



# WEST CARROLLTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County 430 East Pease Avenue West Carrollton, Ohio 45449

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 West Carrollton City School District, Montgomery County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

# Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of West Carrollton City School District, Montgomery 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 fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

# **Other Matters**

# Required Supplementary Information

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

# Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2020

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

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

# Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$6,169,413 compared to 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$39,949,736 in revenue or 80.20% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$9,862,588 or 19.80% of total revenues of \$49,812,324.
- The District had \$43,642,911 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$9,862,588 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$39,949,736 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$44,808,964 in revenues and \$42,545,503 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased from \$5,823,000 to \$8,086,461.

#### Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

#### **Reporting the District as a Whole**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds**

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

#### **Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities**

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

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

# **Required Supplementary Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

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

#### The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position				
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018			
<u>Assets</u> Current assets	\$ 36,829,815	\$ 30,360,877			
Capital assets, net	13,066,436	14,033,634			
Total assets	49,896,251	44,394,511			
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	13,776,376	17,928,120			
OPEB	638,196	547,753			
Total deferred outflows of resources	14,414,572	18,475,873			
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	5,343,411	4,326,907			
Due within one year	429,575	402,149			
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability	51,198,172	54,730,665			
Net OPEB liability	5,517,657	12,332,541			
Other amounts	2,108,457	2,082,128			
Total liabilities	64,597,272	73,874,390			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	18,177,133	17,269,987			
Pension	5,546,516	5,237,353			
OPEB	5,748,684	2,416,849			
Total deferred inflows of resources	29,472,333	24,924,189			
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	12,216,488	13,053,634			
Restricted	1,221,357	1,462,300			
Unrestricted (deficit)	(43,196,627)	(50,444,129)			
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (29,758,782)</u>	<u>\$ (35,928,195)</u>			

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to 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 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 liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows exceeded assets plus deferred outflows by \$29,758,782.

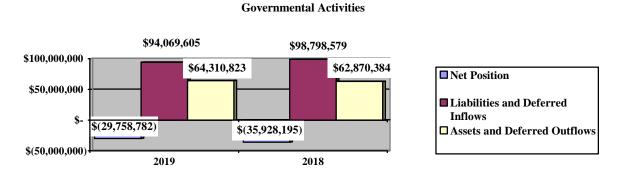
# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

As the preceding table illustrates, the most significant changes in net position were related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. See Notes 11 and 12 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information regarding these components of net position.

At year-end, capital assets represented 26.19% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 was \$12,216,488. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,221,357, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$43,196,627. This represents an increase of \$7,247,502 compared to the prior year's unrestricted net position, which is primarily due to changes in the net position liability and net OPEB liability calculations.

The graph below illustrates the District's governmental activities assets, liabilities and net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.



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

#### **Change in Net Position**

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,530,776	\$ 2,490,312
Operating grants and contributions	7,331,812	6,811,695
General revenues:		
Property taxes	18,034,086	18,888,278
Payments in lieu of taxes	178,267	168,071
Grants and entitlements	21,088,250	21,101,792
Investment earnings	412,416	70,603
Miscellaneous	236,717	172,762
Total revenues	\$ 49,812,324	\$ 49,703,513

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

# **Change in Net Position (Continued)**

	Governmental Activities 2019			overnmental Activities 2018
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$	15,296,983	\$	7,828,641
Special		8,140,710		3,928,508
Vocational		138,751		79,964
Other		2,703,923		2,799,985
Support services:				
Pupil		2,914,655		1,796,419
Instructional staff		1,362,071		743,126
Board of education		29,154		24,662
Administration		2,917,554		1,481,483
Fiscal		807,273		526,817
Business		468,870		355,610
Operations and maintenance		3,529,426		2,123,054
Pupil transportation		2,470,688		1,548,423
Central		109,384		73,006
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services		8,640		7,527
Food service operations		1,753,701		1,290,177
Extracurricular activities		945,191		610,935
Interest and fiscal charges		45,937		53,288
Total expenses	_	43,642,911		25,271,625
Change in net position		6,169,413		24,431,888
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(35,928,195)		(60,360,083)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$	(29,758,782)	\$	(35,928,195)

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$6,169,413. Total governmental expenses of \$43,642,911 were offset by program revenues of \$9,862,588 and general revenues of \$39,949,736. Program revenues supported 22.60% of the total governmental expenses.

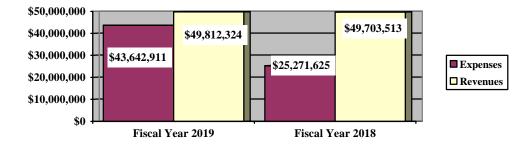
Total revenues for fiscal year 2019 were comparable to the prior year, increasing \$108,811 or 0.22%. The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.54% of total governmental revenue.

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

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$18,371,286 or 72.70%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$4,507,633 and \$(17,582,719) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported \$(6,334,822) and \$(2,137,111) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The total net increase in pension expense and OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$17,892,641. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years since pension expense and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$26,280,367 or 60.22% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

The graph below presents the governmental activities revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.



# **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**

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

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

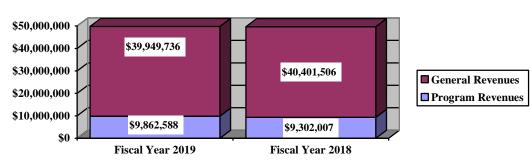
#### **Governmental Activities**

	Т	otal Cost of Services 2019	vices Services		Total Cost of Services 2018		Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	15,296,983	\$	13,686,544	\$	7,828,641	\$ 6,201,722
Special		8,140,710		2,744,314		3,928,508	(1,387,281)
Vocational		138,751		26,933		79,964	(31,854)
Other		2,703,923		2,681,359		2,799,985	2,774,242
Support services:							
Pupil		2,914,655		2,718,432		1,796,419	1,684,400
Instructional staff		1,362,071		1,178,193		743,126	650,548
Board of education		29,154		29,154		24,662	24,662
Administration		2,917,554		2,917,554		1,481,483	1,481,483
Fiscal		807,273		807,273		526,817	526,817
Business		468,870		468,870		355,610	355,610
Operations and maintenance		3,529,426		3,471,811		2,123,054	2,087,001
Pupil transportation		2,470,688		1,996,783		1,548,423	1,450,042
Central		109,384		108,575		73,006	68,034
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services		8,640		8,425		7,527	7,368
Food service operations		1,753,701		80,371		1,290,177	(461,017)
Extracurricular activities		945,191		809,795		610,935	484,553
Interest and fiscal charges		45,937		45,937		53,288	 53,288
Total expenses	\$	43,642,911	\$	33,780,323	\$	25,271,625	\$ 15,969,618

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 72.83% of instruction activities are supported through taxes, grants and entitlements and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 77.40%. Property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

The following graph presents the District's governmental activities revenues for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.



# Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

# The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,393,615, which is higher than last year's total of \$7,244,173. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Change	Percentage Change	
General Other Governmental	\$ 8,086,461 1,307,154	\$ 5,823,000 1,421,173	\$ 2,263,461 (114,019)	38.87 % (8.02) %	
Total	\$ 9,393,615	\$ 7,244,173	\$ 2,149,442	29.67 %	

# General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

Revenues	_	2019 Amount	_	2018 Amount	Increase Decrease)	Percentage Change
Property taxes	\$	17,515,508	\$	18,134,240	\$ (618,732)	(3.41) %
Payment in lieu of taxes		178,267		168,071	10,196	6.07 %
Tuition		1,854,762		1,819,089	35,673	1.96 %
Earnings on investments		410,818		62,715	348,103	555.06 %
Intergovernmental		24,463,553		23,760,366	703,187	2.96 %
Other revenues		386,056		382,699	 3,357	0.88 %
Total	\$	44,808,964	\$	44,327,180	\$ 481,784	1.09 %

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

The primary sources of general fund revenues are property taxes and intergovernmental. The decrease in property taxes revenue is primarily due to fluctuations in the amount of property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end from the County Auditor. This is recorded as revenue in the current fiscal year and can vary from year to year depending upon when the County Auditor distributes the tax bills. Despite the decrease in property taxes, total general fund revenues increased, which is mostly due to increases in earnings on investments and intergovernmental revenue. Earnings on investments increased as a result of additional monies available to invest and a favorable change in fair value on those investments. Most of the increase in intergovernmental revenues is a result of additional State Foundation funding in fiscal year 2019.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	_	2019 Amount	_	2018 Amount	Increase Decrease)	Percentage Change
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Instruction	\$	26,742,671	\$	26,876,259	\$ (133,588)	(0.50) %
Support services		14,926,761		15,488,023	(561,262)	(3.62) %
Other non-instructional services		9,855		17,953	(8,098)	(45.11) %
Extracurricular activities		645,318		642,285	3,033	0.47 %
Facilities acquisition and construction		33,123		22,958	10,165	44.28 %
Debt service		187,775		195,125	 (7,350)	(3.77) %
Total	\$	42,545,503	\$	43,242,603	\$ (697,100)	(1.61) %

Overall, general fund expenditures in fiscal year 2019 were comparable to the prior year.

# General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$43,722,000 were increased to \$44,714,000 in the final budget, mostly to account for an increase in property tax collections and tuition from other school districts. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$45,028,345 or \$314,345 (0.70%) more than the final budget.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) of \$43,210,546 were decreased slightly to \$42,349,318 in the final budget. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 were \$42,253,500 or \$95,818 (0.23%) less than the final budget.

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$13,066,436 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

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

The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

# Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmen	tal Activities
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 572,938	\$ 572,938
Construction in progress	-	46,012
Land improvements	1,041,663	1,108,596
Building and improvements	9,065,054	9,995,337
Furniture and equipment	1,636,283	1,688,667
Vehicles	750,498	622,084
Total	\$ 13,066,436	\$ 14,033,634

The overall decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation expense of \$1,430,008 and net disposals of \$3,596 exceeding capital outlays of \$466,406 during the fiscal year. See Note 7 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail.

#### Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the District had \$840,000 and \$980,000, respectively, in general obligation bonds outstanding. At June 30, 2019, \$140,000 is due within one year and \$700,000 is due in more than one year. See Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail.

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

The challenge for all school districts is to provide a quality education to students while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases, shrinking, funding. Our reliance on local real estate taxes continues to increase significantly, as the state legislature has reduced funding for schools and continues to shift more of the burden to residential property owners while eliminating our commercial tax base. On November 8, 2016, District voters passed a 5-year 5.5 mill property tax levy to provide additional funding for current operating expenses of the District. The levy will need to be renewed between November 2020 and November 2021.

District voters approved an additional 5.6 mill property tax levy at the November 2019 election to approve the issuance of bonds for school building improvements. In cooperation with the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OFCC) the bond issuance will fund the construction of new school buildings throughout the entire District, with OFCC paying approximately 81% of the co-funded projects.

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Ryan Slone, Treasurer, West Carrollton City School District, 430 E. Pease Ave., West Carrollton, Ohio 45449.

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#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	*
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 13,417,205
Property taxes	19,461,555
Payment in lieu of taxes	226,920
Accounts	18,797
Accrued interest	19,647
Intergovernmental	469,313
Prepayments	277,650
Materials and supplies inventory	6,755
Inventory held for resale	12,394
Net OPEB asset	2,919,579
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	572,938
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,493,498
Capital assets, net	13,066,436
Total assets	49,896,251
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	13,776,376
OPEB	638,196
Total deferred outflows of resources	14,414,572
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	111,145
Contracts payable	9,948
Accrued wages and benefits payable	4,418,842
Intergovernmental payable	101,674
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	690,777
Accrued interest payable	11,025
Due within one year	429,575
Net pension liability.	51,198,172
Net OPEB liability.	5,517,657
Other amounts due in more than one year	2,108,457
Total liabilities	64,597,272
	04,377,272
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	18,032,133
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year .	145,000
Pension	5,546,516
OPEB	5,748,684
Total deferred inflows of resources	29,472,333
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	12,216,488
Restricted for:	000 140
	232,148
Locally funded programs	36,231
State funded programs.	4,499
Federally funded programs	1,073
Student activities	29,183
Food service operations	918,223
Unrestricted (deficit)	(43,196,627)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (29,758,782)

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

		Program	Reven	ues	I	let (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	 Charges for Services and Sales	(	Operating Grants and ontributions	G	overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:	 <b>-</b>	 				
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 15,296,983	\$ 1,580,957	\$	29,482	\$	(13,686,544)
Special	8,140,710	387,111		5,009,285		(2,744,314)
Vocational	138,751	-		111,818		(26,933)
Other	2,703,923	5,246		17,318		(2,681,359)
Support services:						
Pupil	2,914,655	7,435		188,788		(2,718,432)
Instructional staff	1,362,071	1,872		182,006		(1,178,193)
Board of education	29,154	-		-		(29,154)
Administration	2,917,554	-		-		(2,917,554)
Fiscal	807,273	-		-		(807,273)
Business	468,870	-		-		(468,870)
Operations and maintenance	3,529,426	33,032		24,583		(3,471,811)
Pupil transportation	2,470,688	25,037		448,868		(1,996,783)
Central	109,384	809		-		(108,575)
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services	8,640	215		-		(8,425)
Food service operations	1,753,701	358,185		1,315,145		(80,371)
Extracurricular activities.	945,191	130,877		4,519		(809,795)
Interest and fiscal charges	 45,937	 -				(45,937)
Total governmental activities	\$ 43,642,911	\$ 2,530,776	\$	7,331,812		(33,780,323)

#### General revenues:

General revenues.	
Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	17,350,349
Capital outlay.	683,737
Payments in lieu of taxes.	178,267
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	21,088,250
Investment earnings	412,416
Miscellaneous	 236,717
Total general revenues	 39,949,736
Change in net position	6,169,413
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	 (35,928,195)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (29,758,782)

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	 General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 11,917,574	\$	1,499,631	\$	13,417,205
Property taxes.	18,727,298		734,257		19,461,555
Payment in lieu of taxes.	226,920		-		226,920
Accounts	18,767		30		18,797
Accrued interest.	19,647		-		19,647
Intergovernmental.	110,232		359,081		469,313
Prepayments.	273,420		4,230		277,650
Materials and supplies inventory			6,755		6,755
Inventory held for resale	-		12,394		12,394
Total assets	\$ 31,293,858	\$	2,616,378	\$	33,910,236
Liabilities:	 				
Accounts payable	\$ 104,041	\$	7,104	\$	111,145
Contracts payable	9,948		-		9,948
Accrued wages and benefits payable	3,923,186		495,656		4,418,842
Compensated absences payable	48,864		988		49,852
Intergovernmental payable	95,345		6,329		101,674
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	610,753		80,024		690,777
Total liabilities	 4,792,137		590,101		5,382,238
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	17,352,909		679,224		18,032,133
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	145,000		-		145,000
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	798,735		31,854		830,589
Intergovernmental revenue not available	-		8,045		8,045
Accrued interest not available	13,736		-		13,736
Miscellaneous revenue not available	104,880		-		104,880
Total deferred inflows of resources	 18,415,260		719,123		19,134,383
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	-		6,755		6,755
Prepayments	273,420		4,230		277,650
Capital improvements	-		200,294		200,294
Food service operations	-		1,046,592		1,046,592
Public school preschool	-		6,330		6,330
Targeted academic assistance	-		726		726
Other purposes	-		37,030		37,030
Extracurricular activities	-		29,183		29,183
Assigned:					
Student instruction.	107,088		-		107,088
Student and staff support	820,254		-		820,254
Extracurricular activities.	1,691		-		1,691
Facilities acquisition and construction	6,877		-		6,877
School supplies	43,310		-		43,310
Unassigned (deficit).	 6,833,821		(23,986)		6,809,835
Total fund balances	 8,086,461		1,307,154		9,393,615
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources			_	_	
and fund balances	\$ 31,293,858	\$	2,616,378	\$	33,910,236

# RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances		\$	9,393,615
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			13,066,436
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 830,589 104,880 13,736 8,045		957,250
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(11,025)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	13,776,376 (5,546,516) (51,198,172)		(42,968,312)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and asset and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	638,196 (5,748,684) 2,919,579 (5,517,657)		(7,708,566)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Compensated absences Total	(840,000) (1,648,180)		(2,488,180)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	(29,758,782)
SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC E	INANCIAI STATEMENT	27	

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

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	17,515,508	\$	690,432	\$	18,205,940
Payment in lieu of taxes		178,267		-		178,267
Tuition		1,854,762		-		1,854,762
Transportation fees.		24,921		-		24,921
Earnings on investments		410,818		-		410,818
Charges for services		-		342,329		342,329
Extracurricular.		65,742		98,451		164,193
Classroom materials and fees		77,172		-		77,172
Rental income		32,805		-		32,805
Contributions and donations		4,835		-		4,835
Other local revenues		180,581		48,970		229,551
Intergovernmental - state		23,636,363		477,285		24,113,648
Intergovernmental - federal		827,190		3,833,562		4,660,752
Total revenues		44,808,964		5,491,029		50,299,993
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
		17,196,582		11,473		17,208,055
Regular						
Special		6,678,245		2,486,688		9,164,933
Vocational		153,155		-		153,155
Other		2,714,689		18,040		2,732,729
Support services:		2 1 60 005		102 700		2 254 602
Pupil		3,160,805		193,798		3,354,603
Instructional staff		1,330,737		182,054		1,512,791
Board of education		30,715		-		30,715
Administration		3,327,363		-		3,327,363
Fiscal		842,661		12,426		855,087
Business.		507,931		-		507,931
Operations and maintenance		3,279,154		32,438		3,311,592
Pupil transportation		2,328,111		242,200		2,570,311
Central		119,284		-		119,284
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services		9,855		-		9,855
Food service operations		-		1,723,686		1,723,686
Extracurricular activities		645,318		88,994		734,312
Facilities acquisition and construction		33,123		613,251		646,374
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		140,000		-		140,000
Interest and fiscal charges		47,775		-		47,775
Total expenditures		42,545,503		5,605,048		48,150,551
Net change in fund balances		2,263,461		(114,019)		2,149,442
Fund balances at beginning of year	_	5,823,000		1,421,173	_	7,244,173
Fund balances at end of year	\$	8,086,461	\$	1,307,154	\$	9,393,615

#### 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

FOR THE FISCAL TEAR ENDED JUNE 50	), 2019		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	2,149,442
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$	466,406 (1,430,008)	(963,602)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(3,596)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Other revenues Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total		(171,854) 59,959 1,598 (392,287)	(502,584)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			140,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable			1,838
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			3,579,219
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(4,507,633)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			158,249
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability and asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			6,334,822
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as long-term compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(216,742)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	6,169,413
SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE DASIC EINIANG	יואד פידאיז		

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual	(N	legative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	17,566,200	\$	18,026,200	\$	18,041,751	\$	15,551
Payment in lieu of taxes		146,500		146,500		96,347		(50,153)
Tuition.		1,622,300		1,851,300		1,854,762		3,462
Transportation fees.		15,200		15,200		24,921		9,721
Earnings on investments		140,000		270,000		296,439		26,439
Extracurricular		21,300		21,300		23,238		1,938
Rental income		33,850		33,850		32,329		(1,521)
Other local revenues		105,650		75,650		108,575		32,925
Intergovernmental - state		23,631,000		23,614,000		23,604,050		(9,950)
Intergovernmental - federal		410,000		510,000		781,246		271,246
Total revenues		43,692,000		44,564,000		44,863,658		299,658
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		17,186,055		16,019,070		16,828,793		(809,723)
Special		6,697,665		6,870,383		6,580,937		289,446
Vocational.		183,634		193,174		153,573		39,601
Other		2,708,905		2,948,857		2,729,989		218,868
Support services:								
Pupil		3,327,452		3,329,329		3,104,149		225,180
Instructional staff		1,333,380		1,355,274		1,381,318		(26,044)
Board of education		38,564		38,564		31,647		6,917
Administration		3,382,439		3,379,806		3,261,301		118,505
Fiscal		791,939		862,473		840,886		21,587
Business		574,505		545,936		540,501		5,435
Operations and maintenance		3,535,151		3,500,151		3,412,770		87,381
Pupil transportation		2,533,597		2,400,744		2,436,794		(36,050)
Central		123,570		123,570		118,470		5,100
Operation of non-instructional services		18,171		18,171		8,598		9,573
Extracurricular activities		578,776		567,073		636,981		(69,908)
Facilities acquisition and construction		52,043		52,043		40,000		12,043
Debt service:								
Principal		140,000		140,000		140,000		-
Interest and fiscal charges		3,300		3,300		3,065		235
Total expenditures		43,209,146		42,347,918		42,249,772		98,146
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
(under expenditures)		482,854		2,216,082		2,613,886		397,804
Other francing courses (uses).								
Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures		30,000		150,000		152,744		2,744
Refund of prior year's receipts		(1,400)		(1,400)		(3,728)		(2,328)
Sale of capital assets		(1,400)		(1,400)		(3,728)		(2,328)
Total other financing sources (uses)		28,600		148,600		160,959		12,359
Net change in fund balance.		511,454		2,364,682		2,774,845		410,163
Fund balance at beginning of year		7,469,457		7,469,457		7,469,457		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		600,666		600,666		600,666		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	8,581,577	\$	10,434,805	\$	10,844,968	\$	410,163
- and pulline at the of year	Ψ	0,001,077	Ψ	10,101,000	Ψ	10,011,700	Ψ	110,105

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship		A	Agency
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and investments.	\$	74,892	\$	54,746
Receivables:				
Accrued interest.		350		-
Prepayments				480
Total assets		75,242	\$	55,226
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable.		-	\$	2,432
Due to students.		-		52,794
Total liabilities		-	\$	55,226
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		75,242		
Total net position.	\$	75,242		

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

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Sch	olarship	
Additions: Interest	\$	2,224	
Change in net position		2,224	
Net position at beginning of year		73,018	
Net position at end of year	\$	75,242	

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

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The West Carrollton City School District (the "District") is a political body incorporated and established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a city district as defined by Ohio Revised Code Section 3311.02. The District operates under an elected Board of Education and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District employs 197 non-certified and 285 certified employees to provide services to 3,458 students in grades K through 12.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the District for which the Board of Education has fiscal responsibility.

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

# A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Miami Valley Career Technology Center

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide for the vocational and special education needs of its students. The Board of Education is comprised of 19 members elected from the 16 participating school districts and educational service centers. The school accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school, however, it is considered to be a separate political subdivision and not part of the District. Financial information is available from Matt Huffman, Treasurer, at 6800 Hoke Road, Englewood, Ohio 45315.

#### Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC)

The District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC), a purchasing council made up of 132 school districts and educational service centers in 18 counties. The purpose of the cooperative is to obtain lower prices for supplies and materials commonly used by the member districts. The members are obligated to pay all fees, charges and assessments as established by SOEPC. Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment and supplies purchased by SOEPC is held in trust for the member districts by the fiscal agent. Any district withdrawing from SOEPC shall forfeit its claim to any and all SOEPC assets. One year of prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each District's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Payments to SOEPC are made from the District's general fund. The District paid SOEPC \$1,536 during fiscal year 2019. Financial information is available from SOEPC by contacting Ken Swink, Director, at 303 Corporate Center Dr., Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

#### Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

META is an educational solutions partner providing services across Ohio. META provides costeffective fiscal, network, technology and student services, a purchasing cooperative, and other individual services based on each client's needs. The governing board of META consists of a president, vice president and six board members who represent the members of META. The Board works with META's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer to manage operations and ensure the continued progress of the organization's mission, vision, and values. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Association including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each District's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The District paid META \$64,150 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from David Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

# **B.** Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

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

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

#### 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 plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's only major governmental fund:

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

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

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

# FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses. The District has no business-type activities so the statements only report governmental activities of the District. The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year-end.

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

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

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current 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.

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

# **D.** Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Note 11 and Note 12 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset.

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

See Note 11 and Note 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the fund financial statements 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. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

#### E. Budgets

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Short-term interfund loans are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are to be repaid. However, the District elected to budget these temporary resources anyway. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriations resolution and the certificate of estimated resources which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board at the fund level of expenditures. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

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

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

#### F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit and STAR Ohio.

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

For fiscal year 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.

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

Under existing Ohio statute, interest earnings are assigned to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$410,818 which includes \$55,309 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

# G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method which means that the costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food, purchased food and non-food supplies.

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

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

#### H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets 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 disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Description	Governmental Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	5 - 20
Buildings and improvements	5 - 40
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20
Vehicles	8 - 15

#### I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. The District had no interfund balances at June 30, 2019.

#### J. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the "vesting method". A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for this future severance eligibility, all employees at least 50 years of age with at least 10 years of service or 20 years of service at any age were included. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### M. Net Position

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

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

# N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is nonspendable on the fund financial statements by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

### **O.** Estimates

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

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

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

### P. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

### **R.** Extraordinary and Special Items

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

# S. Fair Value

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

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

Nonmajor funds	 Deficit
IDEA Part B	\$ 12,053
Title I	9,076
IDEA Part B preschool simulus	373

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

### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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 five years from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

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

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

- 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;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OCPS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledge 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 District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

### A. Cash On Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$5,492 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

# **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$171,710 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,438,420. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,188,420 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

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

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The 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: (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS.

### C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities							
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than			
Investment type	Value	less	months	months months		24 months			
Fair value: Negotiable CDs Amortized cost:	\$ 5,919,969	\$ 1,730,449	\$ 492,716	\$ 306,441	\$ 249,668	\$ 3,140,695			
STAR Ohio	7,449,672	7,449,672							
Total	\$ 13,369,641	\$ 9,180,121	\$ 492,716	\$ 306,441	\$ 249,668	\$ 3,140,695			

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.82 years.

The District's investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted market prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

*Credit Risk:* The District's investments in negotiable CDs were not rated. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

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

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

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

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

Measurement/	Ν	leasurement	
Investment type	_	Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Fair value:			
Negotiable CDs	\$	5,919,969	44.28
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		7,449,672	55.72
Total	\$	13,369,641	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as reported in the note above to cash and cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	171,710
Investments		13,369,641
Cash on hand		5,492
Total	\$	13,546,843
Cash and investments per statement of net position	<u>1</u>	
Governmental activities	\$	13,417,205
Private-purpose trust funds		74,892
Agency fund		54,746
Total	\$	13,546,843

### NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

### **NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Montgomery County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$575,654 in the general fund and \$23,179 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,101,897 in the general fund and \$44,126 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections	2019 First Half Collections
	Amount Per	cent Amount Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate		7.55 \$ 378,402,380 97.45
Public utility personal	9,480,490	2.45 9,882,800 2.55
Total	<u>\$ 386,967,000 100</u>	0.00 \$ 388,285,180 100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$77.55	\$77.55

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

### **NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected in the subsequent year.

### **NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Disposals	Balance 06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 572,938	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 572,938
Construction in progress	46,012		(46,012)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	618,950		(46,012)	572,938
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	4,055,865	24,323	-	4,080,188
Buildings and improvements	37,295,416	89,011	-	37,384,427
Furniture and equipment	7,070,543	128,384	(8,299)	7,190,628
Vehicles	2,877,047	270,700	(230,345)	2,917,402
Total capital assets, being depreciated	51,298,871	512,418	(238,644)	51,572,645
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(2,947,269)	(91,256)	-	(3,038,525)
Buildings and improvements	(27,300,079)	(1,019,294)	-	(28,319,373)
Furniture and equipment	(5,381,876)	(177,172)	4,703	(5,554,345)
Vehicles	(2,254,963)	(142,286)	230,345	(2,166,904)
Total accumulated depreciation	(37,884,187)	(1,430,008)	235,048	(39,079,147)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 14,033,634	<u>\$ (917,590)</u>	<u>\$ (49,608)</u>	\$ 13,066,436

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

# NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 439,816
Special	14,708
Vocational	355
Other	3,105
Support services:	
Pupil	3,833
Instructional staff	3,984
Board of education	51
Administration	4,695
Fiscal	1,201
Business	792
Operations and maintenance	60,754
Pupil transportation	452,501
Central	317
Operation of non-instructional services	149
Extracurricular activities	311,394
Food service operations	 132,353
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,430,008

### **NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

A. During the fiscal year 2019, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

	-	Balance 6/30/18	Increase	_	Decrease		Balance 06/30/19	-	Amount Due in Dne Year
Qualified school									
construction bonds	\$	980,000	\$ -	\$	(140,000)	\$	840,000	\$	140,000
Net pension liability	5	4,730,665	-		(3,532,493)	4	51,198,172		-
Net OPEB liability	1	2,332,541	288,671		(7,103,555)		5,517,657		-
Compensated absences		1,504,277	 462,676		(268,921)		1,698,032		289,575
Total governmental activities	\$ 6	9,547,483	\$ 751,347	\$(	11,044,969)	\$ :	59,253,861	\$	429,575

Compensated absences will be paid out of the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund. See Note 11 and Note 12 for more information on the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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

### NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

### Qualified School Construction Bonds - Series 2010

On May 28, 2010, the District issued Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) to finance building construction and improvements. This issue is comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$2,100,000, with an interest rate of 5.25%.

These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for on the statement of net position. Payments of interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the general fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is October 1, 2024.

The District receives a direct payment subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to 100% of the lesser of the interest payments on the bonds or the federal tax credits that would otherwise have been available to the holders of the bonds. The District recorded this subsidy from the federal government in the amount of \$44,710 in the general fund.

Principal and interest requirements for the qualified school construction bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Qualified School Construction Bonds							
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest	_	Total			
2020	\$	140,000	40,425	\$	180,425			
2021		140,000	33,075		173,075			
2022		140,000	25,725		165,725			
2023		140,000	18,375		158,375			
2024		140,000	11,025		151,025			
2025		140,000	3,675		143,675			
Total	\$	840,000	\$ 132,300	\$	972,300			

### **B.** Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$34,105,666 and an unvoted debt margin of \$388,285.

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

### **NOTE 9 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 335 days for classified personnel and 435 days for certificated personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused, sick leave for the first 120 days of accrued but unused sick leave. In addition, an employee is entitled to one-fourth of accrued but unused sick leave in excess of 200 days up to a maximum of 435 days for certified employees and 335 days for classified employees. Certain provisions allow for an employee to receive one-fourth of accrued but unused sick leave between 121 days and 200 days based upon meeting certain years of service requirements.

The District provides a retirement incentive for State Teacher's Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) employees who have been continuously employed in the District for at least 10 years and who has 31 years of service credit to apply toward pension calculation under STRS Ohio or a teacher who has 25 or 26 years of service and is 55 years of age and otherwise eligible to retire under the rules of the STRS Ohio shall be qualified to receive, in addition to and separate from the severance pay provisions above. Employees who enroll in the early retirement incentive plan must submit written notification to the Board on or before the February 1 of the year of retirement. A one time cash payment of \$10,000 shall be made within the calendar year of the retirement date. One employee took advantage of the early retirement incentive in fiscal year 2019. This one-time cash payment will be made in fiscal year 2020. A liability for the retirement incentive payments has been recorded in the fund financial statements and the statement of net position as a component of "compensated absences payable".

### **B.** Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all employees through Sun Life Assurance Company.

### NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

### A. Comprehensive

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicles policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are 90% coinsured.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2018.

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

### NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

### **B.** Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating Districts is calculated as on experience and a common premium rate is applied to all Districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the group rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to Districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

### C. Employee Health and Dental Benefits

The District provides employee health and dental insurance as part of an insurance purchasing pool with the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council.

### NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

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

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

### NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$913,232 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$84,637 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$2,665,987 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$441,140 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.19214810%	0.18206630%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.19640600%	0.18169039%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00425790%	- <u>0.00037591</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 11,248,535	\$ 39,949,637	\$ 51,198,172
Pension expense	\$ 679,026	\$ 3,828,607	\$ 4,507,633

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS			Total
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	616,912	\$	922,161	\$	1,539,073
Changes of assumptions		254,017	7	,079,829		7,333,846
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		188,348	1	,135,890		1,324,238
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		913,232	2	2,665,987		3,579,219
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	1,972,509	<u>\$ 11</u>	,803,867	\$ 1	3,776,376
	_	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	5	\$	\$	260,895	\$	260,895
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		311,667		2,422,501		2,734,168
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share	_	633,308		1,918,145		2,551,453
Total deferred inflows of resources	5	\$ 944,975	\$	4,601,541	\$	5,546,516

\$3,579,219 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$ 604,049	\$	3,417,315	\$ 4,021,364
2021	(25,017)		2,058,909	2,033,892
2022	(369,147)		(394,671)	(763,818)
2023	 (95,583)		(545,214)	(640,797)
Total	\$ 114,302	\$	4,536,339	\$ 4,650,641

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	19	% Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	19	% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	15,844,410	\$	11,248,535	\$	7,395,202

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% I	1% Increase				
	(6	.45%)		(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 5	8,341,186	\$	39,949,637	\$ 24,383,686	

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$124,426.

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

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

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$158,249 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$127,561 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability prior measurement date	0	.19483970%	(	0.18206630%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.19888680%	(	).18169039%		
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00404710%	-(	).00037591%		
Proportionate share of the net			-			
OPEB liability	\$	5,517,657	\$	-	\$	5,517,657
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	2,919,579	\$	2,919,579
OPEB expense	\$	78,312	\$	(6,413,134)	\$	(6,334,822)

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

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

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

	 SERS	 STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 90,068	\$ 341,013	\$	431,081
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	48,866	-		48,866
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	 158,249	 _		158,249
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 297,183	\$ 341,013	\$	638,196
	 SERS	 STRS	_	Total
Deferred inflows of resources				_
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 170,104	\$	170,104
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,277	333,537		341,814
Changes of assumptions	495,721	3,978,159		4,473,880
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	 357,458	 405,428		762,886
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 861,456	\$ 4,887,228	\$	5,748,684

\$158,249 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$ (395,816)	\$	(821,998)	\$ (1,217,814)
2021	(303,029)		(821,998)	(1,125,027)
2022	(9,196)		(821,998)	(831,194)
2023	(5,673)		(746,247)	(751,920)
2024	(6,244)		(719,674)	(725,918)
Thereafter	(2,564)		(614,300)	 (616,864)
Total	\$ (722,522)	\$	(4,546,215)	\$ (5,268,737)

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

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

### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		Decrease (2.70%)		Current count Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	6,695,243	\$	5,517,657		4,585,230	
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,451,737	\$	5,517,657	\$	6,929,126	

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

July 1	, 2018	July 1, 2017				
2.50%		2.50%				
12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to				
2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65				
7.45%, net of investr	nent	7.45%, net of investment				
expenses, including	inflation	expenses, including inflation				
3.00%		3.00%				
0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017				
7.45%		N/A				
N/A		4.13%				
		6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate				
Initial	Ultimate					
6.00%	4.00%					
5.00%	4.00%					
8.00%	4.00%					
-5.23%	4.00%					
	2.50% 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 7.45%, net of investr expenses, including 3.00% 0.00% 7.45% N/A Initial 6.00% 5.00% 8.00%	12.50% at age 20 to   2.50% at age 65   7.45%, net of investment   expenses, including inflation   3.00%   0.00%   7.45%   N/A   Initial Ultimate   6.00% 4.00%   5.00% 4.00%   8.00% 4.00%				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1%	5 Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current count Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,502,353	\$	2,919,579	\$	3,270,238	
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	3,250,443	\$	2,919,579	\$	2,583,561	

### NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (d) Investments are reported on fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 2,774,845
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(239,453)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(826,796)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(160,959)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(9,287)
Adjustment for encumbrances	725,111
GAAP basis	\$ 2,263,461

### Net Change in Fund Balance

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

### **NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Grants

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

### **B.** Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings at June 30, 2019.

# NOTE 15 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

### **NOTE 15 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

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

		Capital
	Im	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		644,639
Current year qualifying expenditures		(792,028)
Current year offsets		(808,976)
Total	\$	(956,365)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

The District had current year qualifying expenditures and offsets that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero. The negative amount may not be used to reduce future capital set-aside requirements.

### **NOTE 16 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

The 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 District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Y	ear-End
Fund	Enc	umbrances
General fund	\$	672,011
Nonmajor governmental funds		29,040
Total	\$	701,051

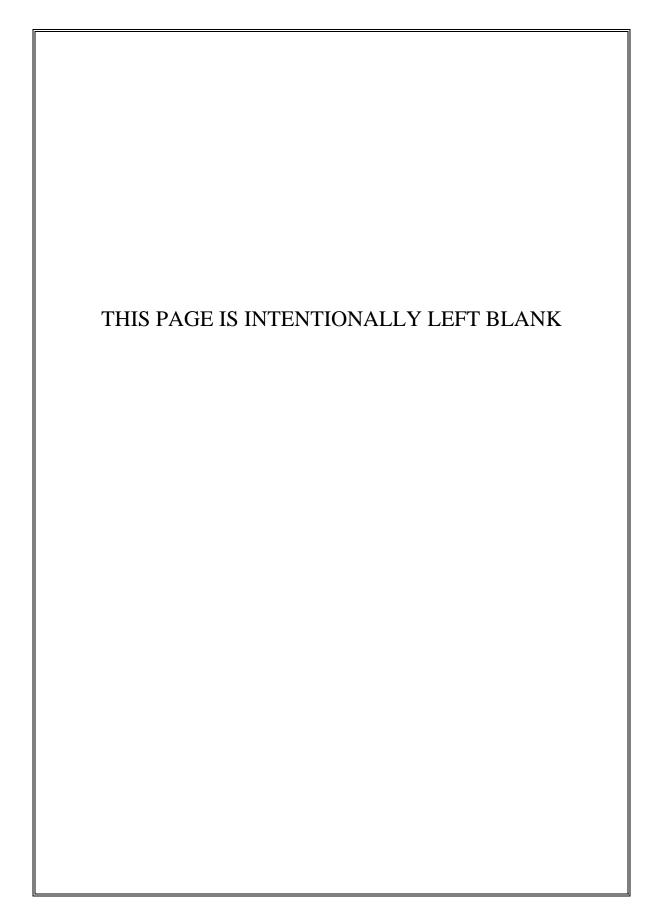
### NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The Cities of Moraine and West Carrollton provide tax abatements through Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) agreements. Under the agreements, various businesses receive the abatement of property taxes in exchange for bringing jobs and economic development to the City. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$136,385 during fiscal year 2019.

### NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On November 13, 2019, the Board of Education authorized the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$44,090,000 for the purpose of constructing school facilities and renovating existing facilities in collaboration with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.

On December 11, 2019, the Board of Education authorized the issuance of notes in an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of constructing school facilities and renovating existing facilities in collaboration with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.



# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.19640600%	0.19214810%	0.21826550%	0.21408180%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,248,535	\$ 11,480,425	\$ 15,975,021	\$ 12,215,715
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,375,074	\$ 6,357,107	\$ 6,589,300	\$ 6,444,977
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	176.45%	180.59%	242.44%	189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

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

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

# SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015	2014					
0.21231500%			0.21231500%				
\$	10,745,141	\$	12,625,692				
\$	6,169,452	\$	5,943,418				
	174.17%		212.43%				
	71.70%		65.52%				

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	 2019		2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.18169039%		0.18206630%		0.19232888%		0.18438802%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 39,949,637	\$	43,250,240	\$	64,378,274	\$	50,959,455	
District's covered payroll	\$ 20,743,850	\$	20,130,043	\$	20,222,093	\$	19,237,800	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	192.59%		214.85%		318.36%		264.89%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%	

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

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

### SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2015	 2014
0.18026510%	0.18026510%
\$ 43,846,711	\$ 52,229,915
\$ 18,418,115	\$ 17,731,931
238.06%	294.55%
74.70%	69.30%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	913,232	\$	860,635	\$	889,995	\$	922,502
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(913,232)		(860,635)		(889,995)		(922,502)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	6,764,681	\$	6,375,074	\$	6,357,107	\$	6,589,300
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 849,448	\$ 855,086	\$ 822,569	\$ 816,350	\$ 778,362	\$ 789,062
 (849,448)	 (855,086)	 (822,569)	 (816,350)	 (778,362)	 (789,062)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 6,444,977	\$ 6,169,452	\$ 5,943,418	\$ 6,069,517	\$ 6,192,220	\$ 5,827,637
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,665,987	\$ 2,904,139	\$ 2,818,206	\$ 2,831,093
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (2,665,987)	 (2,904,139)	 (2,818,206)	 (2,831,093)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 19,042,764	\$ 20,743,850	\$ 20,130,043	\$ 20,222,093
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 2,693,292	\$ 2,394,355	\$ 2,305,151	\$ 2,423,648	\$ 2,522,511	\$ 2,315,087
 (2,693,292)	 (2,394,355)	 (2,305,151)	 (2,423,648)	 (2,522,511)	 (2,315,087)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 19,237,800	\$ 18,418,115	\$ 17,731,931	\$ 18,643,446	\$ 19,403,931	\$ 17,808,362
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	).19888680%	(	).19483970%	0	0.22088911%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,517,657	\$	5,228,986	\$	6,296,157
District's covered payroll	\$	6,375,074	\$	6,357,107	\$	6,589,300
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		86.55%		82.25%		95.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

## LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.18169039%	0.18206630%	0.19232888%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (2,919,579)	\$ 7,103,555	\$ 10,285,799
District's covered payroll	\$ 20,743,850	\$ 20,130,043	\$ 20,222,093
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	14.07%	35.29%	50.86%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

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

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

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	158,249	\$	137,692	\$	105,516	\$	111,619
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(158,249)		(137,692)		(105,516)		(111,619)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	6,764,681	\$	6,375,074	\$	6,357,107	\$	6,589,300
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.34%		2.16%		1.66%		1.69%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 159,188	\$ 98,715	\$ 99,565	\$ 126,011	\$ 176,879	\$ 112,515
 (159,188)	 (98,715)	 (99,565)	 (126,011)	 (176,879)	 (112,515)
\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 6,444,977	\$ 6,169,452	\$ 5,943,418	\$ 6,069,517	\$ 6,192,220	\$ 5,827,637
2.47%	1.60%	1.68%	2.08%	2.86%	1.93%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution			 				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	19,042,764	\$ 20,743,850	\$	20,130,043	\$	20,222,093
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 187,455	\$ 177,319	\$ 186,434	\$ 194,039	\$ 178,084
 -	 (187,455)	 (177,319)	 (186,434)	 (194,039)	 (178,084)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 19,237,800	\$ 18,418,115	\$ 17,731,931	\$ 18,643,446	\$ 19,403,931	\$ 17,808,362
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

#### PENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures	Non-Cash Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster				
School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Special Milk Program for Children	10.553 10.555 10.556	N/A N/A N/A	340,470 827,657 3,573	30,463 91,388
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,171,700	121,851
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,171,700	121,851
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A180035	1,149,520	
Special Education Cluster Special Education Grants to States Special Education Preschool Grants Total Special Education Cluster	84.027 84.173	H027A180111 H173A180119	945,886 32,858 978,744	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	S367A180034	150,726	
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	S365A180035	29,859	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	S424A180036	93,964	
Total U.S. Department of Education			2,402,813	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$3,574,513	\$121,851

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

# NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

# NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

# NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

# NOTE D – SUB-RECIPIENTS

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

# **NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

# NOTE F – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

# **NOTE G - TRANSFERS BETWEEN FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

During fiscal year 2019, the District made an allowable transfer of \$2,105 from the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (CFDA #84.367) FY18 program to the Student Support and Academic Enrichment (CFDA #84.424) FY18 program. During fiscal year 2019 the District did not expend funds on the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants FY18 program. The amount transferred to the Student Support and Academic Enrichment program is included as Student Support and Academic Enrichment FY18 program expenditures when disbursed. The accompanying schedule reports expenditures for the Student Support and Academic Enrichment program for both FY18 and FY19. The following table shows the amount transferred to the Student Support and Academic Enrichment FY18.

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (FY18)	\$2,105
Transfer to Student Support and Academic Enrichment (FY18)	<u>(2,105)</u>
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (FY18)	<u>\$0</u>



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

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County 430 East Pease Avenue West Carrollton, Ohio 45449

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 West Carrollton City School District, Montgomery County, (the District) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2020.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the District's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

# Purpose of this Report

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2020



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

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County 430 East Pease Avenue West Carrollton, Ohio 45449

To the Board of Education:

# Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

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

# Management's Responsibility

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

# Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

West Carrollton City School District Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance With Requirements Applicable To Each Major Federal Program And On Internal Control Over Compliance Required By The Uniform Guidance Page 2

## **Opinion on each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, West Carrollton City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

## **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2020

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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# WEST CARROLLTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY 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.

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED MARCH 19, 2020

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