

### HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ASHLAND COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland County 485 Township Road 1902 Jeromesville, Ohio 44840

To the Board of Education:

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. 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 postemployment 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.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2019, 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

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February 28, 2019

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The management's discussion and analysis of the Hillsdale Local School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$5,966,139 which represents an 89.01% increase from 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$10,760,628 in revenue or 86.01% of all revenues. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,750,782 or 13.99% of total revenues of \$12,511,410.
- The District had \$6,545,271 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,750,782 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,760,628 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$11,243,651 in revenues and \$9,795,322 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018 the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,448,329 from a balance of \$5,458,417 to \$6,906,746.

### **Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)**

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

The *statement of net position* and *statement of activities* provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund is by far the most significant fund, and the only governmental fund reported as a major fund.

### Reporting the District as a Whole

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

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, deferred outflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

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

### Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for employee benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-24 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 25 and 26. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 27-65 of this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

### Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 68 through 81 of this report.

### The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

		Net Position	Restated
	Governmental Activities 2018		Governmental Activities 2017
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 12,633,799		\$ 10,740,733
Capital assets, net	2,691,195	5	2,680,040
Total assets	15,324,994	<u>4</u>	13,420,773
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Pension	3,412,309		3,045,754
OPEB	150,276	<u>6</u>	86,816
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,562,585	<u>5</u>	3,132,570
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	1,433,227	7	1,145,333
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	125,677	7	118,634
Due in more than one year:	10.027.007	7	15 100 144
Net pension liability	10,827,807		15,199,144
Net OPEB liability Other amounts	2,389,322 794,255		3,034,406 784,867
		_	
Total liabilities	15,570,288	<u>8</u>	20,282,384
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Property taxes levied for next year	3,041,311	1	2,822,561
Pension	700,673	3	151,165
OPEB	311,935	<u>5</u>	
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,053,919	9	2,973,726
Net Position			
Investment in capital assets	2,691,195		2,680,040
Restricted	197,329		176,244
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,625,152	<u>2</u> )	(9,559,051)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (736,628	<u>8</u> )	\$ (6,702,767)

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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 liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a deficit of \$3,755,177 to a deficit of \$6,702,767.

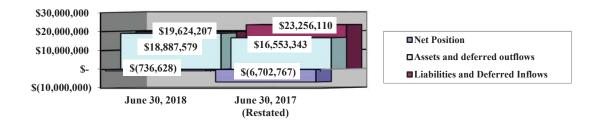
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$736,628.

At year-end, capital assets represented 17.56% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and textbooks. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$2,691,195. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$197,329, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$3,625,152.

The graph below reports the District's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position at June 30, 2018 and 2017. The amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

#### **Governmental Activities**



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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

### **Change in Net Position**

	Change in 1	Act I osition
		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 924,023	\$ 844,956
Operating grants and contributions	826,759	786,790
General revenues:		
Property taxes	4,630,871	5,413,205
Income taxes	1,768,016	1,830,451
Grants and entitlements	4,228,184	4,173,336
Investment earnings	94,679	36,146
Other	38,878	47,488
Total revenues	12,511,410	13,132,372
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	2,103,014	4,441,246
Special	586,716	951,469
Vocational	118,196	316,535
Other	544,309	517,110
Support services:		
Pupil	704,647	863,245
Instructional staff	118,007	191,741
Board of education	47,782	45,594
Administration	392,261	870,614
Fiscal	259,794	373,761
Operations and maintenance	571,531	855,259
Pupil transportation	557,134	762,382
Central	1,606	4,463
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	279,030	386,470
Other non-instructional services	31,142	1,695
Extracurricular activities	230,102	444,907
Total expenses	6,545,271	11,026,491
Change in net position	5,966,139	2,105,881
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(6,702,767)	N/A
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (736,628)	\$ (6,702,767)

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$86,816 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$371,669. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 6,545,271
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	371,669 24,940
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	6,941,880
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	11,026,491
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (4,084,611)

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$5,966,139. Total governmental expenses of \$6,545,271 were offset by program revenues of \$1,750,782 and general revenues of \$10,760,628. Program revenues supported 26.75% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$4,481,220 or 40.64%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$3,463,064) in pension expense and (\$371,669) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

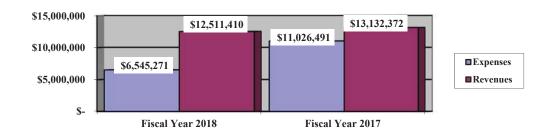
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 84.94% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

The residents of the District passed a 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy (effective for 10 years) on the November 2013 ballot. Collections on this levy began in fiscal year 2014.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$3,352,235 or 51.22% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2018.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2018 and 2017.

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



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

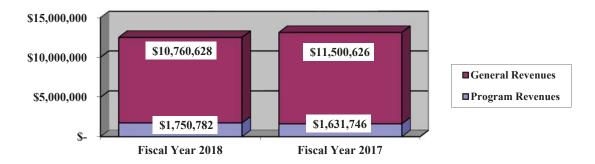
### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services  2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 2,103,014	\$ 1,570,665	\$ 4,441,246	\$ 3,928,595
Special	586,716	209,438	951,469	627,004
Vocational	118,196	84,648	316,535	286,259
Other	544,309	544,309	517,110	517,110
Support services:				
Pupil	704,647	597,550	863,245	726,107
Instructional staff	118,007	83,270	191,741	142,675
Board of education	47,782	47,782	45,594	45,594
Administration	392,261	331,409	870,614	838,821
Fiscal	259,794	259,524	373,761	373,491
Operations and maintenance	571,531	571,070	855,259	854,340
Pupil transportation	557,134	534,334	762,382	732,308
Central	1,606	1,606	4,463	4,463
Food service operations	279,030	(126,193)	386,470	30,758
Operations of non-instructional services	31,142	31,142	1,695	1,695
Extracurricular activities	230,102	53,935	444,907	285,525
Total expenses	\$ 6,545,271	\$ 4,794,489	\$ 11,026,491	\$ 9,394,745

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 71.86% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 73.25%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio are the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2018 and 2017.

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



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$7,308,041, which is more than last year's total of \$5,783,445. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Change
General Other governmental	\$ 6,906,746 401,295	\$ 5,458,417 325,028	\$ 1,448,329 76,267
Total	\$ 7,308,041	\$ 5,783,445	\$ 1,524,596

#### General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased by \$1,448,329 primarily due to the residents of the District passing a 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy (effective for 10 years) on the November 2013 ballot.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

		2018		2017	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	Change
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$	4,359,332	\$	5,252,516	(17.00) %
Income taxes		1,763,873		1,809,819	(2.54) %
Tuition		462,102		407,242	13.47 %
Earnings on investments		85,343		28,736	196.99 %
Intergovernmental		4,410,391		4,371,531	0.89 %
Other revenues		162,610		161,323	0.80 %
Total	\$	11,243,651	\$	12,031,167	(6.55) %
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Instruction	\$	5,851,793	\$	5,794,100	1.00 %
Support services		3,623,519		3,915,848	(7.47) %
Operation of non-instructional services		9,842		1,695	480.65 %
Extracurricular activities		310,168		281,031	10.37 %
Facilities acquisition and construction				69,050	(100.00) %
Total	\$	9,795,322	\$	10,061,724	(2.65) %

During fiscal year 2014, the District began collecting on the 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy that was approved by the voters on the November 2013 ballot. The District's earnings on investments greatly increased as the returns on the District's investment in STAR Ohio increased. The District's spending on support services decreased due to less money being spent on operations and maintenance.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,106,593 while final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,247,941. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2018 were \$11,356,074. This represents a \$108,133 increase over final budgeted revenues. This increase is primarily due to the District receiving more tuition income than expected.

General fund original and final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were both \$12,281,940. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$9,796,392 which was \$2,485,548 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$2,691,195 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and textbooks. The entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017.

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

### Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Land	\$ 51,970	\$ 51,970
Land improvements	125,614	130,767
Building and improvements	1,171,120	1,243,682
Furniture and equipment	753,748	740,280
Vehicles	481,652	391,019
Infrastructure	53,791	69,022
Textbooks	53,300	53,300
Total	\$2,691,195	\$ 2,680,040

Total additions to capital assets for 2018 were \$304,589. Depreciation expense for fiscal 2018 was \$293,434. Overall, capital assets of the District increased \$11,155. See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

#### **Debt Administration**

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

The District continues to receive strong support from the residents of the District. As the preceding information shows, the District relies heavily on its local property taxpayers. The last new operating levy passed by the residents of the District was in August 1999, with the promise that the revenue generated by a levy would provide sufficient funding for four years. The Board of Education replaced a 7.4 mill operating levy in November 2004 and a 4.8 mill operating levy in November 2005. In November 2006, the Board of Education replaced a 3.0 mills continuing operating levy.

Real estate and personal property tax collections have shown small increases. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation due to Ohio House Bill 920 (passed in 1976). As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.

Thus, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 37% of revenues for governmental activities for the Hillsdale Local District in year 2018.

The District has also been affected by increased delinquency rates and changes in the personal property tax structure (utility deregulation) and commercial business/property uncertainties. Management has diligently planned expenses so that the last levy has stretched for the four years it was planned. This has been made increasingly difficult with mandates in rising utility costs, increased special education services required for our students, and significant increases in bus fuel/gas and bus parts/supplies.

The residents of the District passed a 1.25% Ten (10) Year Earned Income Tax Levy on the November 2013 ballot. The Income Tax levy is expected to generate approximately \$1,338,000 million in school district income tax annually.

Effective July 1, 2018, with the biennial budget we will see a \$26,449 reduction in State revenue and we are anticipating revenue to remain flat. How the legislature plans to fund education programs during a weakened economy remains a concern.

All scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction declared the District in a state of fiscal caution effective June 14, 2012. In May 2015 the District was removed from fiscal caution.

In addition, the District's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer at 485 TR 1902, Jeromesville, Ohio, 419-368-8503.

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### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

		vernmental Activities
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,809,517
Cash with fiscal agent		921,959
Receivables:		
Property taxes		4,910,592
Income taxes		672,655
Accounts		1,191
Accrued interest		12,167
Intergovernmental		145,979
Prepayments		150,022
Materials and supplies inventory		3,751
Inventory held for resale		5,966
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets		51,970
Depreciable capital assets, net		2,639,225
Capital assets, net		2,691,195
Total assets	-	15,324,994
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		3,412,309
OPEB		150,276
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,562,585
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		12,435
Accrued wages and benefits payable		735,820
Intergovernmental payable		59,887
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		146,852
Unearned revenue		284,217
Claims payable		194,016
Due within one year		125,677
		123,077
Due in more than one year:		10 927 907
Net pension liability		10,827,807
Net OPEB liability		2,389,322
Other amounts due in more than one year		794,255
Total liabilities		15,570,288
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,041,311
• •		
Pension		700,673
OPEB	-	311,935
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,053,919
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets		2,691,195
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		143,743
Locally funded programs		3,612
State funded programs		4,340
Student activities		29,255
Other purposes		16,379
Unrestricted (deficit)		(3,625,152)
	•	
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(736,628)

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Net (Expense)

				D	u Damanu			Revenue and Changes in
					n Revenu			Net Position
		Expenses		narges for ces and Sales		ating Grants Contributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:	-	Expenses	SCIVI	ces and bales	anu C	Ontributions		Activities
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	2,103,014	\$	520,112	\$	12,237	\$	(1,570,665)
Special	Ψ	586,716	Ψ	37,741	Ψ	339,537	Ψ	(209,438)
Vocational		118,196		57,711		33,548		(84,648)
Other		544,309		_		-		(544,309)
Support services:		311,507						(311,307)
Pupil		704,647		_		107,097		(597,550)
Instructional staff		118,007		_		34,737		(83,270)
Board of education		47,782		_		51,757		(47,782)
Administration		392,261		_		60,852		(331,409)
Fiscal		259,794		_		270		(259,524)
Operations and maintenance		571,531		461		270		(571,070)
Pupil transportation		557,134		401		22,800		(534,334)
Central		1,606		-		22,800		(1,606)
Operation of non-instructional services:		1,000		-		-		(1,000)
Other non-instructional services		31,142		-		-		(31,142)
Food service operations		279,030		189,542		215,681		126,193
Extracurricular activities		230,102		176,167		-		(53,935)
Total governmental activities	\$	6,545,271	\$	924,023	\$	826,759		(4,794,489)
	Prope Ge Ca Incon	ral revenues: rty taxes levied formeral purposes . pital outlay the taxes levied formeral purposes .	  r:					4,378,453 252,418 1,768,016
	Gra	ents and entitleme	ents not re	estricted				1,700,010
	to	specific programs						4,228,184
	Inv	estment earnings						94,679
	Mi	scellaneous						38,878
	Total	general revenues						10,760,628
	Chan	ge in net position						5,966,139
	Net p	osition (deficit)	at beginn	ning of year (res	stated) .			(6,702,767)
	Net p	osition (deficit)	at end of	year			\$	(736,628)

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

		Gove		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total overnmental Funds
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	5,483,974	\$	325,543	\$	5,809,517
Property taxes		4,643,284		267,308		4,910,592
Income taxes		672,655				672,655
Accounts		-		1,191		1,191
Accrued interest		12,167		-		12,167
Interfund loans		50,508		-		50,508
Intergovernmental		51,413		94,566		145,979
Prepayments		140,618		9,404		150,022
Materials and supplies inventory		2,659		1,092		3,751
Inventory held for resale		-	_	5,966	_	5,966
Total assets	\$	11,057,278	\$	705,070	\$	11,762,348
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	9,221	\$	3,214	\$	12,435
Accrued wages and benefits payable		699,658		36,162		735,820
Compensated absences payable		29,803		9,690		39,493
Intergovernmental payable		44,537		15,350		59,887
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		138,382		8,470		146,852
Interfund loans payable		-		50,508		50,508
Total liabilities		921,601		123,394		1,044,995
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,875,757		165,554		3,041,311
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		182,163		10,487		192,650
Income tax revenue not available		137,680		_		137,680
Intergovernmental revenue not available		33,331		4,340		37,671
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	3,228,931		180,381	_	3,409,312
Fund balances:			-			
Nonspendable:						
Materials and supplies inventory		2,659		1,092		3,751
Prepaids		140,618		9,404		150,022
Restricted:		- 7		- , -		,-
Capital improvements		_		133,256		133,256
Food service operations		_		15,343		15,343
Special education		_		7,052		7,052
Targeted academic assistance				1,979		1,979
Other purposes		_		8,905		8,905
Extracurricular		-				
		-		29,255		29,255
Committed: Capital improvements				216,039		216,039
		-		210,039		210,039
Assigned: Student and staff support		48,982		_		48,982
Subsequent year's appropriations		4,554,073		_		4,554,073
School supplies		8,005		-		8,005
Unassigned (deficit)		2,152,409		(21,030)		2,131,379
Total fund balances		6,906,746		401,295		7,308,041
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	. \$	11,057,278	\$	705,070	\$	11,762,348

## RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,308,041
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		2,691,195
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable	\$ 192,650	
Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	137,680 37,671	368,001
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net position.		443,726
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(880,439)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - pension Deferred Inflows - pension Net pension liability Total	3,412,309 (700,673) (10,827,807)	 (8,116,171)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	150,276 (311,935) (2,389,322)	(2 550 001)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (2,550,981)
· -		

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General		onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:	 	-			
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 4,359,332	\$	251,361	\$	4,610,693
Income taxes	1,763,873		-		1,763,873
Tuition	462,102		-		462,102
Earnings on investments	85,343		-		85,343
Charges for services	-		189,542		189,542
Extracurricular	27,520		148,647		176,167
Classroom materials and fees	38,296		-		38,296
Rental income	461		-		461
Contributions and donations	8,666		-		8,666
Other local revenues	87,667		22,005		109,672
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-		17,111		17,111
Intergovernmental - state	4,399,849		40,661		4,440,510
Intergovernmental - federal	10,542		568,011		578,553
Total revenues	 11,243,651		1,237,338		12,480,989
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	4,139,353		16,389		4,155,742
Special	855,569		181,172		1,036,741
Vocational	312,263		-		312,263
Other	544,608		-		544,608
Support services:					
Pupil	832,777		79,210		911,987
Instructional staff	139,383		33,793		173,176
Board of education	52,578		-		52,578
Administration	807,554		44,190		851,744
Fiscal	351,030		5,900		356,930
Operations and maintenance	667,159		26,454		693,613
Pupil transportation	771,432		90,693		862,125
Central	1,606		-		1,606
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Other operation of non-instructional	9,842		21,300		31,142
Food service operations	-		395,938		395,938
Extracurricular activities	310,168		149,252		459,420
Facilities acquisition and construction	-		116,780		116,780
Total expenditures	9,795,322		1,161,071		10,956,393
Net change in fund balances	1,448,329		76,267		1,524,596
Fund balances at beginning of year	 5,458,417		325,028		5,783,445
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 6,906,746	\$	401,295	\$	7,308,041

# 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, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,524,596
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 304,589 (293,434)	11,155
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in		11,100
the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Intergovernmental	20,178 4,143 (3,236)	
Total	 (5,250)	21,085
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(8,290)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues		
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(167,400)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		725,320
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		3,463,064
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		24,940
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		371,669
Change in net position of governmental activities	:	\$ 5,966,139

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts			riance with nal Budget Positive
	Original		Final	 Actual	(	Negative)
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 4,494,339	\$	4,546,136	\$ 4,460,307	\$	(85,829)
Income taxes	1,700,504		1,721,279	1,788,868		67,589
Tuition	375,918		381,285	462,102		80,817
Earnings on investments	33,266		34,136	74,941		40,805
Extracurricular	29,500		29,820	27,520		(2,300)
Classroom materials and fees	21,000		31,237	20,365		(10,872)
Rental income	800		800	-		(800)
Contributions and donations	5,000		5,048	4,140		(908)
Other local revenues	8,400		9,118	61,803		52,685
Intergovernmental - state	4,403,638		4,454,732	4,399,620		(55,112)
Intergovernmental - federal	10,000		10,122	10,518		396
Total revenues	 11,082,365		11,223,713	 11,310,184		86,471
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	5,060,756		5,060,756	4,113,023		947,733
Special	1,094,511		1,094,511	845,325		249,186
Vocational	392,562		392,562	313,228		79,334
Other	589,650		589,650	544,079		45,571
Support services:						
Pupil	819,988		819,988	823,092		(3,104)
Instructional staff	323,861		323,861	146,376		177,485
Board of education	68,033		68,033	52,872		15,161
Administration	972,019		972,019	789,946		182,073
Fiscal	432,858		432,858	353,518		79,340
Operations and maintenance	947,844		947,844	668,733		279,111
Pupil transportation	1,239,798		1,239,798	765,914		473,884
Central	4,111		4,111	1,716		2,395
Other operation of non-instructional services .	5,820		5,820	9,842		(4,022)
Extracurricular activities	 330,129		330,129	 318,220		11,909
Total expenditures	 12,281,940		12,281,940	 9,745,884		2,536,056
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)						
expenditures	 (1,199,575)		(1,058,227)	1,564,300		2,622,527
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	-		-	17,282		17,282
Advances in	23,728		23,728	23,998		270
Advances (out)	-		-	(50,508)		(50,508)
Sale of capital assets	500		500	4,610		4,110
Total other financing sources (uses)	24,228		24,228	(4,618)		(28,846)
Net change in fund balance	(1,175,347)		(1,033,999)	1,559,682		2,593,681
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,888,794		3,888,794	3,888,794		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,713,447	\$	2,854,795	\$ 5,448,476	\$	2,593,681

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	921,959	
Total assets		921,959	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		194,016	
Unearned revenue		284,217	
Total liabilities		478,233	
Net position:			
Unrestricted		443,726	
Total net position	\$	443,726	

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Sales/charges for services	\$	1,791,725	
Total operating revenues		1,791,725	
Operating expenses:			
Purchased services		536,201	
Claims		1,432,260	
Total operating expenses		1,968,461	
Operating loss		(176,736)	
Nonoperating revenues:			
Interest revenue		9,336	
Total nonoperating revenues		9,336	
Change in net position		(167,400)	
Net position at beginning of year		611,126	
Net position at end of year	\$	443,726	

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Ac	ernmental tivities - nternal vice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales/charges for services	\$	2,076,426
Cash payments for contractual services		(536,201)
Cash payments for claims		(1,454,693)
Net cash provided by		
operating activities		85,532
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received		10,327
Net cash provided by investing activities		10,327
Net change in cash with fiscal agent		95,859
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		826,100
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	921,959
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating loss.	\$	(176,736)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable		484
Unearned revenue		284,217
Claims payable		(22,433)
Net cash provided by		
operating activities	\$	85,532

### STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Agency	
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	56,675
Total assets		56,675
		-
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	391
Due to students		56,284
Total liabilities	\$	56,675

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust			
	Sch	olarship		
Deductions:				
Scholarships awarded	\$	8,500		
Change in net position		(8,500)		
Net position at beginning of year		8,500		
Net position at end of year	\$	_		

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Hillsdale Local School District (the "District") was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the District.

The District employs 44 non-certified and 67 certified full-time and part-time employees to provide services to 842 students.

### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

### Tri-County Computer Service Association

The Tri-County Computer Service Association (TCCSA) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 20 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic technology for administrative and instructional functions for member school districts. Each of the governments of these school districts supports TCCSA based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The TCCSA assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. TCCSA is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the TCCSA assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least an assembly member from each county from which participating school districts are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the treasurer at Tri-County Educational Services Center, which serves as fiscal agent, located in Wooster, Ohio. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District paid \$648,315 to TCCSA.

### Ashland County - West Holmes Career Center

The Ashland County-West Holmes Career Center (the "Career Center"), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of the State of Ohio. The Board possesses its own budgetary and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Career Center treasurer.

#### INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

### Jefferson Health Plan

The District is a participant with several other school districts in an insurance purchasing pool to operate the Jefferson Health Plan. The Jefferson Health Plan was formed for the purpose of providing insurance. The Jefferson Health Plan is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the superintendents and treasurers of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

### Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP was established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three-member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The OSP is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the OSP to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board of Directors consisting of school district's superintendents and treasurers, as well as the president of Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. and a partner of the Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Administrator of the OSP and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. is the sales and marketing representative, which establishes agreements between OSP and member schools.

#### B. Fund Accounting

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

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

### PROPRIETARY FUND

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund includes claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income 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) and revenue from income taxes is recognized in the year in which the income is earned (See Note 8).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, See Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, income taxes, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

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

### E. Budgets

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

#### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

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

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$85,343, which includes \$6,368 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

#### G. Inventory

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

#### H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 20 years
Infrastructure	5 - 50 years
Textbooks	20 years

#### I. Interfund Balances

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

# J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

# K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, 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 year. Bonds and notes are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

#### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

#### M. Net Position

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

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

#### N. Prepayments

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

#### O. Estimates

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

#### P. Interfund Activity

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

#### O. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The District had no restricted assets at June 30, 2018.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

# S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2018.

#### **NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE**

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension</u>", GASB Statement No. 81 "<u>Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements</u>" GASB Statement No. 85, "<u>Omnibus 2017</u>" and GASB Statement No. 86, "Certain Debt Extinguishments".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 affected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 13 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 68-81.

GASB Statement No. 81 improves the accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 75. The governmental activities at July 1, 2017 have been restated as follows:

	_	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$	(3,755,177)
Deferred outflows - payments		
subsequent to measurement date		86,816
Net OPEB liability		(3,034,406)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$	(6,702,767)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the District made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available. The restatement had no effect on fund balances.

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

Fund balances at June 30, 2018 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor fund	_]	Deficit
Title I	\$	19,222

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

- 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 fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

#### A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$25 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

#### B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent (See Note 11.D.). The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2018 was \$921,959. This represents the balance of the District's employee benefit self-insurance fund. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$104,337, and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$329,429. Of the bank balance, \$79,429 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's 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 (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

#### **D.** Investments

As of June 30, 2018, the District had the following investment and maturity:

		Investment
		Maturitiy
	Measurement	6 months or
Investment/measurement type	Value	less
Amortized cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 5,761,830	\$ 5,761,830

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

*Credit Risk:* STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2018:

	Me	easurement	
Investment/measurement type		Value	% to Total
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio	\$	5,761,830	100.00

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2018:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	104,337
Investments		5,761,830
Cash with fiscal agent		921,959
Cash on hand		25
Total	\$	6,788,151
Cash and investments per statement of net position	<u>n</u>	
Governmental activities	\$	6,731,476
Agency fund	_	56,675
Total	\$	6,788,151

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

Interfund balances at June 30, 2018 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 50,508

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

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien on December 31, 2016, were levied after April 1, 2017, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

The District receives property taxes from Ashland County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,585,364 in the general fund, and \$91,267 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$1,686,339 in the general fund and \$97,465 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018 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 2018 taxes were collected are:

	2017 Second		2018 First		
	Half Collections		Half Collect	tions	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 147,732,210	87.72	\$ 149,758,540	87.32	
Public utility personal	20,687,960	12.28	21,738,580	12.68	
Total	\$ 168,420,170	100.00	\$ 171,497,120	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$50.60		\$49.40		

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

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A list of the receivables on the statement of net position follows:

#### Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 4,910,592
Income taxes	672,655
Accounts	1,191
Accrued interest	12,167
Intergovernmental	145,979
Total	\$ 5,742,584

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# **NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES - (Continued)**

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

#### **NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES**

On the November 2013 ballot, the residents of the District approved a 1.25% Earned Income Tax Levy effective until 2023. The voted income tax will apply to income on residents and on estates and will be used for general operations of the District. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and then remit that income tax to the State, and taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund in the amount of \$1,763,873 for fiscal year 2018.

#### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 51,970	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	\$ 51,970
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	51,970			51,970
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	321,761	-	-	321,761
Buildings and improvements	3,413,960	9,552	-	3,423,512
Furniture and equipment	1,778,600	103,714	-	1,882,314
Vehicles	1,307,330	191,323	-	1,498,653
Infrastructure	106,792	-	-	106,792
Textbooks	546,685			546,685
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,475,128	304,589		7,779,717
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(190,994)	(5,153)	-	(196,147)
Buildings and improvements	(2,170,278)	(82,114)	_	(2,252,392)
Furniture and equipment	(1,038,320)	(90,246)	_	(1,128,566)
Vehicles	(916,311)	(100,690)	_	(1,017,001)
Infrastructure	(37,770)	(15,231)	_	(53,001)
Textbooks	(493,385)			(493,385)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,847,058)	(293,434)		(5,140,492)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,680,040	\$ 11,155	\$ -	\$ 2,691,195

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)**

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 145,098
Special	866
Vocational	11,860
Support services:	
Pupil	731
Administration	198
Fiscal	2,738
Operations and maintenance	10,052
Pupil transportation	100,587
Food service operations	5,139
Extracurricular	16,165
Total depreciation expense	\$ 293,434

# **NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

**A.** During the fiscal year 2018, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Restated				
	Balance			Balance	Amounts
	Outstanding			Outstanding	Due in
	June 30, 2017	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	June 30, 2018	One Year
Net pension liability	\$ 15,199,144	\$ -	\$(4,371,337)	\$ 10,827,807	\$ -
Net OPEB liability	3,034,406	-	(645,084)	2,389,322	-
Compensated absences	903,501	48,616	(32,185)	919,932	125,677
Total governmental activities	\$ 19,137,051	\$ 48,616	\$(5,048,606)	\$ 14,137,061	\$ 125,677

The District's net pension liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employees' salaries are paid which, for the District is the general fund.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

#### B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018, are a voted debt margin of \$15,434,741 and an unvoted debt margin of \$171,497.

#### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted for the following insurance coverage.

Coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan is as follows:

General Liability

General Aggregate Limit	\$ 7,000,000
Blanket Property (\$1,000 deductible)	37,607,389
Vehicle Liability	5,000,000
Uninsured/Underinsured Motorists	1,000,000

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

For fiscal year 2018, the District participated in the Ohio School Plan ("the Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool. Each participant enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant.

#### B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President and Superintendent hold position bonds and the Treasurer/CFO holds a Treasurer bond through OSBA with limits of \$20,000, \$20,000 and \$100,000, respectively. All other school employees are covered under the District's employee dishonesty coverage with a \$100,000 limit, with a \$1,000 deductible, which is separate from the property policy.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

#### C. Workers' Compensation

The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. For fiscal year 2018, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate.

Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### D. Employee Health Insurance

Medical/surgical, prescription, vision and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance program. The District has established a self-insurance internal service fund to account for this activity. The District is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan (formerly known as OME-RESA Health Benefits Program), a partially self-insured consortium of public employers in Ohio. The consortium has over 100 member organizations participating. Monthly accruals are paid to a custodian bank, U.S. Bank, acting as trustee on behalf of the fiscal agent. The trustees disburse payments to vendors for services rendered and to satisfy claim reimbursements for covered plan participants. The Jefferson County ESC acts in the role of fiscal agent for the consortium.

The claims liability of \$194,016 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2018 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
Year	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2018	\$ 216,449	\$ 1,432,260	\$ (1,454,693)	\$ 194,016
2017	280,307	1,545,134	(1,608,992)	216,449

#### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### Net Pension Liability

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$151,831 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$26,675 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

Plan Description - Licensed teachers participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at 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 will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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 that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$573,489 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$99,872 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

# Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	0.03553300%	(	0.03763765%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.03522250%		0.03672179%		
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00031050</u> %		- <u>0.00091586</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net	_		_		
pension liability	\$	2,104,467	\$	8,723,340	\$ 10,827,807
Pension expense	\$	(54,246)	\$	(3,408,818)	\$ (3,463,064)

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 90,571	\$ 336,855	\$ 427,426	
Changes of assumptions	108,823	1,907,890	2,016,713	
Difference between District contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	56,356	186,494	242,850	
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	151,831	573,489	725,320	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 407,581	\$ 3,004,728	\$ 3,412,309	
	SERS	STRS	Total	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 70,306	\$ 70,306	
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	9,988	287,880	297,868	
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	17,001	315,498	332,499	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 26,989	\$ 673,684	\$ 700,673	

\$725,320 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. 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:					
2010	40.500.5				
2019	\$ 105,906	\$	352,048	\$	457,954
2020	143,774		743,665		887,439
2021	28,142		564,467		592,609
2022	 (49,061)		97,375	_	48,314
Total	\$ 228,761	\$	1,757,555	\$	1,986,316

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.50 percent
7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease			scount Rate	1%	6 Increase	
District's proportionate share		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)	
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	2,920,453	\$	2,104,467	\$	1,420,912	

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented below:

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	Current						
	19	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share		_				_	
of the net pension liability	\$	12,504,611	\$	8,723,340	\$	5,538,186	

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$19,317.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$24,940 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$20,305 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

# Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting 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, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

# Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS			STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	03583869%	0	.03763765%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.03564330%		0.03672179%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.00019539%		- <u>0.00091586</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	956,573	\$	1,432,749	\$ 2,389,322
OPEB expense	\$	72,525	\$	(444,194)	\$ (371,669)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS	Total	
Deferred outflows of resources	•				
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 82,707	\$	82,707
Difference between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		42,629	=		42,629
District contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		24,940	 		24,940
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	67,569	\$ 82,707	\$	150,276
		SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	2,526	\$ 61,239	\$	63,765
Changes of assumptions		90,774	115,413		206,187
Difference between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share			 41,983		41,983
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	93,300	\$ 218,635	\$	311,935

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

\$24,940 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. 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:						
2019	\$	(18,076)	\$ (27,757)	\$	(45,833)	
2020		(18,076)	(27,757)		(45,833)	
2021		(13,889)	(27,757)		(41,646)	
2022		(630)	(27,756)		(28,386)	
2023		-	(12,447)		(12,447)	
2024			(12,454)		(12,454)	
Total	\$	(50,671)	\$ (135,928)	\$	(186,599)	

# Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage 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 investments
expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date 3.63 percent
Prior measurement date 2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

Medicare5.50 to 5.00 percentPre-Medicare7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

		Decrease (2.63%)	Disc	Current count Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,155,183	\$	956,573	\$	799,222	
	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)		1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	776,187 60	\$	956,573	\$	1,195,316	

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, 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

Payroll increases 3 percent

Cost-of-living adjustments 0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

(COLA)

Blended discount rate of return 4.13 percent

Health care cost trends 6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

Also since the prior measurement date, 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. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

			Current			
	1% Decrease (3.13%)		Dis	scount Rate	19	6 Increase
				(4.13%)	(5.13%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,923,442	\$	1,432,749	\$	1,044,941
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	995,412	\$	1,432,749	\$	2,008,335

#### **NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

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

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,559,682
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(142,380)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	20,815
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	4,618
Funds budgeted elsewhere*	5,594
GAAP basis	\$ 1,448,329

<sup>\*</sup>Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund and the public school support fund.

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

#### A. Grants

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

#### B. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As a result of the fiscal year 2018 reviews, the District is due \$8,229 from ODE. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

# C. Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant at June 30, 2018.

#### **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES**

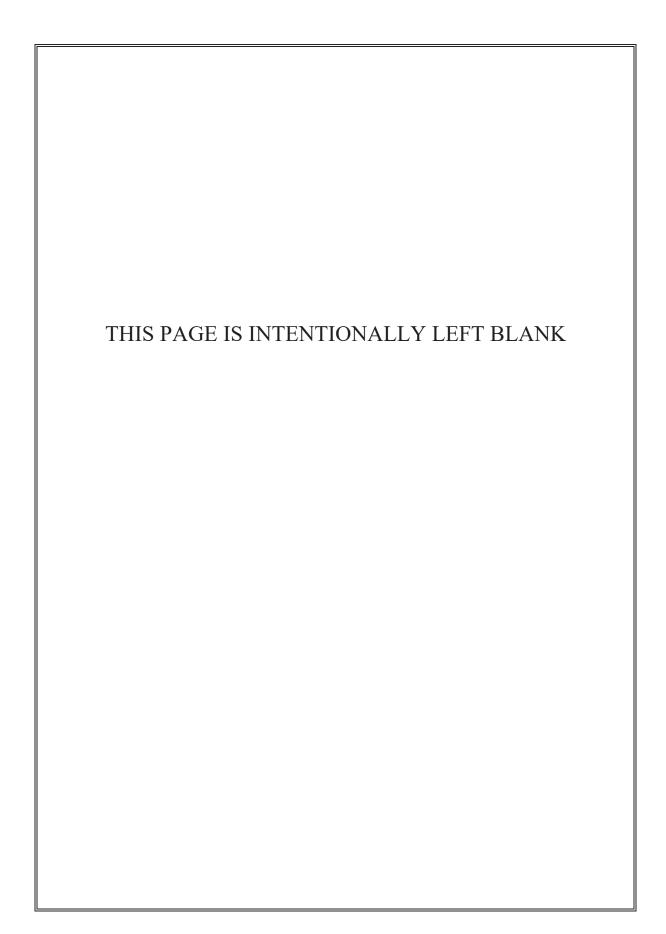
The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during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

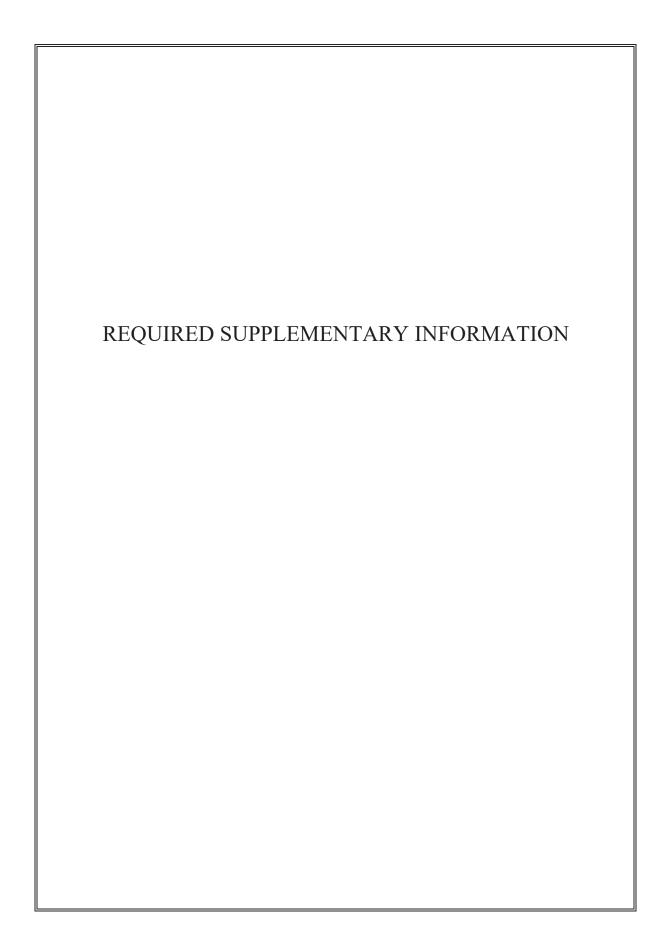
# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

# **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

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

	<u>Im</u>	Capital provements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-		
Current year set-aside requirement		151,888		
Current year offsets		(290,297)		
Total	\$	(138,409)		
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	<u> </u>		





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017	2016			2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.03522250%	(	0.03553300%	(	0.03358790%	(	0.03389600%	(	0.03389600%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,104,467	\$	2,600,688	\$	1,916,558	\$	1,715,457	\$	2,015,686
District's covered payroll	\$	1,188,921	\$	1,167,864	\$	1,011,168	\$	984,949	\$	1,027,016
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		177.01%		222.69%		189.54%		174.17%		196.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018	 2017	 2016		2015	 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.03672179%	0.03763765%	0.03656234%	(	0.03741951%	0.03741951%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,723,341	\$ 12,598,459	\$ 10,104,761	\$	9,101,722	\$ 10,841,909
District's covered payroll	\$	4,023,371	\$ 4,001,721	\$ 3,861,236	\$	3,823,246	\$ 4,620,162
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		216.82%	314.83%	261.70%		238.06%	234.67%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%	66.80%	72.10%		74.70%	69.30%

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

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	-	2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 151,831	\$ 166,449	\$	163,501	\$ 133,272
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(151,831)	(166,449)		(163,501)	 (133,272)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,124,674	\$ 1,188,921	\$	1,167,864	\$ 1,011,168
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	14.00%		14.00%	13.18%

-	2014	 2013	 2012	2011		2010		2009	
\$	136,514	\$ 142,139	\$ 145,802	\$	131,562	\$	142,448	\$	98,902
	(136,514)	(142,139)	 (145,802)		(131,562)		(142,448)		(98,902)
\$		\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$		\$	_
\$	984,949	\$ 1,027,016	\$ 1,084,030	\$	1,046,635	\$	1,052,053	\$	1,005,102
	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		9.84%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	2017		 2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 573,489	\$	563,272	\$ 560,241	\$	540,573	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(573,489)		(563,272)	 (560,241)		(540,573)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$		\$ _	\$	_	
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,096,350	\$	4,023,371	\$ 4,001,721	\$	3,861,236	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 497,022	\$ 600,621	\$ 634,564	\$ 606,901	\$ 598,300	\$ 585,535
 (497,022)	 (600,621)	 (634,564)	 (606,901)	 (598,300)	(585,535)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 3,823,246	\$ 4,620,162	\$ 4,881,262	\$ 4,668,469	\$ 4,602,308	\$ 4,504,115
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	0.03564330%	(	0.03583869%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	956,573	\$	1,021,535
District's covered payroll	\$	1,188,921	\$	1,167,864
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		80.46%		87.47%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	0.03672179%	C	0.03763765%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,432,749	\$	2,012,871
District's covered payroll	\$	4,023,371	\$	4,001,721
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.61%		50.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 24,940	\$ 86,816	\$ 17,405	\$ 23,510
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(24,940)	(86,816)	(17,405)	 (23,510)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,124,674	\$ 1,188,921	\$ 1,167,864	\$ 1,011,168
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.22%	7.30%	1.49%	2.33%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 17,971	\$ 21,020	\$ 24,676	\$ 35,667	\$ 25,124	\$ 60,715
 (17,971)	(21,020)	 (24,676)	(35,667)	 (25,124)	 (60,715)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _
\$ 984,949	\$ 1,027,016	\$ 1,084,030	\$ 1,046,635	\$ 1,052,053	\$ 1,005,102
1.82%	2.05%	2.28%	3.41%	2.39%	6.04%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,096,350	\$ 4,023,371	\$ 4,001,721	\$ 3,861,236
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012 2011		2011	 2010	2009		
\$ 40,625	\$ 46,202	\$ 48,813	\$	46,685	\$ 46,023	\$	45,041	
 (40,625)	 (46,202)	 (48,813)		(46,685)	 (46,023)		(45,041)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$ 	\$	_	
\$ 3,823,246	\$ 4,620,162	\$ 4,881,262	\$	4,668,469	\$ 4,602,308	\$	4,504,115	
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### PENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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

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

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

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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

Hillsdale Local School District Ashland County 485 Township Road 1902 Jeromesville, Ohio 44840

#### To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Hillsdale Local School District, Ashland County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2019, wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our 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.

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov Hillsdale Local School District
Ashland County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

# Compliance and Other Matters

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

# Purpose of this Report

Keeth tobu

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

February 28, 2019



# HILLSDALE SCHOOLS

485 TWP. RD. 1902 • JEROMESVILLE, OHIO 44840 Ph: 419-368-8231 • Fax: 419 368-7504

Hillsdale High School 485 Twp. Rd. 1902 Jeromesville, Ohio 44840 Ph: 419-368-6841 Fax: 419-368-7504 Hillsdale Middle School Box 57, 144 N. High Street Jeromesville, Ohio 44840 Ph: 419-368-4911 Fax: 419-368-3613 Hillsdale Elementary School West Main Street Hayesville, Ohio 44838 Ph: 419-368-4364 Fax: 419-368-3701

# HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ASHLAND COUNTY

# SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2018

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017 - 001	Ohio Revised Code § 5705.10 (D)	Corrected	





#### HILLSDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

### **ASHLAND COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 26, 2019