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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Olmsted Falls City School District Cuyahoga County 26937 Bagley Road Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Olmsted Falls City School District Cuyahoga 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Olmsted Falls City School District, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Olmsted Falls City School District Cuyahoga County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 31, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

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Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2020

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Olmsted Falls City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the 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 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,489,994 which represents a 17.06% increase above the 2018 deficit balance of \$20,458,302. This increase is primarily from a reduction in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability.
- General revenues accounted for \$44,352,189 in revenue or 89.34% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$5,293,712 or 10.66% of total revenues of \$49,645,901.
- The District had \$46,155,907 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$5,293,712 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants and contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$44,352,189 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement fund and the building fund. The general fund had \$44,224,399 in revenues and other financing sources and \$47,306,312 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$3,081,913 from \$7,639,662 to \$4,557,749.
- The bond retirement fund had \$2,524,069 in revenues and \$2,075,171 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$448,898 from \$3,775,576 to \$4,224,474.
- The building fund had \$116,450 in revenues and \$15,721,266 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$15,604,816 from \$15,620,731 to \$15,915.

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the District as a whole begins on page 7. While this document contains all of the funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the questions, "Are we in a better financial position this year than last?" and "why" or "why not". The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide the basis for answering these questions. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting which is similar to that used by most private-sector companies. Accrual accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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.

All of the District's programs and services are reported as Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Governmental Activities consist of functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Such activities include instruction, support services, food service operations and extracurricular activities among others for the District.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds begins on page 13. 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 funds are the General Fund, the Bond Retirement Fund and the Building 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*, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) 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.

Proprietary Fund

Proprietary funds have historically operated as enterprise and internal service funds using the same basis of accounting as business-type activities. The District has one self-insurance fund.

Fiduciary Funds

The District's private-purpose trust fund accounts for scholarship programs for students. The District's agency funds account for student managed activities, unclaimed monies and services as fiscal agent for two organizations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

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

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 position liability and net OPEB asset/liability.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	Net	Position
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 44,248,872	\$ 58,557,834
Capital assets, net	54,116,771	39,165,340
Total assets	98,365,643	97,723,174
Deferred outflows of resources		
Loss on refunding	587,195	621,735
Pension	13,575,134	16,727,636
OPEB	835,239	773,402
Total deferred outflows of resources	14,997,568	18,122,773
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	7,133,970	6,594,044
Long-term liabilities	93,782,838	104,645,897
Total liabilities	100,916,808	111,239,941
Deferred inflows of resources		
Property taxes	21,375,343	21,973,077
Pension	3,082,465	1,736,166
OPEB	4,956,903	1,355,065
Total deferred inflows of resources	29,414,711	25,064,308
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	19,451,173	19,969,721
Restricted	4,804,148	4,852,031
Unrestricted (deficit)	(41,223,629)	(45,280,054)
Total net position	\$ (16,968,308)	\$ (20,458,302)

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The District previously 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 the Net OPEB asset, and 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.

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

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.

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.

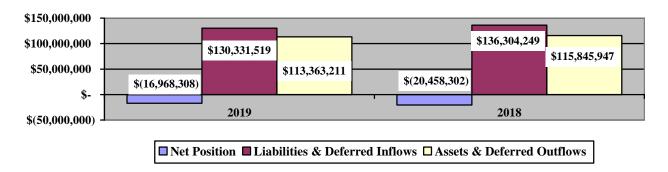
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets plus deferred outflows of resources by \$16,968,308.

At year end, capital assets represented 55.02% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$19,451,173. 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, \$4,804,148, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance is a deficit of unrestricted net position.

The graph below presents the District's governmental assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities



Total assets increased by \$642,469 and deferred outflows decreased by \$3,125,205. Property taxes receivable contributed \$27,673,375 or 28.13% of total assets. Of this amount \$21,375,343 is offset as deferred inflows, which is revenue to be used in future periods.

Total liabilities for Governmental Activities totaled \$100,916,808; of this amount \$93,782,838 or 92.93% is included in long-term liabilities. Total liabilities decreased by \$10,323,133.

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

By comparing assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources one can see the overall position of the District is acceptable.

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

	Change in Net Position	1
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,771,047	\$ 1,840,343
Operating grants and contributions	3,469,093	3,383,966
Capital grants and contributions	53,572	55,777
General revenues:		
Property taxes	27,133,224	26,068,321
Grants and entitlements	16,324,965	15,954,014
Investment earnings	497,290	502,285
Other	396,710	317,230
Total revenues	49,645,901	48,121,936

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

Change in Net Position (continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	19,509,077	11,490,035
Special	7,876,179	5,327,310
Vocational	14,456	8,108
Other	421,950	301,133
Support services:		
Pupil	1,703,552	1,164,773
Instructional staff	1,370,026	828,366
Board of education	149,394	287,857
Administration	2,692,083	1,652,770
Fiscal	939,027	973,364
Operations and maintenance	3,962,612	2,645,631
Pupil transportation	2,087,392	1,473,677
Central	1,059,727	668,795
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	285,123	231,858
Food service operations	802,577	513,625
Extracurricular activities	1,910,378	1,102,155
Interest and fiscal charges	1,372,354	1,581,524
Total expenses	46,155,907	30,250,981
Change in net position	3,489,994	17,870,955
Net position at beginning of year	(20,458,302)	(38,329,257)
Net position at end of year	\$ (16,968,308)	\$ (20,458,302)

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,489,994 above the 2018 balance. Total governmental expenses of \$46,155,907 were offset by program revenues of \$5,293,712 and general revenues of \$44,352,189. Program revenues supported 11.47% of the total governmental expenses.

The majority of revenue supporting all Governmental Activities is General revenue. General revenue totaled \$44,352,189 or 89.34% of total revenue. The most significant portion of the General revenue is the local property tax. The remaining amount of revenue received was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$5,293,712 or 10.66% of total revenue.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$15,904,926 or 52.58%. This increase 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% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

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

The District prepared and closely monitored its five-year financial forecast that included forecasted revenues and expenditures for the District's primary General operating fund.

House Bill 920 effectively freezes tax revenue to a specific dollar amount the minute a levy is passed. This House Bill also eliminates any growth from local revenue; therefore, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to voters to maintain a constant level of academically excellent service.

Although the District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the District does actively solicit and receive grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs. Property taxes made up 54.65% of revenues for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2019. The increase in tax revenue for fiscal year 2019 resulted from a fluctuation in the amount of delinquencies.

Approximately 60.28% of the District's budget is used for instructional expenses. Supporting services for pupils, staff and business operations account for an additional 30.25%. The remaining amount of program expenses, roughly 9.47%, is budgeted to facilitate other obligations of the District including food service operations, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

Governmental Activities

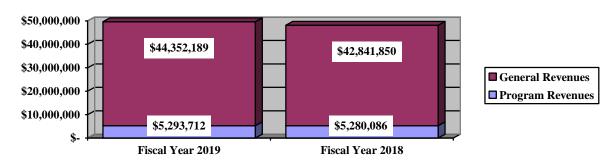
	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 19,509,077	\$ 18,580,501	\$ 11,490,035	\$ 10,540,629
Special	7,876,179	5,588,163	5,327,310	3,025,950
Vocational	14,456	9,349	8,108	3,352
Other	421,950	421,275	301,133	301,133
Support services:				
Pupil	1,703,552	1,703,552	1,164,773	1,164,773
Instructional staff	1,370,026	1,207,921	828,366	730,562
Board of Education	149,394	149,394	287,857	287,857
Administration	2,692,083	2,691,904	1,652,770	1,652,718
Fiscal	939,027	939,027	973,364	973,364
Operations and maintenance	3,962,612	3,926,247	2,645,631	2,600,024
Pupil transportation	2,087,392	1,933,398	1,473,677	1,322,761
Central	1,059,727	1,050,727	668,795	659,795
Operation of non-instructional services				
Other non-instructional services	285,123	50,562	231,858	24,138
Food service operations	802,577	(127,573)	513,625	(409,371)
Extracurricular activities	1,910,378	1,365,394	1,102,155	511,686
Interest and fiscal charges	1,372,354	1,372,354	1,581,524	1,581,524
Total expenses	\$ 46,155,907	\$ 40,862,195	\$ 30,250,981	\$ 24,970,895

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 88.42% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 88.53%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,249,334, which is a lower balance than last year's total balance of \$28,563,321. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	 and Balance ne 30, 2019	 and Balance ne 30, 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
General	\$ 4,557,749	\$ 7,639,662	\$ (3,081,913)	(40.34) %
Bond Retirement	4,224,474	3,775,576	448,898	11.89 %
Building	15,915	15,620,731	(15,604,816)	(99.90) %
Other Governmental	 451,196	 1,527,352	 (1,076,156)	(70.46) %
Total	\$ 9,249,334	\$ 28,563,321	\$ (19,313,987)	(67.62) %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$3,081,913. Expenditures exceeded revenues during fiscal year 2019 by \$2,384,088. The general fund transferred \$1,000,000 into a nonmajor governmental fund.

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

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

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 24,184,651	\$ 24,822,247	\$ (637,596)	(2.57) %
Tuition	77,614	135,240	(57,626)	(42.61) %
Earnings on investments	419,067	185,362	233,705	126.08 %
Intergovernmental	17,923,103	17,541,844	381,259	2.17 %
Other revenues	1,317,789	1,277,379	40,410	3.16 %
Total	\$ 43,922,224	\$ 43,962,072	\$ (39,848)	(0.09) %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 29,925,869	\$ 28,340,153	\$ 1,585,716	5.60 %
Support services	15,006,379	14,471,019	535,360	3.70 %
Non-instructional services	11,389	14,875	(3,486)	(23.44) %
Extracurricular activities	1,060,687	1,081,248	(20,561)	(1.90) %
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	100,208	(100,208)	(100.00) %
Capital outlay	296,397	-	296,397	100.00 %
Debt service	5,591	146,269	(140,678)	(96.18) %
Total	\$ 46,306,312	\$ 44,153,772	\$ 2,152,540	4.88 %

Revenues of the general fund decreased \$39,848 or 0.09%. The most significant monetary decrease was in the area of tax revenue. The decrease in property tax revenue is primarily due to a decrease in real estate taxes received during the current fiscal year. Intergovernmental revenue increased due to an increase in State Foundation revenue received.

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$2,152,540 or 4.88%. This monetary increase is primarily due to an increase in instruction and support service expenditures, which is due to fluctuations in personnel costs.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$2,524,069 in revenues and \$2,075,171 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$448,898 from \$3,775,576 to \$4,224,474. The fund balance increased due to an increase in property tax revenue and a decrease in expenses related to debt payments.

Building Fund

The building fund had \$116,450 in revenues and \$15,721,266 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$15,604,816 from \$15,620,731 to \$15,915. The fund balance decreased due to the issuance of bonds during the prior fiscal year and no issuance existing in the current fiscal year. The decrease is also due to the increase in expenses related to construction costs.

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

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 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$42,426,456 were decreased in the final budget to \$41,953,226. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$42,416,175. This represents a \$462,949 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$45,769,167 were increased in the final budget to \$47,591,267. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$46,374,498 which was \$1,216,769 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$54,116,771 in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal 2019 balances compared to the 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 1,961,920	\$ 1,961,920	
Construction in progress	21,882,155	7,718,123	
Building and improvements	25,252,771	26,585,558	
Furniture and equipment	4,010,226	1,888,385	
Vehicles	1,009,699	1,011,354	
Total	\$ 54,116,771	\$ 39,165,340	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$14,951,431 is due to capital outlays of \$16,952,834 exceeding depreciation expense of \$1,977,173 and net disposals of \$24,230. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had general obligation bonds, capital lease obligations and lease purchase agreements outstanding. Of the total long-term debt outstanding, \$1,137,158 due within one year and \$34,108,823 is due in greater than one year.

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

The following table summarizes the notes and bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2018
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 33,655,988	\$ 34,511,904
Capital Lease Obligation	291,862	-
Lease Purchase Agreement	1,298,131	1,604,369
Total	\$ 35,245,981	\$ 36,116,273

See Note 14 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District is set in a bedroom community made up of Olmsted Township, Olmsted Falls and small residential areas in North Olmsted, Berea and Columbia. Overall the District has kept a steady student enrollment averaging about 240 students per grade level.

As the preceding information shows, the District heavily depends on its residential property taxpayers. With multiple growing residential developments and rising property values, the District expects to see a slow increase in real estate taxes. This increase will help offset the amount of additional revenue that is needed. Through prudent management, the District has managed without new operating money since February 2, 2010. An 8.9 mil current expense levy will be on the ballot March 17, 2020. The continued financial support of the District demonstrates the strong belief of parents and community members that their schools are one of the highest priorities and one of the most important public institutions in the community.

The District is working hard to provide complete transparency to the Community through various mailing publications. These are mailed to all homes within the District. Some of the publications include quarterly school news reports, annual quality profile along with an annual financial prospectus. These publications have shown all the wonderful things that are occurring throughout the District thanks to the dollars received from all our tax payers. The District has continued to provide Community transparency through their annual State of the Schools presentation. This evening presentation by the Superintendent and Treasurer is another time for the Community, Staff, and Parents to come out and show their support while hearing more about some of the wonderful things happening in our District.

The Olmsted Falls City School District has committed itself to not only Arts, Academic and Athletic success but also financial excellence. This report represents the School District's implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) financial reporting model under Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Statement No. 34 (GASB Statement No. 34). Olmsted Falls City School District is committed to continuous improvement in financial reporting to our community.

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

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the district's finances and to demonstrate accountability over the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Emily C. Weisbarth, Treasurer, at Olmsted Falls City School District, 26937 Bagley Road, Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138, or email at eweisbarth@ofcs.net.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,690,300
Cash in segregated accounts	2,253,383
Receivables:	
Property taxes	27,673,375
Accounts	9,524
Accrued interest	30,054
Intergovernmental	459,063
Materials and supplies inventory	368,884
Inventory held for resale	19,942
Net OPEB asset	2,744,347
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	23,844,075
Depreciable capital assets, net	30,272,696
Capital assets, net	54,116,771
Total assets	98,365,643
Defound outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows of resources: Loss on refunding	587,195
Pension	13,575,134
OPEB	835,239
Total deferred outflows of resources	14,997,568
Total deferred outflows of resources	14,777,300
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	568,659
Contracts payable	126,427
Accrued wages and benefits payable	4,907,374
Intergovernmental payable	155,892
Pension and post employment benefits payable	714,913
Accrued interest payable	97,794
Claims payable	562,911
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,622,704
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	48,865,916
Net OPEB liability	5,554,230
Other amounts due in more than one year .	37,739,988
Total liabilities	100,916,808
Deferred inflows of resources:	01 075 040
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	21,375,343
Pension	3,082,465
OPEB	4,956,903
Total deferred inflows of resources	29,414,711
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	19,451,173
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	306,589
Permanent fund - expendable	1,732
Permanent fund - nonexpendable	100,000
Classroom facilities maintenance	159,653
Debt service	4,140,811
Locally funded programs	30,991
State funded programs	30,000
Other purposes	34,372
Unrestricted (deficit)	(41,223,629)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (16,968,308)

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

Net (Expense)

				harges for		ram Revenues	Can	ital Grants		Revenue and Changes in Net Position overnmental
		Expenses		ices and Sales	_	Contributions	_	Contributions	•	Activities
Governmental activities:		<u> </u>	562 1	ees and sales			-	0111110110110		11001710100
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	19,509,077	\$	603,848	\$	271,156	\$	53,572	\$	(18,580,501)
Special		7,876,179		27,464		2,260,552		-		(5,588,163)
Vocational		14,456		_		5,107		-		(9,349)
Other		421,950		-		675		-		(421,275)
Support services:										
Pupil		1,703,552		-		-		-		(1,703,552)
Instructional staff		1,370,026		-		162,105		-		(1,207,921)
Board of education		149,394		-		-		-		(149,394)
Administration		2,692,083		-		179		-		(2,691,904)
Fiscal		939,027		-		-		-		(939,027)
Operations and maintenance		3,962,612		36,365		-		-		(3,926,247)
Pupil transportation		2,087,392		10,970		143,024		-		(1,933,398)
Central		1,059,727		-		9,000		-		(1,050,727)
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Other non-instructional services		285,123		-		234,561		-		(50,562)
Food service operations		802,577		614,090		316,060		-		127,573
Extracurricular activities		1,910,378		478,310		66,674		-		(1,365,394)
Interest and fiscal charges		1,372,354								(1,372,354)
Total governmental activities	\$	46,155,907	\$	1,771,047	\$	3,469,093	\$	53,572		(40,862,195)
	Pr (neral revenues: roperty taxes levi General purposes Debt service								24,222,204 2,358,442
	G	Permanent impro rants and entitler	nents n	ot restricted						552,578
		o specific progra								16,324,965
	In	vestment earning	gs							497,290
	M	iscellaneous								396,710
	Tota	al general revenu	ies							44,352,189
	Cha	nge in net positi	on							3,489,994
	Net	position (defici	t) at be	eginning of yea	r					(20,458,302)
	Net	position (defici	t) at en	d of year					\$	(16,968,308)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General		R	Bond Retirement Building				Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:						8	-				
Equity in pooled cash											
and cash equivalents	\$	5,978,416	\$	3,817,615	\$	126,410	\$	767,859	\$	10,690,300	
Receivables:											
Property taxes		24,928,633		2,207,058		-		537,684		27,673,375	
Accounts		9,524		-		-		-		9,524	
Accrued interest		30,054 233,414		-		-		-		30,054 233,414	
Interrund loans		328,976		_		_		130,087		459,063	
Materials and supplies inventory		365,063		_		_		3,821		368,884	
Inventory held for resale		-		-		_		19,942		19,942	
Total assets	\$	31,874,080	\$	6,024,673	\$	126,410	\$	1,459,393	\$	39,484,556	
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable	\$	513,747	\$	-	\$	-	\$	54,912	\$	568,659	
Contracts payable		5,932		-		110,495		10,000		126,427	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		4,720,805		-		-		186,569		4,907,374	
Compensated absences payable		102,120		-		-		-		102,120	
Early retirement incentive payable		142,600		-		-		-		142,600	
Intergovernmental payable		134,134		-		-		21,758		155,892	
Pension and post employment											
benefits payable		680,830		-		-		34,083		714,913	
Interfund loans payable		_		-		-		233,414		233,414	
Total liabilities		6,300,168				110,495		540,736		6,951,399	
Deferred inflows of resources:		10 207 700		1 666 452				421 102		21 275 242	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		19,287,788		1,666,453		-		421,102		21,375,343	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		1,510,646		133,746		-		32,583		1,676,975	
Intergovernmental revenue not available		78,991		-		-		13,776		92,767	
Accrued interest not available.		13,933		-		-		-		13,933	
Miscellaneous revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources	_	124,805 21,016,163		1,800,199				467,461		124,805 23,283,823	
Fund balances:											
Nonspendable:		255.052						2.021		250.004	
Materials and supplies inventory		365,063		-		-		3,821		368,884	
Permanent fund		-		-		-		100,000		100,000	
Debt service				4,224,474						4,224,474	
Capital improvements		-		4,224,474		15.915		258,091		274,006	
Classroom facilities maintenance		_		-		13,913		159,653		159,653	
Expendable trust fund		_		-		_		34,372		34,372	
Other purposes		_				_		60,991		60,991	
Extracurricular						_		153		153	
Permanent fund		_		_				1,732		1,732	
Assigned:								1,732		1,732	
Student and staff support		52,136		-		_		_		52,136	
Uniform school supplies		53,099		_		_		_		53,099	
Operation of non-instructional services		100								100	
Unassigned (deficit)		4,087,351						(167,617)		3,919,734	
Total fund balances (deficit)		4,557,749		4,224,474		15,915		451,196		9,249,334	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	31,874,080	\$	6,024,673	\$	126,410	\$	1,459,393	\$	39,484,556	

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 9,249,334
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.		54,116,771
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable	\$ 1,676,975 13,933	
Intergovernmental receivable Total	217,572	1,908,480
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		587,195
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.		1,690,472
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(97,794)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	13,575,134	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(3,082,465)	
Net pension liability	(48,865,916)	
Total		(38,373,247)
The net OPEB asset/liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liability and related deferred inflows/		
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	025.220	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	835,239	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset	(4,956,903) 2,744,347	
Net OPEB liability	(5,554,230)	
Total	(3,334,230)	(6,931,547)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
	(33,655,988)	
General obligation bonds payable Capital lease obligations	(33,033,988) (1,589,993)	
Compensated absences	(3,871,991)	
Total	(3,0/1,7/1)	(39,117,972)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (16,968,308)

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

	Gen	eral	R	Bond etirement	В	uilding	Gov	onmajor ernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:						<u> </u>				
From local sources:										
Property taxes	\$ 24,1	84,651	\$	2,359,532	\$	-	\$	552,170	\$	27,096,353
Tuition		77,614		-		-		-		77,614
Earnings on investments	4	119,067		-		79,265		8,119		506,451
Charges for services		-		-		-		603,325		603,325
Extracurricular		325,799		-		-		163,589		489,388
Classroom materials and fees	2	210,525		-		-		-		210,525
Rental income		36,365		-		-		-		36,365
Contributions and donations		87,702		-		-		38,648		126,350
Contract services		343,065		-		-		10,765		353,830
Other local revenues	3	314,333		-		37,185		74,828		426,346
Intergovernmental - intermediate		-		-		-		4,897		4,897
Intergovernmental - state		313,342		164,537		-		257,806		18,235,685
Intergovernmental - federal		09,761		-				1,449,683		1,559,444
Total revenues	43,9	922,224		2,524,069		116,450		3,163,830		49,726,573
Expenditures: Current:										
Instruction:										
Regular	21 (065,762		_		_		430,124		21,495,886
Special	,	128,946		_		_		692,175		9,121,121
Vocational	0,	9,824		_		_		-		9,824
Other	_	121,337		_		_		613		421,950
Support services:		21,337						015		
Pupil	2,0)52,397		-		-		-		2,052,397
Instructional staff	1,4	135,351		-		-		130,918		1,566,269
Board of education		52,157		-		-		-		152,157
Administration		206,109		-		-		169		3,206,278
Fiscal		38,315		1,393		-		308		1,040,016
Operations and maintenance		25,279		-		-		295,238		4,420,517
Pupil transportation		202,214		-		-		103,346		2,305,560
Central	7	794,557		-		-		9,900		804,457
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Other non-instructional services		11,389		-		-		259,898		271,287
Food service operations		-		-		-		1,003,568		1,003,568
Extracurricular activities	1,0	060,687		-		-		1,100,035		2,160,722
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		-	1	5,721,266		859,750		16,581,016
Capital outlay	2	296,397		-		-		-		296,397
Principal retirement		4,535		815,000		-		306,238		1,125,773
Interest and fiscal charges		1,056		1,258,778				47,706		1,307,540
Total expenditures	46,3	306,312		2,075,171	1	5,721,266		5,239,986		69,342,735
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)										
expenditures	(2,3	884,088)		448,898	(1	5,604,816)		(2,076,156)		(19,616,162)
Other financing sources (uses):										
Sale of assets		5,778		-		-		-		5,778
Transfers in		-		-		-		1,000,000		1,000,000
Transfers (out)		(000,000)		-		-		-		(1,000,000)
Capital lease transaction		296,397								296,397
Total other financing sources (uses)		597,825)				-		1,000,000		302,175
Net change in fund balances	(3,0	081,913)		448,898	(1	5,604,816)		(1,076,156)		(19,313,987)
Fund balances at beginning of year		39,662		3,775,576		5,620,731	Φ.	1,527,352	_	28,563,321
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 4,5	557,749	\$	4,224,474	\$	15,915	\$	451,196	\$	9,249,334

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (19,313,987)
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.	¢ 16.052.924	
Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	\$ 16,952,834 (1,977,173)	_
Total		14,975,661
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(24,230)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	36,871	
Earnings on investments Intergovernmental	(4,682) (30,304)	
Total	(50,501)	1,885
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net		
position.		1,125,773
Proceeds of capital lease agreements are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on		
the statement of net position.		(296,397)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable	2,178	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond discount	(36,972) (11,405)	
Amortization of bond premiums	89,293	
Amortization of deferred charges Total	(34,540)	8,554
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		3,804,665
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		(4,810,212)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		152,043
		- 7-1-
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset/liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		5,653,163
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and retirement incentive, do not require the		
use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(49,799)
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 of the internal service fund		
is allocated among the governmental activities.		2,262,875
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,489,994

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts			Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	23,449,548	\$	22,976,318	\$	23,292,776	\$	316,458
Tuition		145,000		145,000		77,614		(67,386)
Earnings on investments		225,000		225,000		354,539		129,539
Extracurricular		32,000		32,000		30,739		(1,261)
Classroom materials and fees		1,000		1,000		1,995		995
Rental income		51,000		51,000		36,995		(14,005)
Contributions and donations		-		-		60,500		60,500
Contract services		309,000		309,000		341,427		32,427
Other local revenues		347,650		347,650		308,479		(39,171)
Intergovernmental - state		17,611,258		17,611,258		17,756,249		144,991
Intergovernmental - federal		130,000		130,000		55,379		(74,621)
Total revenues		42,301,456		41,828,226		42,316,692		488,466
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		20,491,564		21,307,570		20,830,572		476,998
Special		7,635,885		7,939,875		8,281,735		(341,860)
Vocational		96		100		9,824		(9,724)
Adult/continuing		24		25		-		25
Other		486,115		505,468		489,318		16,150
Support services:		,		,		,		Í
Pupil		2,178,659		2,265,393		2,096,911		168,482
Instructional staff		1,171,417		1,218,052		1,411,679		(193,627)
Board of education		321,969		334,787		159,112		175,675
Administration		3,312,564		3,444,439		3,158,050		286,389
Fiscal		1,133,273		1,178,389		1,032,597		145,792
Operations and maintenance		4,080,452		4,242,897		4,070,254		172,643
Pupil transportation		2,103,618		2,187,364		2,129,126		58,238
Central		875,345		910,193		804,116		106,077
Other operation of non-instructional services .		11,012		11,450		15,470		(4,020)
Extracurricular activities		720,684		749,375		696,959		52,416
Debt service:								
Principal		4,535		4,535		4,535		-
Interest and fiscal charges		1,056		1,056		1,056		-
Total expenditures		44,528,268		46,300,968		45,191,314		1,109,654
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(2,226,812)		(4,472,742)		(2,874,622)		1,598,120
Other financing courses ()								
Other financing sources (uses):						417		417
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-		-		417		417
Transfers in		(1.064.729)		(1.107.115)		(1,000,000)		107 115
Transfers (out)		(1,064,728)		(1,107,115)		(1,000,000)		107,115
Advances in		125,000		125,000		93,288		(31,712)
Advances (out)		(176,171)		(183,184)		(183,184)		5,778
		(1 115 900)		(1.165.200)		5,778		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,115,899)		(1,165,299)		(1,083,701)		81,598
Net change in fund balance		(3,342,711)		(5,638,041)		(3,958,323)		1,679,718
Fund balance at beginning of year		8,898,733		8,898,733		8,898,733		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		696,334		696,334		696,334		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	6,252,356	\$	3,957,026	\$	5,636,744	\$	1,679,718
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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Cash in segregated accounts	\$	2,253,383	
Total assets		2,253,383	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		562,911	
Total liabilities		562,911	
Net position:			
Unrestricted		1,690,472	
Total net position	\$	1,690,472	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Sales/charges for services	\$	8,939,731	
Stop-loss premium		411,929	
Rebates		223,323	
Total operating revenues		9,574,983	
Operating expenses:			
Purchased services		761,759	
Claims and administrative services		6,576,953	
Total operating expenses		7,338,712	
Operating income		2,236,271	
Nonoperating revenues:			
Investment income		26,604	
Total nonoperating revenues		26,604	
Change in net position		2,262,875	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(572,403)	
Net position at end of year	\$	1,690,472	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from charges for services	\$	8,939,731		
Cash received from stop-loss premiums		411,929		
Cash received from rebates		223,323		
Cash payments for purchased services		(733,905)		
Cash payments for claims and administrative services		(6,614,299)		
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,226,779		
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received		26,604		
Net cash provided by investing activities		26,604		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,253,383		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		-		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	2,253,383		
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income	\$	2,236,271		
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease in loans receivable		27,854		
Decrease in claims payable		(37,346)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	2,226,779		

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship			Agency
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	4,254	\$	188,501
Cash in segregated accounts		-		2,212,980
Receivables:				
Accounts				185
Total assets		4,254	\$	2,401,666
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		-	\$	1,277
Due to students		-		13,672
Undistributed monies				2,386,717
Total liabilities			\$	2,401,666
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		4,254		
Total net position	\$	4,254		

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

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship			
Additions: Gifts and contributions	\$	3,406		
Girts and contributions	Ф.	3,400		
Deductions:				
Scholarships awarded		3,700		
Change in net position		(294)		
Net position at beginning of year		4,548		
Net position at end of year	\$	4,254		

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Olmsted Falls City School District (District) operates under a locally-elected five member Board and provides educational services as mandated by State statute and federal guidelines.

The District includes the City of Olmsted Falls, Olmsted Township, small portions of the Cities of Berea and North Olmsted, and a small portion of Columbia Township. All of the communities served are located in Cuyahoga County with the exception of Columbia Township, which is located in Lorain County. The District is staffed by 255 certified, 196 non-certified, and 20 administrative personnel who provide services to 3,664 students and other community members. The District currently operates an early childhood center (Pre K-K), primary school (1-3), an intermediate school (4-5), a middle school (6-8) and a high school (9-12).

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the District. For Olmsted Falls City School District, the agencies and departments provide the following services: 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; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The District does not have any component units.

The District participates in three jointly governed organizations, two insurance purchasing pools and one risk sharing pool. These organizations are Connect, the Ohio Schools Council Association, the Polaris Career Center, Great Lake Regional COG, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, and the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority. These organizations are presented in Note 18, Note 19 and Note 20 of the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" of revenues and expenses. These statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The District has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and 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 comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - During the year, the District segregates transactions related to certain District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the internal service fund statements. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Bond Retirement Fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for property tax revenue that is restricted for payment of debt service principal and interest.

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

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

<u>Building Fund</u> - The building fund is used to account for resources that are restricted for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. This fund accounts for receipts and expenditures related to all special bond funds in the District. Expenditures recorded here represent the costs of acquiring capital facilities including real property.

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 capital assets other than those accounted for in the building and classroom facilities funds, (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.

<u>Proprietary Fund Type</u> - Proprietary funds focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The District has an internal service fund and no enterprise funds.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund accounts for the financing of 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 District's internal service fund is:

<u>Self-Insurance Fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from other funds and employees as payment for providing medical, hospitalization, dental, and vision insurance benefits. The self-insurance fund may make payments for services provided to employees, reimbursements to employees who have paid providers, to third party administrators for claim payments or administration, for stop-loss coverage, other reinsurance, or other similar purposes.

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

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

Private-purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, 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 10 and 11 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Notes 10 and 11 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, 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 measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 financial statements.

During the fiscal year, the District had investments in federal agency securities, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, negotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper and U.S. Government money market. Except for non-participating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

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

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

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

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

The District also invests in STAR Plus, a federally insured cash account powered by the Federally Insured Cash Account (FICA) program. STAR Plus enables political subdivisions to generate a competitive yield on cash deposits in a network of carefully-selected FDIC-insured banks via a single, convenient account. STAR Plus offers attractive yields with no market or credit risk, weekly liquidity and penalty free withdrawals. All deposits with STAR Plus have full FDIC insurance, with no term commitment on deposits.

Under existing Ohio statute, interest earnings are allocated to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal 2019 amounted to \$419,067, which includes \$277,358 assigned from other District funds.

Investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

G. Restricted Assets

Assets are restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District had no restricted assets at fiscal year-end.

H. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food, school supplies held for resale and materials and supplies held for consumption.

I. Capital Assets

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

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

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

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:

Description	Estimated Lives
Building and Improvements	15 - 40 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

J. Bond Premium and Discount

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the governmental fund statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued. On the government-wide financial statements, bond discounts are presented as a decrease of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the fund financial statements, bond discounts are expended in the year the bonds are issued.

Bond issuance costs are expended when incurred.

K. Gain/Loss on Refunding

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

L. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all fulltime employees with more than one year of service.

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

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "accrued wages and benefits payable" in the general fund.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. 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.

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

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

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, 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. The Board of Education assigns fund balance by resolution. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenues and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that are the primary activity of the funds. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

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

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. 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.

T. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

U. Fair Value

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

V. Prepayments

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The District added a additional disclosure for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 88.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
Food service	\$ 120,762
Auxillary Services	6,557
IDEA Part-B	13,208
Title I	22,532
Improving Teacher Quality	737

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 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, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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 with Segregated Account

The District is self-insured through the Great Lakes COG. The District is the fiscal agent for the COG. The COG's depository and investment accounts are held separately from the District's funds and excluded from the amount reported in the carrying value below. The cash held in segregated accounts for the COG at June 30, 2019 was \$4,466,363. The District's portion is \$2,253,383 and this is the amount reported in the District's internal service fund. The amount held on behalf of others is \$2,212,980.

B. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$2,100 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".

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$960,151 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,190,103. Of the bank balance, \$265,956 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$924,147 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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 fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for collateral rates ranging from 50 to 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/ Investment type	<u>_]</u>	Fair Value	6	months or less	_	7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months	-	19 to 24 months	_	reater than 24 months
Fair Value:												
Negotiable CD's	\$	2,973,685	\$	1,236,990	\$	-	\$	495,196	\$	743,490	\$	498,009
FFCB		328,003		-		-		-		328,003		-
FHLB		990,208		-		-		-		690,166		300,042
FHLMC		588,189		-		-		-		-		588,189
U.S. Government												
money market		128,769		128,769		-		-		-		_
Commercial paper		599,010		599,010		-		-		-		_
Amortized Cost:												
STAR Ohio	_	4,312,940		4,312,940	_		_		_		_	<u>-</u>
Total	\$	9,920,804	\$	6,277,709	\$	-	\$	495,196	\$	1,761,659	\$	1,386,240

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.83 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FFCB, FHLB, FHLMC), commercial paper and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. 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 address credit risk beyond the adherence to Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code. The federal agency securities have been assigned a rating of AA+ by Standard & Poor's and a rating of Aaa by Moody's. The negotiable CDs are covered by FDIC.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Measurement/			
<u>Investment type</u>	_1	Fair Value	% of Total
Fair Value:			
Negotiable CD's	\$	2,973,685	29.97
FFCB		328,003	3.31
FHLB		990,208	9.98
FHLMC		588,189	5.93
U.S. Government money market		128,769	1.30
Commercial paper		599,010	6.04
Amortized Cost:			
STAR Ohio		4,312,940	43.47
Total	\$	9,920,804	100.00

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, 2019:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	960,151
Investments		9,920,804
Cash on hand		2,100
Cash in segregated accounts	_	4,466,363
Total	\$	15,349,418
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities Private-purpose trust funds Agency funds Total	\$	12,943,683 4,254 2,401,481 15,349,418

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfers from the general fund to:

Nonmajor governmental funds

Amount

\$1,000,000

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires them to be collected in to the fund that statute or budget requires them to be expended from and to use unrestricted revenues to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 233,414

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid in 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 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties. 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, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$4,130,199 in the general fund, \$406,859 in the bond retirement debt service fund and \$83,999 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$3,238,324 in the general fund, \$294,749 in the bond retirement debt service fund and \$66,989 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2018 Seco		2019 First		
	Half Collect	tions	Half Collect	tions	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 522,968,080	97.15	\$ 556,968,390	97.12	
Public utility personal	15,368,320	2.85	16,540,150	2.88	
Total	\$ 538,336,400	100.00	<u>\$ 573,508,540</u>	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$100.00		\$100.00		

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property 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 summary of the principal items of receivables reported in the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 27,673,375
Accounts	9,524
Accrued interest	30,054
Intergovernmental	459,063
Total	\$ 28,172,016

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,961,920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,961,920
Construction in progress	7,718,123	15,878,807	(1,714,775)	21,882,155
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	9,680,043	15,878,807	(1,714,775)	23,844,075
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	50,771,697	5,300	=	50,776,997
Furniture and equipment	12,160,663	2,625,377	(822,607)	13,963,433
Vehicles	3,692,071	158,125	(102,257)	3,747,939
Total capital assets, being depreciated	66,624,431	2,788,802	(924,864)	68,488,369
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(24,186,139)	(1,338,087)	-	(25,524,226)
Furniture and equipment	(10,272,278)	(503,431)	822,502	(9,953,207)
Vehicles	(2,680,717)	(135,655)	78,132	(2,738,240)
Total accumulated depreciation	(37,139,134)	(1,977,173)	900,634	(38,215,673)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 39,165,340	\$ 16,690,436	\$ (1,739,005)	\$ 54,116,771

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	1,498,937
Special		7,930
Vocational		4,632
Support services:		
Pupil		8,591
Instructional staff		360
Administration		3,932
Fiscal		1,738
Operations and maintenance		24,710
Pupil transportation		129,929
Central		255,270
Operation of non-instructional services		15,242
Extracurricular activities		19,575
Food service operations	_	6,327
Total depreciation expense	\$	1,977,173

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) for property insurance. The primary deductibles are \$0 for property coverage. Professional liability is protected by the SORSA for all Board Members, administrators and employees with a limit of \$15,000,000 per occurrence and \$15,000,000 aggregate limit.

The Hylant Administrative Services Company maintains a \$20,000 public official bond each for the Superintendent and the Board President. The Treasurer in her capacity of handling money is covered by a blanket bond in the amount of \$100,000.

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

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. 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 Ohio School Boards Association. 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, 2019

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The District provides health, prescription drugs, dental and vision insurance benefits to eligible employees who elect to participate. These benefits are partially self-insured as a result of the District's participation in the Great Lakes Regional Council of Governments. At fiscal year-end, self-insurance was in effect with stop-loss of \$250,000 per person and an aggregate stop-loss of 125% of expected claims for medical and prescription. Excess losses are insured by Medical Mutual of Ohio.

The accounting for the self-insurance operation is maintained in the internal service fund. The internal service fund accounts for receipts of premiums from employees and other District funds. The internal service fund also accounts for payments of claims and administrative fees.

The claims liability of \$562,911, which is reported in the internal service fund as of June 30, 2019, is based on unpaid claims costs, including an estimate for claims which have been incurred but not reported. The estimate was provided by an actuary and the third party administrator. The change in the claims liability for the last two years is presented in the following table:

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Claims Incurred	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2019	\$ 600,257	\$ 6,576,953	\$ (6,614,299)	\$ 562,911
2018	615,387	7,018,192	(7,033,322)	600,257

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$968,676 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$103,012 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% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - 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 to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$2,835,989 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$474,672 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS	Total	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.20577680%	0.16865544%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.19754970%	0.17078542%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00822710</u> %	0.00212998%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 11,314,037	\$ 37,551,879	\$ 48,865,916
Pension expense	\$ 751,858	\$ 4,058,354	\$ 4,810,212

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 620,503	\$ 866,814	\$ 1,487,317
Changes of assumptions	255,495	6,654,902	6,910,397
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	97,428	1,275,327	1,372,755
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	968,676	2,835,989	3,804,665
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,942,102	\$ 11,633,032	\$ 13,575,134
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 245,237	\$ 245,237
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	313,481	2,277,109	2,590,590
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	246,638	_	246,638
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 560,119	\$ 2,522,346	\$ 3,082,465

\$3,804,665 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ 720,024	\$	3,671,736	\$	4,391,760	
2021	160,720		2,483,020		2,643,740	
2022	(371,296)		526,841		155,545	
2023	(96,141)		(406,900)		(503,041)	
Total	\$ 413,307	\$	6,274,697	\$	6,688,004	

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation 3.00% Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Actuarial cost method

For 2018, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 15,936,675	\$ 11,314,037	\$ 7,438,265

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July 1, 2018				
Inflation	2.50%				
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to				
	2.50% at age 65				
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation				
Payroll increases	3.00%				
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017				

For the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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 %	

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

**The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 54,839,576	\$ 37,551,879	\$ 22,920,189

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$116,166.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$152,043 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$119,981 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% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 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, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	SERS			STRS	Total		
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability prior measurement date	0	.20772440%	(0.16865544%			
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.20020510%	(0.17078542 <mark>%</mark>			
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00751930%	(0.00212998%			
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB liability	\$	5,554,230	\$	-	\$	5,554,230	
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(2,744,347)	\$	(2,744,347)	
OPEB expense	\$	256,608	\$	(5,909,771)	\$	(5,653,163)	

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources	<u> </u>					
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	90,664	\$ 320,545	\$	411,209	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		46,085	225,902		271,987	
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		152,043	 		152,043	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	288,792	\$ 546,447	\$	835,239	

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SI	ERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 159,895	\$ 159,895
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments		8,333	313,519	321,852
Changes of assumptions	4	99,005	3,739,392	4,238,397
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	2	36,759	 	 236,759
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 7	44,097	\$ 4,212,806	\$ 4,956,903

\$152,043 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ (220,663)	\$	(654,212)	\$	(874,875)	
2021	(182,611)		(654,212)		(836,823)	
2022	(62,113)		(654,212)		(716,325)	
2023	(58,567)		(583,011)		(641,578)	
2024	(59,142)		(558,033)		(617,175)	
Thereafter	(24,252)		(562,679)		(586,931)	
Total	\$ (607,348)	\$	(3,666,359)	\$	(4,273,707)	

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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - 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:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	6,739,622	\$	5,554,230	\$	4,615,622

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Current						
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing (Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share	_		_		_		
of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,481,245	\$	5,554,230	\$	6,975,055	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2017, are presented below:

	July 1	, 2018	July 1, 2017			
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investr	ment	7.45%, net of investment			
	expenses, including	inflation	expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017			
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		N/A			
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%			
Health care cost trends			6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate			
	Initial	Ultimate				
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%				
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%				
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%				
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%				

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.90% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. A discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

^{**} The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,352,163	\$	2,744,347	\$	3,073,960
	19	% Decrease	<u>T</u>	Current Frend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	3,055,353	\$	2,744,347	\$	2,428,497

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn up to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, payment is one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum payment of 90 days.

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

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Retirement Incentive

Certified Employees

Any teacher who has not been eligible to retire prior to July 1, 2003 under the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3307.38 and any applicable STRS regulations and who becomes eligible to retire can receive a retirement incentive of \$1,200 for each year of STRS service up to a maximum of thirty years, if the teacher retires at the end of the school year in which the teacher first becomes eligible. If an eligible teacher has not yet completed thirty years of service and does not retire at the end of the school year in which the teacher first becomes eligible, the teacher will have one more opportunity to take advantage of this incentive by retiring at the end of the school year in which the teacher completes thirty years of service. This incentive, combined with any severance pay entitlement, will be paid within 60 days after the date of retirement. To be eligible for this incentive, the teacher must submit a resignation on or before March 1 of the school year in which the teacher first becomes eligible to retire and must retire no later than June 30 of that school year. The teacher seeking this retirement incentive is responsible for insuring the Board has accurate information regarding the teacher's service credit. The Board will provide a courtesy reminder of the teacher's eligibility for this incentive by December 15 of the school year in which the teacher is first eligible for retirement. This courtesy does not impact the teacher's notice requirements.

Classified Employees

Any employee who has not been eligible to retire prior to July 1, 2004 under the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3309.34 and any applicable SERS regulations and who becomes eligible to retire can receive a retirement incentive of 50 percent of the employee's base wage at the time of retirement, excluding overtime, bonuses, extra trips or "extra" compensation if the employee retires at the end of the school year in which the employee first becomes eligible. If the employee has not yet completed 30 years of SERS service and does not retire at the end of the school year in which the employee first becomes eligible, the employee will have one more opportunity to take advantage of this incentive by retiring during or at the end of the school year in which the employee completes 30 years of SERS service. This incentive, combined with any severance pay entitlement, will be paid within 60 days after the date of retirement. To be eligible for this incentive, the employee must submit a resignation 90 days prior to the employee's date of retirement.

C. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to its eligible employees. Coverage is equal to double the employee's annual salary amount rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars. Life insurance is covered through MetLife.

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

NOTE 13 - OPERATING LEASES

The School District is obligated under certain leases that are required to be accounted for as operating leases. During 2019, expenditures for operating leases totaled \$121,788. The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2019.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2020 2021		79,836 69,702
Total	\$ 1	49,538

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount and date of maturity of each of the School District's long-term notes and bonds are:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue <u>Amount</u>	Date of Maturity
General Obligation Bonds:			
School Improvement - 2007	4.0-11.793%	14,755,972	December 1, 2035
Classroom Facilities Refunding - 2015A	3.0-14.7%	8,624,960	December 1, 2035
School Improvement - 2017A	2.5-5.00%	20,000,000	December 1, 2051
School Improvement - 2017B	2.0-2.5%	1,900,000	December 1, 2022

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

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the changes in long-term obligations during fiscal year 2019.

		Balance 06/30/18	A	Additions			Balance 06/30/19		Due in One Year	
Governmental Activities:										
General Obligation Bonds:										
2007 School Improvement Bonds										
Serial Bonds	\$	2,835,000	\$	-	\$ ((425,000)	\$	2,410,000	\$	440,000
Premium		88,627		-		(14,771)		73,856		-
Discount		(35,616)		-		5,936		(29,680)		-
2015A Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds										
Serial Bonds		8,320,000		-		(50,000)		8,270,000		50,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds		159,960		-		-		159,960		-
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds		82,643		36,972		-		119,615		-
Premium		752,167		-		(41,787)		710,380		-
2017A School Improvement Bonds										
Serial and Term Bonds		20,000,000		-		-		20,000,000		-
Premium		797,556		-		(23,867)		773,689		-
Discount		(182,774)		-		5,469		(177,305)		-
2017B School Improvement Bonds										
Serial and Term Bonds		1,650,000		-	((340,000)		1,310,000		345,000
Premium		44,341	_			(8,868)		35,473	_	
Total General Obligation Bonds		34,511,904		36,972	((892,888)		33,655,988		835,000
Lease Purchase Agreement - direct borrowing		1,604,369		-	((306,238)		1,298,131		248,452
Capital Lease Agreement		-		296,397		(4,535)		291,862		53,706
Net Pension Liability		52,359,170		-	(3	,493,254)		48,865,916		-
Net OPEB Liability		12,155,090		-	(6	,600,860)		5,554,230		-
Retirement Incentive		161,983		85,059	((104,442)		142,600		142,600
Compensated Absences		3,853,381		412,449	((291,719)		3,974,111		342,946
Total Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 1	04,645,897	\$	830,877	\$ (11	,693,936)	\$	93,782,838	\$	1,622,704

All general obligation bonds will be paid from the bond retirement fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

The District's net pension liability is described in Note 10. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The District's net OPEB liability/asset is described in Note 11. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

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

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

On September 13, 2007, the District issued \$14,280,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of adding to, constructing, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving District buildings and facilities. Some of the bonds were sold at a premium of \$406,206 and some of the bonds were sold at a discount of \$163,249. The bonds have varying interest rates between 4% to 5%, and a final maturity date of December 1, 2035. Voters passed the 2 mill bond issue in May 2007 to fund payment of these bonds.

The 2007 general obligation bonds include \$475,972 in capital appreciation bonds. The capital appreciation bonds were issued for a 10 year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2016.

On June 24, 2015, the District also issued \$8,624,960 of Classroom Facilities & School Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 A bonds, which included \$8,465,000 in serial bonds and \$159,960 in capital appreciation bonds at interest rates varying from 3.00 percent to 14.70 percent. For fiscal year 2019, \$36,972 was accreted. Proceeds of these refunding bonds were used to refund \$8,625,000 of the outstanding 2007 School Improvement Bonds.

The Series 2015 A bonds were sold at a premium of \$877,528. Proceeds of \$9,350,315 (after an \$152,173 reduction for underwriting fees and other issuance costs) were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt payments on the refunded portion of the 2007 School Improvement Bonds.

The refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$725,355. The difference, reported as deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to interest through fiscal year 2036.

The Series 2015 A serial bonds were issued for a twenty-one year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2035.

On March 2, 2017, the District issued \$20,000,000 of School Improvement Bonds, Series 2017A and \$1,900,000 of School Improvement Bonds, Series 2017B for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating, adding to, renovating, remodeling, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving school district buildings. Some of the bonds were sold at a premium of \$882,816 and some of the bonds were sold at a discount of \$189,611. The bonds have varying interest rates between 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent and a final maturity date of December 1, 2051. The bonds are being retired from the bond retirement fund.

On March 13, 2018, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement, in the amount of \$1,407,938, with Key Government Finance, Inc. to finance the cost of HVAC equipment. This is a direct borrowing collateralized by the related equipment. The annual payments are made from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). At June 30, 2019, the District had outstanding borrowings of \$1,113,613. Capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment has been recorded in the amount of \$1,407,938. A corresponding liability is recorded on the statement of net position. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$35,198, leaving a current book value of \$1,372,740.

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

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

On June 11, 2018, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement, in the amount of \$306,837, with Key Government Finance, Inc. to finance the cost of networking equipment. This is a direct borrowing collateralized by the related equipment. The annual payments are made from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). At June 30, 2019, the District had outstanding borrowings of \$184,518. Capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment has been recorded in the amount of \$306,837. A corresponding liability is recorded on the statement of net position. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$30,684, leaving a current book value of \$276,153.

The District's overall legal debt margin was \$23,690,283 with an unvoted debt margin of \$573,509 at June 30, 2019. Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year		Gene	eral Obligation Bonds			<u>ls</u>	Capital Appreciation Bonds					
Year Ended		Principal		Interest		Total	I	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	835,000	\$	1,230,854	\$	2,065,854	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2021		865,000		1,201,074		2,066,074		-		-		-
2022		895,000		1,169,799		2,064,799		-		_		-
2023		930,000		1,137,046		2,067,046		-		-		-
2024		960,000		1,102,703		2,062,703		-		-		-
2025 - 2029		4,655,000		5,094,038		9,749,038		159,960		450,040		610,000
2030 - 2034		6,300,000		4,014,213		10,314,213		-		-		-
2035 - 2039		4,795,000		2,817,088		7,612,088		-		-		-
2040 - 2044		3,815,000		1,972,650		5,787,650		-		-		-
2045 - 2049		4,680,000		1,108,781		5,788,781		-		-		-
2050 - 2053	_	3,260,000		199,000		3,459,000				_		
Total	\$	31,990,000	\$	21,047,246	\$	53,037,246	\$	159,960	\$	450,040	\$	610,000

Fiscal Year		Lease	Purc	chase Agree	mer	<u>its</u>
Year Ended	_	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	248,452	\$	38,932	\$	287,384
2021		256,474		30,909		287,383
2022		264,762		22,622		287,384
2023		206,751		14,062		220,813
2024		212,889		7,923		220,812
2025		108,803		1,603		110,406
Total	\$	1,298,131	\$	116,051	\$	1,414,182

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

NOTE 15 - CAPITALIZED LEASE

During the current fiscal year, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copier equipment. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. Capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$296,397. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$29,640, leaving a current book value of \$266,757. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide statement of net position. Principal payments in the 2019 fiscal year totaled \$4,535. This amount is reported as debt service payments of the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	 Amount
2020	\$ 287,384
2021	287,383
2022	287,384
2023	220,813
2024	220,812
2025	 110,406
Total minimum lease payments	1,414,182
Less: amount representing interest	 (116,051)
Total	\$ 1,298,131

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis);
- (e) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (f) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (3,958,323)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	1,059,642
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(791,965)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	385,876
Funds budgeted elsewhere	6,161
Adjustment for encumbrances	216,696
GAAP basis	\$ (3,081,913)

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 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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

	(Capital
	<u>Impi</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		649,875
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets		(548,787)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(101,088)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

In prior fiscal years, the District issued \$47,225,932 in general obligation bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$47,124,844 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Connect

The District is a member of the Connect, formerly known as the North Coast Council, which was formed when the Lakeshore Northeast Ohio Computer Association and the Lake Erie Educational Computer Association merged during fiscal year 2012. Connect was organized for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among 34 member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports the Connect based on a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$30,075 to Connect during fiscal year 2019 for managed wireless hosting, phone VOIP services, data services, hardware maintenance and switch installation. Connect is governed by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of superintendents from member school districts. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Educational Service Center of Northeast Ohio, who serves as fiscal agent, at 5700 West Canal Road, Valley View, Ohio 44125.

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

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

Ohio Schools Council Association

The Ohio Schools Council Association (the "Council") is a jointly governed organization comprised of one-hundred twenty-one member districts. The mission of the Council is to identify, plan and provide services to member districts that can be more effectively achieved by cooperative endeavors of member districts than by an individual district operating on its own. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose terms rotate every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In fiscal year 2019, the District paid for membership and other services through Connect. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at Cuyahoga County ESC, who serves as fiscal agent, at 6393 Oak Tree Boulevard, Independence, Ohio 44131.

Polaris Career Center

The Polaris Career Center is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational and special education needs of students. The Board of Education is comprised of representatives from the boards of each participating school district. The board is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. Olmsted Falls City School District students may attend the Polaris Career Center. Each participating school district's control is limited to its representation on the board. The School District did not contribute financially to Polaris Career Center during this fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at Polaris Career Center, 7285 Old Oak Boulevard, Middleburg Heights, Ohio 44130.

NOTE 19 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefits of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The worker's 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 worker's compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings is then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant share equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria.

Great Lakes Regional Council of Governments

The District participates in the Great Lakes Regional Council of Governments (COG), an insurance purchasing pool. The COG contracts with Medical Mutual, LLC to process and pay health benefit claims incurred by its members. The District is the fiscal agent for the COG. The COG activity is accounted for in an agency fund.

NOTE 20 - RISK SHARING POOL

The District participated in the Schools Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA), a risk sharing pool with over 65 members. SORSA is a 100 percent member-owned, non-profit insurance risk pool owned and governed by the school district members. SORSA is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of representatives of school districts that participate in the program.

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

NOTE 20 - RISK SHARING POOL - (Continued)

SORSA has agreements with several separate organizations whereby each provides certain administrative, executive, accounting, marketing, claim settlement, legal counsel and other services to SORSA and its members. Pursuant to participation agreements with SORSA, each member school district agrees to pay all funding rates associated with the coverage elected. This coverage includes comprehensive general liability, property insurance and automobile liability insurance. To obtain a copy of the SORSA financial statements, write SORSA Executive Director at 8050 North High Street, Suite 160, Columbus, Ohio 43235-6483.

NOTE 21 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 Foundation funding for the School District. The financial statement impact was determined to be immaterial and is not reported as an asset or liability of the School District.

B. Litigation

The District is not aware of any legal proceedings that may have a material effect on the financial condition of the District.

C. Pollution

In a prior fiscal year, the District commenced monthly pollution testing and analysis at their sewer treatment facility. The District anticipates monthly testing and analysis for an infinite amount of time. At June 30, 2019, it has been determined that the cleanup is not deemed pollution remediation subject to GASB 49.

NOTE 22 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

Fund Type	Year-End Encumbrances
General Building Other governmental	\$ 17,796 184,017 218,610
Total	\$ 420,423

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

NOTE 23 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township entered into Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) and Economic Zone agreements with various businesses for the abatement of property taxes to bring jobs and economic development into the City. Under the agreement, the companies' property taxes assessed to the District have been abated. During fiscal year 2019, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$150,776.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.19754970%	0.20577680%	0.20155890%	0.20061310%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,314,037	\$ 12,294,709	\$ 14,752,252	\$ 11,447,178
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,809,274	\$ 6,516,307	\$ 5,436,457	\$ 5,707,371
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	166.16%	188.68%	271.36%	200.57%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

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

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

 2015		2014
0.20096100%	(0.20096100%
\$ 10,170,522	\$	11,950,506
\$ 5,495,751	\$	5,490,764
185.06%		217.65%
71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.17078542%		0.16865544%		0.16472880%		0.16352439%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	37,551,879	\$	40,064,461	\$	55,139,695	\$ 45,193,358
District's covered payroll	\$	19,967,664	\$	18,493,443	\$	17,496,950	\$ 16,949,134
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		188.06%		216.64%		315.14%	266.64%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%	72.10%

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

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

 2015		2014
0.16113600%	(0.16113600%
\$ 39,193,939	\$	46,687,459
\$ 16,422,689	\$	16,275,849
238.66%		286.85%
74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	968,676	\$	919,252	\$	912,283	\$	761,104
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(968,676)		(919,252)		(912,283)		(761,104)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	7,175,378	\$	6,809,274	\$	6,516,307	\$	5,436,457
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

2015	2014	 2013	2012		2011		2010	
\$ 752,231	\$ 761,711	\$ 759,922	\$	732,438	\$	691,264	\$	733,869
 (752,231)	 (761,711)	 (759,922)		(732,438)	_	(691,264)		(733,869)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
\$ 5,707,371	\$ 5,495,751	\$ 5,490,764	\$	5,445,633	\$	5,499,315	\$	5,420,011
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	2,835,989	\$ 2,795,473	\$	2,589,082	\$	2,449,573
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(2,835,989)	 (2,795,473)		(2,589,082)		(2,449,573)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	20,257,064	\$ 19,967,664	\$	18,493,443	\$	17,496,950
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011	2010	
\$ 2,372,879	\$ 2,134,950	\$	2,115,860	\$	2,151,006	\$ 2,154,269	\$	2,118,625
(2,372,879)	(2,134,950)		(2,115,860)		(2,151,006)	(2,154,269)		(2,118,625)
\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$		\$ 	\$	
\$ 16,949,134	\$ 16,422,689	\$	16,275,849	\$	16,546,200	\$ 16,571,300	\$	16,297,112
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.20020510%	().20772440%	(0.20332711%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,554,230	\$	5,574,777	\$	5,795,575
District's covered payroll	\$	6,809,274	\$	6,516,307	\$	5,436,457
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		81.57%		85.55%		106.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.17078542%	0.16865544%	0.16472880%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (2,744,347)	\$ 6,580,313	\$ 8,809,739
District's covered payroll	\$ 19,967,664	\$ 18,493,443	\$ 17,496,950
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	13.74%	35.58%	50.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	176.00%	47.10%	37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	152,043	\$	141,277	\$	108,166	\$	136,940
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(152,043)		(141,277)	-	(108,166)		(136,940)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	7,175,378	\$	6,809,274	\$	6,516,307	\$	5,436,457
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.12%		2.07%		1.66%		2.52%

 2015	2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 183,740	\$ 108,291	\$ 106,218	\$	115,621	\$	168,422	\$	111,790	
 (183,740)	 (108,291)	 (106,218)		(115,621)		(168,422)		(111,790)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
\$ 5,707,371	\$ 5,495,751	\$ 5,490,764	\$	5,445,633	\$	5,499,315	\$	5,420,011	
3.22%	1.97%	1.93%		2.12%		3.06%		2.06%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 		<u> </u>	 <u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 20,257,064	\$ 19,967,664	\$ 18,493,443	\$ 17,496,950
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		 2012	2011		 2010
\$ -	\$ 165,403	\$	157,425	\$ 166,923	\$	166,110	\$ 165,703
 	 (165,403)		(157,425)	 (166,923)		(166,110)	(165,703)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 16,949,134	\$ 16,422,689	\$	16,275,849	\$ 16,546,200	\$	16,571,300	\$ 16,297,112
0.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Educaton			
Child Nutrition Cluster: National School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Commodities Total Child Nutrition Cluster Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.553 10.555 10.555	N/A N/A N/A	\$53,482 216,342 45,067 314,891
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	205,267
Title II-A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	N/A	79,379
Title IV-A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	N/A	21,877
Special Education Cluster: Special Education Part B Special Education Restorative Special Education Preschool Special Education Preschool Restorative Total Special Education Cluster	84.027 84.027A 84.173 84.173A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	708,317 20,367 17,559 513 746,756
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,053,279
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,368,170

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The District did not provide funds to sub recipients during the audit period.

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE G-CATASTROPHIC COST

In FY 2019, ODE provided a reimbursement of special need student expenses that were made in FY 2018. \$33,392 of this reimbursement was made with IDEA-B funds. Districts were not aware of the fact that the additional reimbursement was made with federal funds.



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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

Olmsted Falls City School District Cuyahoga County 26937 Bagley Road Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Olmsted Falls City School District, Cuyahoga County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2020



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

Olmsted Falls City School District Cuyahoga County 26937 Bagley Road Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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Olmsted Falls City School District
Cuyahoga County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
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Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster: Special Education Part B, CFDA #84.027 Special Education Restorative, CFDA #84.027A Special Education Preschool, CFDA #84.173 Special Education Preschool Restorative, CFDA #84.173A	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes	

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

None.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.



OLMSTED FALLS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CUYAHOGA 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 APRIL 14, 2020