):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Education Cluster, CFDA 84.027 and 84.173 • Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, CFDA 84.010
(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?	No

**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

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



BRUNSWICK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

MEDINA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 3/30/2021

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This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
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