



RIDGEDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MARION COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management: Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements: Government-Wide Financial Statements:	40
Statement of Net Position	13
Statement of Activities	14
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund	19
Statement of Fiduciary Fund Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	20
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share Of the Net Pension Liability	59
Schedule of School District Pension Contributions	60
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share Of the Net OPEB Asset/Liability	63
Schedule of School District OPEB Contributions	64
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	66
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	69





88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County 3103 Hillman-Ford Road Morral, Ohio 43337

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ridgedale Local School District, Marion County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 16, 2020, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$763,595, which represents a 28 percent increase from 2018.
- Capital assets decreased \$179,005 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$318,436 to \$181,692.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting 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 School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

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

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship and foundation programs. This activity is presented as a private purpose trust fund. The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in an agency fund. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

This space intentionally left blank.

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

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities									
		2019		2018		Change				
Assets		_								
Current and Other Assets	\$	6,739,111	\$	6,814,509	\$	(75,398)				
Net OPEB Asset		463,181		0		463,181				
Capital Assets		3,143,583		3,322,588		(179,005)				
Total Assets		10,345,875		10,137,097		208,778				
Deferred Outflows of Resources										
Pension & OPEB		2,386,032		2,751,064		(365,032)				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,386,032		2,751,064		(365,032)				
Liabilities										
Current Liabilities		955,611		899,255		56,356				
Long-Term Liabilities:										
Due Within One Year		214,357		216,069		(1,712)				
Due in More Than One Year										
Pension & OPEB		9,205,647		10,687,402		(1,481,755)				
Other Amounts		268,559		415,039		(146,480)				
Total Liabilities		10,644,174		12,217,765		(1,573,591)				
Deferred Inflows of Resources										
Property Taxes		2,438,204		2,367,215		70,989				
Pension & OPEB		1,612,828		1,030,075		582,753				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		4,051,032		3,397,290		653,742				
Net Position										
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,961,891		3,004,152		(42,261)				
Restricted		251,506		279,433		(27,927)				
Unrestricted		(5,176,696)		(6,010,479)		833,783				
Total Net Position	\$	(1,963,299)	\$	(2,726,894)	\$	763,595				

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

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

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 30 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$2,961,891 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$251,506 or 13 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$5,176,696.

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

This space intentionally left blank.

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

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	2019	2018		 Change
Revenues				
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,454,096	\$	1,525,136	\$ (71,040)
Operating Grants	758,071		750,699	7,372
Total Program Revenues	 2,212,167		2,275,835	 (63,668)
General Revenues:				_
Property Taxes	3,760,859		3,505,945	254,914
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	3,349,325		3,598,814	(249,489)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0		15,135	(15,135)
Other	334,164		45,016	289,148
Total General Revenues	7,444,348		7,164,910	 279,438
Total Revenues	 9,656,515		9,440,745	 215,770
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	2,659,266		982,836	1,676,430
Special	809,049		396,838	412,211
Vocational	264,270		87,691	176,579
Student Intervention Services	62,294		51,734	10,560
Other	1,179,190		1,233,272	(54,082)
Support Services:				
Pupils	316,717		156,586	160,131
Instructional Staff	245,671		281,876	(36,205)
Board of Education	44,712		63,367	(18,655)
Administration	753,980		414,928	339,052
Fiscal	342,418		364,697	(22,279)
Business	5,097		7,424	(2,327)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	873,571		484,480	389,091
Pupil Transportation	544,035		522,837	21,198
Central	29,659		35,519	(5,860)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	448,857		404,950	43,907
Extracurricular Activities	304,508		326,176	(21,668)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 9,626		880	 8,746
Total Expenses	 8,892,920		5,816,091	 3,076,829
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	763,595		3,624,654	(2,861,059)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	 (2,726,894)		(6,351,548)	 3,624,654
Net Position at End of Year	\$ (1,963,299)	\$	(2,726,894)	\$ 763,595

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

Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes. Total revenues increased minimally due to an increase in property taxes offset by a decrease in grants and entitlements not restricted.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

		Total Cost	st of Service Net Cost of			of Service		
		2019		2018		2019		2018
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	2,659,266	\$	982,836	\$	1,504,074	\$	(223,728)
Special		809,049		396,838		385,179		(11,832)
Vocational		264,270		87,691		223,708		45,485
Student Intervention Services		62,294		51,734		62,294		51,734
Other		1,179,190		1,233,272		1,179,190		1,233,272
Support Services:								
Pupils		316,717		156,586		205,836		62,561
Instructional Staff		245,671		281,876		226,189		260,893
Board of Education		44,712		63,367		44,712		63,367
Administration		753,980		414,928		750,268		414,096
Fiscal		342,418		364,697		342,418		364,697
Business		5,097		7,424		5,097		7,424
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		873,571		484,480		873,571		484,480
Pupil Transportation		544,035		522,837		534,303		511,353
Central		29,659		35,519		29,659		35,273
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	:							
Food Service Operations		448,857		404,950		54,414		(26,521)
Extracurricular Activities		304,508		326,176		250,215		266,822
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		9,626		880		9,626		880
Total Expenses	\$	8,892,920	\$	5,816,091	\$	6,680,753	\$	3,540,256

The total and net cost of services changes were primarily caused by the changes related to NPL/NOA/NOL, as previously discussed.

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 75 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 77 percent of total governmental revenues. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs and property tax revenues are by far the primary support for the School District students.

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

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$9,630,962 and expenditures of \$9,859,258.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$159,624.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue was higher than the final budget basis revenue. Most of this difference is due to an underestimation of intergovernmental and tuition and fees revenue.

Final appropriations were higher than the actual expenditures, as cost savings were recognized for student support services throughout the year.

There were no significant variances to discuss within other financing sources and uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

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

	 Governmental Ac						
	 2019	2018					
Land	\$ 50,442	\$	50,442				
Construction in Progress	0		19,488				
Land Improvements	1,151,202		1,227,747				
Buildings and Improvements	1,231,692		1,256,676				
Furniture and Equipment	447,813		463,968				
Vehicles	 262,434		304,267				
Totals	\$ 3,143,583	\$	3,322,588				

The \$179,005 decrease in capital assets was attributable to current year additions offset by current year depreciation. See Note 7 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

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

Debt

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 8 for additional details.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities					
		2019		2018		
		<u> </u>				
Lease-Purchase Agreements	\$	181,692	\$	318,436		

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Jason Fleming, Treasurer of Ridgedale Local School District, 3103 Hillman-Ford Road, Morral, Ohio 43337.

This space intentionally left blank.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 2,586,787
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	210,678
Property Taxes	3,934,948
Prepaid Items	6,698
Net OPEB Asset	463,181
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	50,442
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	3,093,141
Total Assets	10,345,875
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	2,237,789
OPEB	148,243
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,386,032
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	72,218
Accrued Wages and Benefits	673,146
Intergovernmental Payable	210,247
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	214,357
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	8,262,684
Net OPEB Liability	942,963
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year	268,559
Total Liabilities	10,644,174
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	2,438,204
Pension	786,537
OPEB Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	826,291 4,051,032
Net Position	2021.001
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,961,891
Restricted For:	<i>(22)</i>
Capital Outlay	623
Other Purposes	250,883
Unrestricted Total Net Position	(5,176,696)
TOTAL INCLE OSTITOR	\$ (1,963,299)

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

				D	D		C1	Net (Expense) Revenue and
		Expenses		Progran Charges for Services and Sales	Co	Departing Grants, ntributions and Interest	Ch	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	2,659,266	\$	1,154,847	\$	345	\$	(1,504,074)
Special		809,049	·	111,857		312,013	·	(385,179)
Vocational		264,270		0		40,562		(223,708)
Student Intervention Services		62,294		0		0		(62,294)
Other		1,179,190		0		0		(1,179,190)
Support Services:		1,177,170		Ü		· ·		(1,177,170)
Pupils		316,717		0		110,881		(205,836)
Instructional Staff		245,671		0		19,482		(226,189)
Board of Education		44,712		0		0		(44,712)
Administration		753,980		0		3,712		(750,268)
Fiscal		342,418		0		0		(342,418)
Business		5,097		0		0		(5,097)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		873,571		0		0		(873,571)
		544,035		0		9,732		
Pupil Transportation				0		,		(534,303)
Central		29,659		U		0		(29,659)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		440.057		125 407		250.056		(54.41.4)
Food Service Operations		448,857		135,487		258,956		(54,414)
Extracurricular Activities		304,508		51,905		2,388		(250,215)
Debt Service:		0.505						(0.40.5)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		9,626		0		0		(9,626)
Total	\$	8,892,920	\$	1,454,096	\$	758,071		(6,680,753)
		eral Revenues erty Taxes Levie	d for:					
		eneral Purposes						3,760,859
		ts and Entitleme	nts No	t Restricted to S	Specific	Programs		3,349,325
		stment Earnings			•	Ü		72,325
		ellaneous						261,839
	Total	l General Reveni	ues					7,444,348
	Char	ige in Net Positio	on					763,595
		Position Beginnii		'ear				(2,726,894)
	Net I	Position End of Y	lear –				\$	(1,963,299)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	 General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 2,347,630	\$	239,157	\$	2,586,787	
Receivables:						
Interfund	15,770		0		15,770	
Intergovernmental	133,855		76,823		210,678	
Property Taxes	3,934,948		0		3,934,948	
Prepaid Items	6,550		148		6,698	
Total Assets	6,438,753		316,128		6,754,881	
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 67,825	\$	4,393	\$	72,218	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	641,617		31,529		673,146	
Intergovernmental Payable	200,909		9,338		210,247	
Interfund Payable	0		15,770		15,770	
Total Liabilities	910,351		61,030		971,381	
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	2,438,204		0		2,438,204	
Unavailable Revenue	 369,965		57,015		426,980	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 2,808,169		57,015		2,865,184	
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	6,550		148		6,698	
Restricted	0		211,039		211,039	
Assigned	620,238		0		620,238	
Unassigned	 2,093,445		(13,104)		2,080,341	
Total Fund Balances	 2,720,233		198,083		2,918,316	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 6,438,753	\$	316,128	\$	6,754,881	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 2,918,316
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,143,583
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	\$ 57,015	
Excess Cost	128,231	12 < 000
Delinquent Property Taxes	 241,734	426,980
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the function Net OPEB Asset Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB	463,181 2,237,789 148,243 (8,262,684) (942,963) (786,537) (826,291)	(7,969,262)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. Lease Purchase Agreements	(181,692)	
Compensated Absences	(301,224)	 (482,916)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (1,963,299)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		General		Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues	Φ.	2 520 205	Φ.	0	Φ.	2.520.205
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	3,730,285	\$	0	\$	3,730,285
Intergovernmental		3,573,690		500,181		4,073,871
Investment Income		72,325		3,185		75,510
Tuition and Fees		1,255,522		0		1,255,522
Extracurricular Activities		10,680		48,405		59,085
Charges for Services		502		138,987		139,489
Contributions and Donations		9,323		2,388		11,711
Miscellaneous		280,486		5,003		285,489
Total Revenues		8,932,813		698,149		9,630,962
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		3,405,170		0		3,405,170
Special		738,676		112,451		851,127
Vocational		301,406		4,239		305,645
Student Intervention Services		82,437		0		82,437
Other		1,175,797		0		1,175,797
Support Services:						
Pupils		219,723		111,280		331,003
Instructional Staff		212,324		23,502		235,826
Board of Education		44,712		0		44,712
Administration		850,922		2,940		853,862
Fiscal		340,451		0		340,451
Business		5,097		0		5,097
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		815,894		3,769		819,663
Pupil Transportation		523,549		0		523,549
Central		37,562		0		37,562
Extracurricular Activities		192,347		57,014		249,361
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		1>2,017		07,01.		2.5,801
Food Service Operations		0		451,626		451,626
Debt Service:		· ·		131,020		131,020
Principal Retirement		136,744		0		136,744
Interest and Fiscal Charges		9,626		0		9,626
Total Expenditures		9,092,437		766,821		9,859,258
Total Expenditures		9,092,437		700,821		9,039,230
Net Change in Fund Balance		(159,624)		(68,672)		(228,296)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		2,879,857		266,755		3,146,612
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	2,720,233	\$	198,083	\$	2,918,316

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		\$ (228,296)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$ 74,399 (253,404)	(179,005)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property Taxes Excess Costs Payment in Lieu of Taxes	30,574 (18,632) (23,650)	
Intergovernmental	 37,261	25,553
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		136,744
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB	638,281 27,743	666,024
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	 (627,911) 959,038	331,127
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences		 11,448
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 763,595

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budget	ed Amount	s		ariance with inal Budget
	Original		Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 3,648,766		3,763,683	\$ 3,763,683	\$ 0
Intergovernmental	3,468,120		3,467,836	3,578,543	110,707
Investment Income	20,000		89,816	89,455	(361)
Tuition and Fees	1,184,403		1,165,085	1,255,522	90,437
Extracurricular Activities	2,500		3,314	3,314	0
Charges for Services	0		175	502	327
Contributions and Donations	1,000		6,382	7,182	800
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	47,000		0	0	0
Miscellaneous	4,564		4,158	 4,564	406
Total Revenues	8,376,353	_	8,500,449	 8,702,765	202,316
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	3,313,895		3,342,940	3,377,863	(34,923)
Special	660,950		668,558	756,414	(87,856)
Vocational	300,486		300,486	298,595	1,891
Student Intervention Services	27,685		36,983	84,789	(47,806)
Other	1,110,942		1,077,682	1,181,785	(104,103)
Support Services:					
Pupils	156,930		244,087	239,577	4,510
Instructional Staff	262,218		262,342	218,258	44,084
Board of Education	72,806		74,606	44,589	30,017
Administration	912,409		917,742	849,459	68,283
Fiscal	404,001		392,421	349,782	42,639
Business	8,983		8,983	5,152	3,831
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,157,752		1,206,577	910,513	296,064
Pupil Transportation	520,410		548,266	526,966	21,300
Central	41,129		49,588	38,010	11,578
Extracurricular Activities	602,374		421,713	192,786	228,927
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	136,744		136,744	136,744	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,626		9,626	9,626	0
Total Expenditures	9,699,340		9,699,344	9,220,908	478,436
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,322,987)	(1,198,895)	 (518,143)	 680,752
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,000		0	0	0
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	5,000		274,839	274,939	100
Insurance Recoveries	1,000		0	0	0
Transfers In	1,000		0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	8,000		274,839	 274,939	100
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,314,987)	(924,056)	(243,204)	680,852
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,377,594		2,377,594	2,377,594	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	33,050		33,050	 33,050	 0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,095,657	\$	1,486,588	\$ 2,167,440	\$ 680,852

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust			Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	48,386	\$	49,992		
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$	0	\$	399		
Undistributed Monies		0		633		
Due to Students		0		48,960		
Total Liabilities		0	\$	49,992		
Net Position						
Held in Trust for Scholarships		26,909				
Endowments		21,477				
	\$	48,386				

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

	Private Pur Trust		
Additions			
Gifts and Contributions	\$	950	
Investment Earnings		1,067	
Total Additions		2,017	
Deductions			
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements		1,000	
Change in Net Position		1,017	
Net Position Beginning of Year		47,369	
Net Position End of Year	\$	48,386	

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The School District was established in 1957. The School District serves an area of approximately one hundred twenty-five square miles. It is located in Crawford, Marion, and Wyandot Counties. The School District currently operates two buildings on one campus.

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.* The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise have access to the organization's resources; or (3) the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Based upon the application of these criteria, the School District has none.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

META Solutions

The School District is a participant in META (Metropolitan Educational Technology Association) Solutions. META Solutions is an association of public school districts throughout Ohio. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of META Solutions consists of the superintendent from 13 member districts. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$27,788 to META Solutions for various services. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

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

Tri-Rivers Career Center

The Tri-Rivers Career Center (the "Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The Center operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's Board of Education. The Center Board of Education possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information is available from Tammi Cowell, Treasurer, at 2222 Marion-Mt. Gilead Road, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Sheakley Uniservice Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District participates in Sheakley Uniservice group rating service, which handles not only Workers' Compensation details but unemployment issues.

Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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 and statements for the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 4). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from 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 charges for services.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

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

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 set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Budgetary modifications at this level require resolution of the Board of Education. The Treasurer has been given 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 School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original and final appropriations were adopted.

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

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 fiscal year.

Cash and Investments

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

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

For the fiscal year 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.

During fiscal year 2019, other investments included negotiable certificates of deposit.

The School 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 statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$72,325, which includes \$3,185 assigned from other funds.

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

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

An analysis of the School District's investment accounts at year-end is provided in Note 3.

Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The School District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 Years

Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

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

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/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 respective retirement plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of member contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The retirement plans report investments at fair value.

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 proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension/OPEB asset/liability 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 and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

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.

Interfund Activity

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

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

Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2019.

Implementation of New Accounting Policies and Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days or two hundred and 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 circumstance, corporate debt interest rate in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally organized rating agencies.

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

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

Cash on Hand At June 30, 2019, the School District had \$360 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the School District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments."

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

Deposits At year-end, \$1,413,142 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,672,761 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

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

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

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

		Investment Maturity								
		Me	easurement			in Mo	onths			
Rating	Investment Type	Amount		0-12		13-36		over 36		% Total
	Net Asset Value (NAV):									
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	67,800	\$	67,800	\$	0	\$	0	6.00%
	Fair Value:									
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		1,090,308		490,668	35	2,057	24	17,583	94.00%
	Totals	\$	1,158,108	\$	558,468	\$ 35	2,057	\$ 24	17,583	100.00%

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

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

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

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days.

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

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Wyandot, Crawford, and Marion Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount 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 of resources.

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

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections				2019 First Half Collections			
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$	138,700,440 16,986,710	89.09% 10.91%	\$	141,878,520 17,903,670	88.79% 11.21%		
	\$	155,687,150	100.00%	\$	159,782,190	100.00%		
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$	44.44		\$	44.23			

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

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

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	 terfund ceivable	Interfund Payable		
General	\$ 15,770	\$	0	
Other Governmental:				
Title I	0		11,032	
Improving Teacher Quality	0		4,738	
Total Other Governmental	 0		15,770	
Total	\$ 15,770	\$	15,770	

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 within one year.

This space intentionally left blank.

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

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/18		Additions		Deductions			Balance 06/30/19
Governmental Activities								
Capital Assets, not being depreciated	Φ.	50.442	Ф	0	Φ	0	Φ.	50.440
Land	\$	50,442	\$	0	\$	0	\$	50,442
Construction in Progress		19,488		0		(19,488)		0
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated		69,930		0		(19,488)		50,442
Capital Assets, being depreciated								
Land Improvements		1,992,542		0		0		1,992,542
Buildings and Improvements		5,040,832		46,094		0		5,086,926
Furniture and Equipment		883,319		34,043		0		917,362
Vehicles		1,286,790		13,750		0		1,300,540
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated		9,203,483		93,887		0		9,297,370
Less: Accumulated Depreciation								
Land Improvements		(764,795)		(76,545)		0		(841,340)
Buildings and Improvements		(3,784,156)		(71,078)		0		(3,855,234)
Furniture and Equipment		(419,351)		(50,198)		0		(469,549)
Vehicles		(982,523)		(55,583)		0		(1,038,106)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(5,950,825)		(253,404) *		0		(6,204,229)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		3,252,658		(159,517)		0		3,093,141
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	3,322,588	\$	(159,517)	\$	(19,488)	\$	3,143,583

^{*}Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 35,151
Special	730
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	7,635
Administration	2,512
Fiscal	730
Operations and Maintenance	84,411
Pupil Transportation	60,657
Central	273
Extracurricular Activities	56,045
Food Service Operations	5,260
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 253,404

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2019	Amounts Due in One Year	
Direct Borrowings						
2018 Turf Lease-Purchase Agreement	\$ 199,447	\$ 0	\$ (98,189)	\$ 101,258	\$ 101,258	
2018 Bus Lease-Purchase Agreement	118,989	0	(38,555)	80,434	39,655	
Total Direct Borrowings	318,436	0	(136,744)	181,692	140,913	
Net Pension/OPEB Liability Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Total Pension/OPEB Liability	8,680,283 2,007,119 10,687,402	0 0	(417,599) (1,064,156) (1,481,755)	8,262,684 942,963 9,205,647	0 0	
Other Liabilities Compensated Absences	312,672	54,834	(66,282)	301,224	73,444	
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 11,318,510	\$ 54,834	\$ (1,684,781)	\$ 9,688,563	\$ 214,357	

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with PNC Equipment Finance for a running track in the amount of \$638,976. The lease carries an interest rate of 3 percent. In the event of any failure to make any lease payments under the agreement, the Lessor can claim all outstanding payments to be due immediately. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with Santander Bank for a two school buses. The school buses were capitalized in the governmental capital assets in the amount of \$160,547 representing the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The lease carries an interest rate of 2.85 percent. In the event of failure to make any payment within 30 days of the agreed upon due date, the lease will be considered in Default. In such case, the Lessor's right to exercise all rights and remedies, including the rights to declare all sums due during the School District's current fiscal period and/or take possession of the buses. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the lease-purchase agreements outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Lease Purchase Agreements							
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest		Total				
2020	\$ 140,913	\$	5,457	\$	146,370			
2021	40,779		1,169		41,948			
Totals	\$ 181,692	\$	6,626	\$	188,318			

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

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and food service fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the general fund and the food service fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Comprehensive

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Verne Hart Insurance Agency for liability, property and fleet insurance. Coverage's provided by Verne Hart Insurance Agency are as follows:

Description	Amount
Building and Contents	
Replacement Cost	\$ 22,213,427
Deductible	5,000
Liability	
School Board Errors and Omissions Liability	
Each wrongful act limit	1,000,000
Annual aggregate limit	1,000,000
Deductible	5,000
Law Enforcement Professional Liability	
Each wrongful act limit	1,000,000
Annual aggregate limit	1,000,000
Sexual Misconduct and Molestation Liability	
Each wrongful act limit	1,000,000
Annual aggregate limit	1,000,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence combined single limit	1,000,000
Annual aggregate limit - General	2,000,000
Products/completed operations aggregate limit	2,000,000
Stop Gap	
Basic	1,000,000
Aggregate	1,000,000

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

Description	Amount
Automotive Liability	•
Liability	
Per occurrence combined single limit	1,000,000
Medical payments limit	5,000
Each uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage	1,000,000
Non-owned and hired liability	1,000,000
Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)	
Comprehensive deductible	1,000
Collision deductible	1,000
Commercial Umbrella Liability	4,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. Also, the School District has not reduced its coverage in the past fiscal year.

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

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

GASB 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.

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

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 *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$162,638 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$11,826 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. 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 DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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.

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$475,643 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$85,648 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:						
Current Measurement Date	(0.03360830%	(0.02882456%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.03392560%		(0.02800776%		
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00031730%		0.00081680%			
Proportionate Share of the Net		_				
Pension Liability	\$	1,924,810	\$	6,337,874	\$	8,262,684
Pension Expense	\$	181,875	\$	446,036	\$	627,911

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

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources		,			
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	105,564	\$	146,296	\$ 251,860
Changes of Assumptions		43,466		1,123,191	1,166,657
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		56,449		124,542	180,991
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		162,638		475,643	 638,281
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	368,117	\$	1,869,672	\$ 2,237,789
		<u>.</u>		_	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$	41,390	\$ 41,390
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		53,330		384,321	437,651
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		731		306,765	 307,496
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	54,061	\$	732,476	\$ 786,537

\$638,281 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ 176,422	\$	389,210	\$	565,632	
2021	54,520		300,069		354,589	
2022	(63,168)		23,361		(39,807)	
2023	 (16,356)		(51,087)		(67,443)	
	\$ 151,418	\$	661,553	\$	812,971	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

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

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

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees

will be delayed for three years following commencement

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is 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 %	

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,711,239	\$	1,924,810	\$	1,265,441

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	9,255,630	\$	6,337,874	\$	3,868,389

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the asset/liability is solely that 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 asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured

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

preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$21,719.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$27,743 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$22,157 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:					
Current Measurement Date	(0.03398960%	0.02882456%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.03407040%		 0.02800776%		
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00008080%		0.00081680%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	942,963	\$ (463,181)	\$	479,782
OPEB Expense	\$	46,568	\$ (1,005,606)	\$	(959,038)

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

	SERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources	_	_	
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 15,393	\$ 54,101	\$ 69,494
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	21,898	29,108	51,006
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 27,743	 0	 27,743
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 65,034	\$ 83,209	\$ 148,243
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 26,986	\$ 26,986
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	1,415	52,915	54,330
Changes of Assumptions	84,718	631,120	715,838
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	0	 29,137	29,137
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 86,133	\$ 740,158	\$ 826,291

\$27,743 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_		_		
2020	\$	(22,048)	\$	(118,591)	\$	(140,639)
2021		(17,504)		(118,591)		(136,095)
2022		(3,110)		(118,593)		(121,703)
2023		(2,507)		(106,572)		(109,079)
2024		(2,605)		(102,357)		(104,962)
Thereafter		(1,068)		(92,245)		(93,313)
	\$	(48,842)	\$	(656,949)	\$	(705,791)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on results from the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2015. The experience study report is dated April 2016. The total OPEB liability used the following assumptions and other inputs:

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.62 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Prior Measurement Date 3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Medicare 5.375 percent - 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan 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 long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

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

	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 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 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 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e., municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

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

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,144,212	\$	942,963	\$	783,612
			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1%	increase
School District's Proportionate Share			·-			
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	760,798	\$	942,963	\$	1,184,182

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	-5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(396,990)	\$	(463,181)	\$	(518,812)	
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(515,672)	\$	(463,181)	\$	(409,873)	

NOTE 12 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual, is presented for the general fund on the budgetary basis to provide meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).

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

- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$ (159,624)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	55,381
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	40,483
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(161)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (179,283)
Budget Basis	\$ (243,204)

As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type Fund Definitions, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes academic wall of fame, uniform school supplies, public school support, Coca Cola scholarship and staff termination benefits funds.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

Litigation

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

School District Foundation

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As a result of the fiscal year 2019 reviews, the School District is due \$720 from ODE. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

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

NOTE 14 – FUND BALANCE

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

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

	Other General Governmental Total									
	Gene	erai	Gove	ernmental		Total				
Nonspendable for:										
Prepaid Items	\$	6,550	\$	148	\$	6,698				
Restricted for:										
		0		623		623				
Capital Outlay		Ü		0_0						
Food Services		0		137,702		137,702				
Student Activities		0		55,429		55,429				
Other Purposes		0		17,285		17,285				
Total Restricted		0		211,039		211,039				
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Assigned for:										
Instruction	2	22,948		0		22,948				
Support Services	10	01,072		0		101,072				
Extracurricular		685		0		685				
Subsequent Year Appropriations	49	95,533		0		495,533				
Total Assigned	62	20,238		0		620,238				
Unassigned	2,09	93,445		(13,104) *	:	2,080,341				
Total Fund Balance	\$ 2,72	20,233	\$	198,083	\$	2,918,316				

^{*}The deficit is the result of adjustments for accrued liabilities in the Title I fund. The general fund is liable for any deficit in the non-major governmental funds and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 15 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

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

	Capital equisition
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2018	\$ 0
Current Year Set Aside Requirement	124,629
Current Year Qualifying Disbursements	(144,670)
Total	 (20,041)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$ 0
Set Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$ 0

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

NOTE 16 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

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

Fund	Amount				
General	\$	179,283			
Nonmajor Governmental		3,263			
	\$	182,546			

This space intentionally left blank.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Ridgedale Local School District

Marion County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03360830%	0.03392560%	0.03226680%	0.03166890%	0.03206600%	0.03206600%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,924,810	\$ 2,026,980	\$ 2,361,632	\$ 1,807,058	\$ 1,622,842	\$ 1,906,862
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,224,726	\$ 1,120,793	\$ 1,076,043	\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$ 1,104,552
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	157.16%	180.85%	219.47%	163.64%	174.11%	172.64%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02882456%	0.02800776%	0.02877048%	0.02954796%	0.03110390%	0.03110390%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 6,337,874	\$ 6,653,303	\$ 9,630,347	\$ 8,166,192	\$ 7,565,545	\$ 9,012,028
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,329,850	\$ 3,088,521	\$ 3,133,200	\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$ 3,082,285
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	190.34%	215.42%	307.36%	265.38%	254.80%	292.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Pension Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019		 2018		2017		2016	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	162,638	\$ 165,338	\$	156,911	\$	150,646	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(162,638)	(165,338)		(156,911)		(150,646)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	1,204,726	\$ 1,224,726	\$	1,120,793	\$	1,076,043	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%	
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	475,643	\$ 466,179	\$	432,393	\$	438,648	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(475,643)	 (466,179)		(432,393)		(438,648)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	3,397,450	\$ 3,329,850	\$	3,088,521	\$	3,133,200	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

2015	 2014	2013	2012		2011	 2010
\$ 145,545	\$ 129,187	\$ 152,870	\$	129,441	\$ 123,976	\$ 146,253
 (145,545)	 (129,187)	 (152,870)		(129,441)	 (123,976)	 (146,253)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$ 1,104,552	\$	962,387	\$ 986,285	\$ 1,080,155
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
\$ 430,800	\$ 386,003	\$ 400,697	\$	374,192	\$ 435,002	\$ 418,087
 (430,800)	 (386,003)	 (400,697)		(374,192)	 (435,002)	 (418,087)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$ 3,082,285	\$	2,878,400	\$ 3,346,169	\$ 3,216,054
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019		2018		2017
School Employees Rettrement System (SERS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03398960%	(0.03407040%	(0.03238760%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 942,963	\$	914,360	\$	923,167
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,224,726	\$	1,120,793	\$	1,076,043
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	76.99%		81.58%		85.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%		11.499	
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.02882456%	(0.02800776%	(0.02877048%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (463,181)	\$	1,092,759	\$	1,538,653
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,329,850	\$	3,088,521	\$	3,133,200
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.91%		35.38%		49.11%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019			2018		2017		2016	
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$	27,743	\$	24,016	\$	14,990	\$	15,053	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(27,743)		(24,016)		(14,990)		(15,053)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	1,298,815	\$	1,224,726	\$	1,120,793	\$	1,076,043	
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)		2.14%		1.96%		1.34%		1.40%	
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)									
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		0		0		0		0	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	3,397,450	\$	3,329,850	\$	3,088,521	\$	3,133,200	
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

 2015	 2014	 2013		2012 2011		 2010	
\$ 23,823	\$ 16,727	\$ 14,374	\$	5,513	\$	14,104	\$ 4,969
 (23,823)	 (16,727)	(14,374)		(5,513)		(14,104)	 (4,969)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0
\$ 1,104,287	\$ 932,085	\$ 1,104,552	\$	962,387	\$	986,285	\$ 1,080,155
2.16%	1.79%	1.30%		0.57%		1.43%	0.46%
\$ 0	\$ 29,693	\$ 30,823	\$	28,784	\$	33,462	\$ 32,161
 0	 (29,693)	 (30,823)		(28,784)		(33,462)	 (32,161)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0
\$ 3,077,143	\$ 2,969,254	\$ 3,082,285	\$	2,878,400	\$	3,346,169	\$ 3,216,054
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

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Ridgedale Local School District Marion County 3103 Hillman-Ford Road Morral, Ohio 43337

To the Board of Education:

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the School 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 School District's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School 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*.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2020



RIDGEDALE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MARION 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