BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018



Board of Education Shelby City School District 25 High School Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Shelby City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 27, 2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 15
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	16
Statement of Activities	17
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position	10
of Governmental Activities	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	22
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	23
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Private Purpose Trust Fund	24
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	25 - 71
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	72
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	73
Schedule of District Pension Contributions:	, 3
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	74 - 75
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	76 - 77
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	78
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	79
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	80 - 81
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	82 - 83
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	84 - 85
Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	86
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on	
Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	87 - 88
·	
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major	
Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance	
Required by the Uniform Guidance	89 - 90
Schedule of Findings 2 CER 8 200 515	01
Schedule of Findings 2 CFR § 200.515	91





Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report

Shelby City School District Richland County 25 High School Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Shelby City School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position 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.

Shelby City School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2018, the Shelby City School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities and pension and other postemployment 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 Shelby City School District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 21, 2018, on our consideration of the Shelby City School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Shelby City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 21, 2018

Julian & Sube, the.

MANAGEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The management's discussion and analysis of the Shelby 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, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$10,451,228 which represents a 74.10% increase from the 2017 restated net position. This increase is primarily from a reduction in the net pension liability.
- General revenues accounted for \$20,290,121 in revenue or 81.60% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,574,746 or 18.40% of total revenues of \$24,864,867.
- The District had \$14,413,639 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,574,746 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$20,290,121 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$20,950,025 in revenues and \$19,167,684 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,782,341 from \$9,744,396 to \$11,526,737.

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 the only major fund.

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all (non-fiduciary) assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, 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.

MANAGEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in net 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 Fund

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major fund. 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 fund. The District's major 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 to 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. 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, 2018

The District as a Whole

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

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

	Net Position	
		Restated
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2018	2017
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 23,350,654	\$ 21,183,271
Capital assets, net	21,750,546	22,547,934
Total assets	45,101,200	43,731,205
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	92,603	95,991
Pension	6,451,503	5,504,972
OPEB	221,948	45,938
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,766,054	5,646,901
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	2,225,843	2,219,148
Long-term liabilities:	, ,	, ,
Due within one year	557,843	539,396
Due in more than one year:	,	,
Net pension liability	22,048,853	30,485,456
Net OPEB liability	5,047,175	6,321,446
Other amounts	18,222,955	18,221,275
Total liabilities	48,102,669	57,786,721
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	5,690,826	5,507,212
Pension	1,084,141	188,670
OPEB	642,887	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,417,854	5,695,882
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	5,525,820	6,085,516
Restricted	2,747,192	2,502,071
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,926,281)	(22,692,084)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (3,653,269)	<u>\$ (14,104,497)</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from \$(7,828,989) to \$(14,104,497).

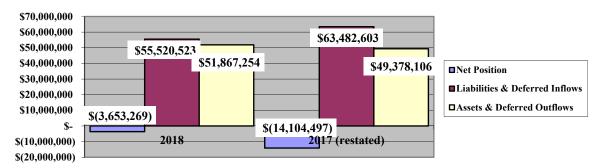
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets plus deferred outflows of resources by \$3,653,269.

At year end, capital assets represented 48.23% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$5,525,820. 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, \$2,747,192, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

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

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Change in Net Position Governmental Activities		
	2018		Restated 2017
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,512,938	\$	1,421,069
Operating grants and contributions	3,046,999		3,055,265
Capital grants and contributions	14,809		11,491
General revenues:			
Property taxes	6,504,486		6,101,959
Income taxes	2,939,063		2,719,734
Grants and entitlements not restricted	10,556,311		10,413,972
Investment earnings	197,972		83,200
Miscellaneous	92,289		28,367
Total revenues	24,864,867		23,835,057

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	-	Restated	
	2018	2017	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	5,186,906	9,289,114	
Special	1,818,150	3,324,437	
Vocational	65,762	128,706	
Other	83,037	114,872	
Support services:			
Pupil	655,132	1,206,900	
Instructional staff	693,822	873,319	
Board of Education	92,821	50,612	
Administration	811,396	1,629,747	
Fiscal	589,946	764,943	
Operations and maintenance	1,626,616	2,152,053	
Pupil transportation	587,212	704,010	
Central	107,440	114,679	
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	251,059	257,286	
Food service operations	752,483	1,086,501	
Extracurricular activities	418,931	677,998	
Interest and fiscal charges	672,926	673,251	
Total expenses	14,413,639	23,048,428	
Changes in net position	10,451,228	786,629	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(14,104,497)	N/A	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (3,653,269)	\$ (14,104,497)	

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

Governmental Activities

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$45,938 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$748,266. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 14,413,639
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	748,266 59,128
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	15,221,033
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	23,048,428
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (7,827,395)

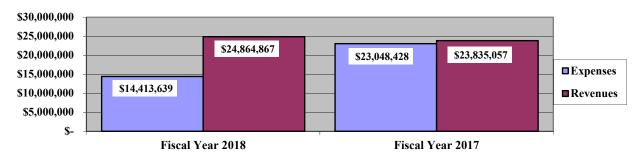
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$10,451,228. Total governmental expenses of \$14,413,639 were offset by program revenues of \$4,574,746 and general revenues of \$20,290,121. Program revenues supported 31.74% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$8,634,789 or 37.46%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$6,933,455) in pension expense and (\$748,266) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 80.43% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every three years.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

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

Governmental Activities

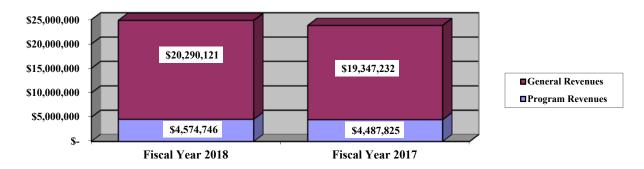
	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 5,186,906	\$ 4,384,937	\$ 9,289,114	\$ 8,517,286
Special	1,818,150	(37,169)	3,324,437	1,409,640
Vocational	65,762	19,915	128,706	81,142
Other	83,037	83,037	114,872	114,872
Support services:				
Pupil	655,132	558,091	1,206,900	1,092,528
Instructional staff	693,822	607,149	873,319	784,612
Board of education	92,821	92,821	50,612	50,612
Administration	811,396	784,744	1,629,747	1,611,595
Fiscal	589,946	589,946	764,943	764,943
Operations and maintenance	1,626,616	1,609,262	2,152,053	2,134,011
Pupil transportation	587,212	511,861	704,010	639,996
Central	107,440	107,440	114,679	114,679
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	251,059	(57,514)	257,286	22,032
Food service operations	752,483	(281,865)	1,086,501	33,471
Extracurricular activities	418,931	193,312	677,998	515,933
Interest and fiscal charges	672,926	672,926	673,251	673,251
Total expenses	\$ 14,413,639	\$ 9,838,893	\$ 23,048,428	\$ 18,560,603

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 62.21% of instruction activities in fiscal year 2018 are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 68.26% of all expenses. The District's taxpayers, and grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$14,920,159, which is higher than last year's total of \$13,005,722. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General Other governmental	\$ 11,526,737 3,393,422	\$ 9,744,396 3,261,326	\$ 1,782,341 132,096	18.29 % 4.05 %
Total	\$ 14,920,159	\$ 13,005,722	\$ 1,914,437	14.72 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,782,341. Revenues of the general fund increased during the fiscal year primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue and intergovernmental revenue. Intergovernmental revenue increased due to an increase in State foundation and Medicaid receipts.

Expenditures related to instruction and support services increased primarily due to fluctuations in personal costs. All other expenditures remained consistent with the prior year.

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

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

	_	2018 Amount	_	2017 Amount	Percenta Change	_
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	8,234,286	\$	7,666,821	7.40	%
Earnings on investments		161,974		64,910	149.54	%
Intergovernmental		11,469,607		11,243,276	2.01	%
Other revenues		1,084,158		960,034	12.93	%
Total	\$	20,950,025	\$	19,935,041	5.09	%
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$	11,636,823	\$	11,224,440	3.67	%
Support services		6,946,771		6,903,922	0.62	%
Extracurricular activities		526,761		505,100	4.29	%
Operation of non-instructional services		8,185		1,425	474.39	%
Debt service		49,144		49,144	-	%
Total	\$	19,167,684	\$	18,684,031	2.59	%

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$21,049,400. Final budgeted revenues \$20,619,000. Actual revenues for fiscal year 2018 were \$20,632,629. This represents a \$13,629 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations of \$19,490,017 were increased to \$19,785,782 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$19,360,666, which were \$425,116 less than final budgeted appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$21,750,546 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2018 balances compared to 2017.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Land	\$ 793,364	\$ 793,364
Land improvements	1,103,461	1,188,681
Buildings and building improvements	18,541,035	19,112,321
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	993,155	1,093,707
Vehicles	319,531	359,861
Total	\$ 21,750,546	\$ 22,547,934

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$797,388 is due to depreciation expense of \$886,584 and disposals (net of depreciation) of \$7,249 exceeding capital outlays of \$96,445.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$16,090,272 in series 2010A and 2014 general obligation bonds outstanding. Of the District's total obligations, \$258,195 is due within one year and \$15,832,077 is due in more than one year.

The following table summarizes outstanding bonds and capital lease obligations at June 30, 2018.

Outstanding Long-Term Debt at June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities 2017
Series 2010A general obligation bonds Series 2014 general obligation bonds Capital lease obligation	\$ 815,272 15,275,000	\$ 918,724 15,285,000 47,838
Total	\$ 16,090,272	\$ 16,251,562

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

At June 30, 2018, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$4,643,409 with an unvoted debt margin of \$213,084.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Issues Affecting Financial Condition

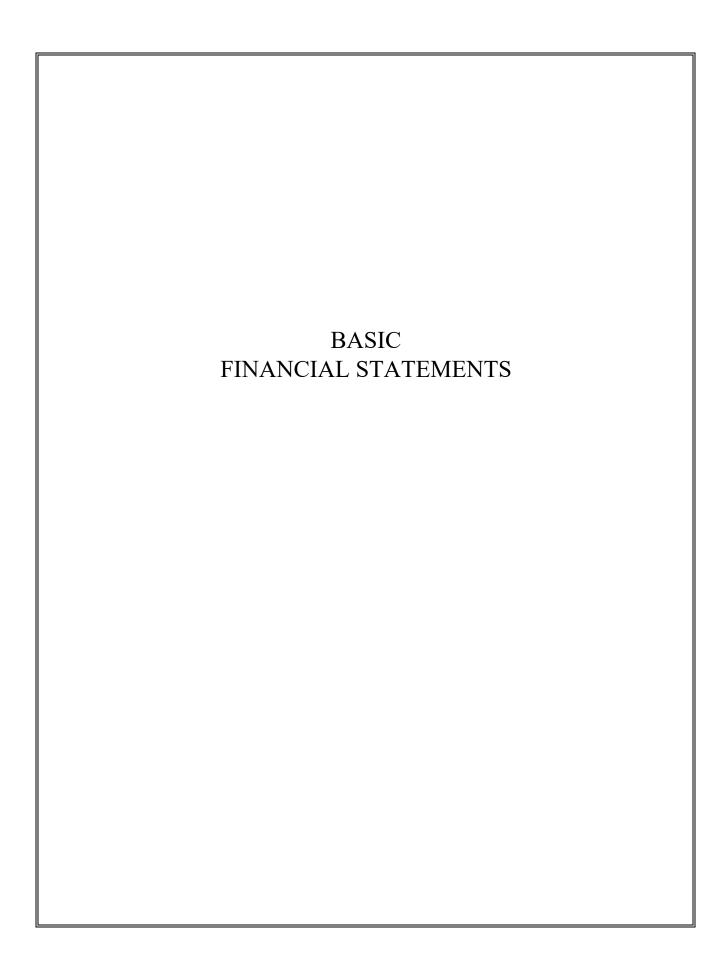
In the spring of 2018, negotiations on new contracts for certified and classified staff were completed. The certified and classified staff received a three-year contract with a 3% increase to the base in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and a 2% increase to the base in fiscal year 2020.

In August 2010, the District passed a 4 mil, 35-year bond issue and a 1 mill Continuing Permanent Improvement Levy for the local share of an Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) construction project. The project provided a new high school, and allowed students from the two buildings located in the flood plain to be redistributed to existing buildings within the District. The total project cost was approximately \$28 million with approximately \$11 million provided by OSFC.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our parents, 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 Elizabeth Anatra, Treasurer, 25 High School Avenue, Shelby, Ohio 44875 or via email at anatra.elizabethm@shelbyk12.org.





STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,940,349
Cash in segregated accounts	10,419
Receivables:	6 727 844
Property taxes	6,727,844
Income taxes	1,178,087 12,787
Accrued interest	4,051
Intergovernmental	336,798
Prepayments	60,869
Materials and supplies inventory	71,225
Inventory held for resale	8,225
Capital assets:	
Land	793,364
Depreciable capital assets, net	20,957,182 21,750,546
Capital assets, net	
Total assets	45,101,200
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	92,603
Pension	6,451,503
OPEB	221,948
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,766,054
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	138,845
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,606,340
Intergovernmental payable	76,648
Pension and post employment benefits payable.	301,168
Accrued interest payable	102,842
Long-term liabilities:	,
Due within one year	557,843
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	22,048,853
Net OPEB liability	5,047,175
Other amounts due in more than one year .	18,222,955
Total liabilities	48,102,669
D. f	
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	5,690,826
Pension	1,084,141
OPEB	642,887
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,417,854
Total deferred lilliows of resources	7,417,054
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	5,525,820
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	1,955,068
Classroom facilities maintenance	179,125
Debt service	309,066
Locally funded programs	45,117
State funded programs	89,612
Federally funded programs	5,228
Student activities	70,309
Other purposes	93,667
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,926,281)
Net position (deficit)	\$ (3,653,269)

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

		Expenses		harges for ices and Sales	Ope	ram Revenues rating Grants Contributions	•	ital Grants ontributions	Room Control of the C	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:										
Instruction: Regular	\$	5,186,906 1,818,150 65,762 83,037	\$	731,138 47,519	\$	56,022 1,807,800 45,847	\$	14,809	\$	(4,384,937) 37,169 (19,915) (83,037)
Support services: Pupil		655,132 693,822 92,821		22,522 20,653		74,519 66,020		-		(558,091) (607,149) (92,821)
Administration		811,396 589,946 1,626,616		6,186 - 17,354		20,466		- - -		(784,744) (589,946) (1,609,262)
Pupil transportation		587,212 107,440		32,759		42,592		-		(511,861) (107,440)
Other non-instructional services Food service operations Extracurricular activities Interest and fiscal charges		251,059 752,483 418,931 672,926		2,323 415,760 216,724		306,250 618,588 8,895		- - -		57,514 281,865 (193,312) (672,926)
Total governmental activities	\$	14,413,639	\$	1,512,938	\$	3,046,999	\$	14,809		(9,838,893)
	Pr G In G G	meral revenues roperty taxes le General purpose Special revenue Debt service Capital outlay. acome taxes lev General purpose rants and entitle to specific prog avestment earnif discellaneous .	vied for es ied for es ements rams	not restricted						5,254,506 107,347 842,881 299,752 2,939,063 10,556,311 197,972 92,289
	Tot	al general rever	nues							20,290,121
	Cha	ange in net posi	tion .							10,451,228
	Net	position (defic	cit) at l	beginning of y	ear (r	estated)				(14,104,497)
	Net	position (defic	cit) at o	end of year					\$	(3,653,269)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	11,546,223	\$	3,394,126	\$	14,940,349
Cash in segregated accounts	-	10,419	*	-	4	10,419
Receivables:		10,.17				10,.15
Property taxes		5,433,370		1,294,474		6,727,844
Income taxes		1,178,087		1,201,171		1,178,087
Accounts		4,787		8,000		12,787
Accrued interest		4,051		8,000		4,051
Intergovernmental		146,973		189,825		336,798
Prepayments		60,869		109,023		60,869
1 2				2 524		
Materials and supplies inventory		67,701		3,524		71,225
Inventory held for resale		- (5.120		8,225		8,225
Due from other funds	Ф.	65,129	•	4 000 174	•	65,129
Total assets	\$	18,517,609	\$	4,898,174	\$	23,415,783
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	133,134	\$	5,711	\$	138,845
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,450,647		155,693		1,606,340
Compensated absences payable		94,699		30,580		125,279
Early retirement incentive payable		-		-		-
Intergovernmental payable		59,310		17,338		76,648
Pension and post employment benefits payable.		261,447		39,721		301,168
Due to other funds				65,129		65,129
Total liabilities		1,999,237		314,172	-	2,313,409
		1,555,257		31.,172	-	2,515,105
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		4,595,879		1,094,947		5,690,826
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		133,370		31,774		165,144
Income tax revenue not available		188,648		-		188,648
Intergovernmental revenue not available		73,738		63,859		137,597
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,991,635		1,190,580		6,182,215
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Materials and supplies inventory		67,701		3,524		71,225
Prepaids		60,869		3,321		60,869
Restricted:		00,007				00,007
Debt service				973,337		973,337
Capital improvements		_		1,947,418		1,947,418
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		176,390		176,390
Food service operations		-		137,160		170,390
Non-public schools		-				
		-		86,012		86,012
Extracurricular		-		70,309		70,309
Other purposes		160.050		70,777		70,777
Student and staff support		169,050		-		169,050
Discretionary committed		20,750		-		20,750
Assigned:		74.004				74.004
Student instruction		74,004		-		74,004
Student and staff support		280,546		-		280,546
Extracurricular activities		426		-		426
School supplies		93,329		-		93,329
Employee benefits		751,470		-		751,470
Other purposes		511		-		511
Unassigned (deficit)		10,008,081		(71,505)		9,936,576
Total fund balances		11,526,737		3,393,422		14,920,159
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	18,517,609	\$	4,898,174	\$	23,415,783

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2018}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 14,920,159
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.		21,750,546
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 165,144 188,648 137,597	491,389
		491,389
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(809,875)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		92,603
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	6,451,503 (1,084,141) (22,048,853)	(16,681,491)
The net OPEB 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 - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	221,948 (642,887) (5,047,175)	(5,468,114)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(102,842)
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	(16,090,272) (1,755,372)	
Total	(1,700,072)	 (17,845,644)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (3,653,269)

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

		General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:					
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$	5,299,010	\$ 1,261,083	\$	6,560,093
Income taxes		2,935,276	_		2,935,276
Tuition		723,904	_		723,904
Transportation fees		32,759	_		32,759
Earnings on investments		161,974	38,660		200,634
Charges for services		-	415,760		415,760
Extracurricular		34,982	216,724		251,706
Classroom materials and fees		69,790	210,721		69,790
Rental income		17,354	1,665		19,019
Contributions and donations		33,071	38,250		71,321
Other local revenues		172,298	21,809		194,107
		11,371,220			
Intergovernmental - state			462,887		11,834,107
Intergovernmental - federal	-	98,387	 1,440,546		1,538,933
Total revenues		20,950,025	 3,897,384		24,847,409
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:		0.005.150	46.736		0.041.014
Regular		8,995,178	46,736		9,041,914
Special		2,437,140	774,055		3,211,195
Vocational		123,679	-		123,679
Other		80,826	-		80,826
Support services:					
Pupil		1,203,203	-		1,203,203
Instructional staff		709,243	117,739		826,982
Board of education		100,085	-		100,085
Administration		1,593,246	-		1,593,246
Fiscal		672,417	30,282		702,699
Operations and maintenance		1,731,853	396,274		2,128,127
Pupil transportation		832,145	31,970		864,115
Central		104,579	-		104,579
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Other non-instructional services		8,185	235,086		243,271
Food service operations		=	1,018,109		1,018,109
Extracurricular activities		526,761	198,451		725,212
Facilities acquisition and construction			29,173		29,173
Debt service:			Ź		Ź
Principal retirement		47,838	87,538		135,376
Interest and fiscal charges		1,306	627,413		628,719
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		-	172,462		172,462
Total expenditures		19,167,684	3,765,288		22,932,972
Excess of revenues over expenditures		1,782,341	 132,096		1,914,437
Other financing sources (vess):					
Other financing sources (uses):			5 507		5 527
Transfers in		-	5,527		5,527
Transfers (out)		-	 (5,527)		(5,527)
Total other financing sources (uses)		-	-		-
Net change in fund balances		1,782,341	132,096		1,914,437
Fund balances at beginning of year		9,744,396	3,261,326		13,005,722
Fund balances at end of year	\$	11,526,737	\$ 3,393,422	\$	14,920,159
	·		 		

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,914,437
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	\$ 96,445 (886,584)	
Total	(000,001)	(790,139)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(7,249)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Intergovernmental	(55,607) 3,787 69,278	
Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the		17,458
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		307,838
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 additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges	25 (146,548) 105,704 (3,388)	
Total	(3,500)	(44,207)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,554,208
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		6,933,455
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		59,128
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		748,266
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds.		 (241,967)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 10,451,228

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

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original	Final		Actual		Vegative)
Revenues:			 				
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	4,854,895	\$ 5,640,000	\$	5,292,353	\$	(347,647)
Income taxes		4,713,777	2,800,000		2,817,799		17,799
Tuition		1,077,435	640,000		693,224		53,224
Transportation fees		50,505	30,000		39,072		9,072
Earnings on investments		168,349	100,000		150,399		50,399
Classroom materials and fees		32,828	19,500		16,200		(3,300)
Rental income		33,670	20,000		17,354		(2,646)
Contributions and donations		2,040	2,400		2,492		92
Other local revenues		25,252	15,000		13,381		(1,619)
Intergovernmental - state		9,763,625	11,127,600		11,332,114		204,514
Intergovernmental - federal		252,524	 150,000		102,667		(47,333)
Total revenues		20,974,900	 20,544,500		20,477,055		(67,445)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		8,889,963	9,024,870		9,098,861		(73,991)
Special		2,410,329	2,446,906		2,465,941		(19,035)
Vocational		140,857	142,995		125,426		17,569
Other		113,281	115,000		80,826		34,174
Support services:							
Pupil		1,095,141	1,111,760		1,121,865		(10,105)
Instructional staff		689,765	700,232		685,087		15,145
Board of education		95,250	96,695		121,950		(25,255)
Administration		1,550,286	1,573,812		1,548,417		25,395
Fiscal		696,372	706,940		671,745		35,195
Operations and maintenance		2,045,552	2,076,594		1,731,796		344,798
Pupil transportation		1,075,947	1,092,275		1,074,939		17,336
Central		124,446	126,334		105,955		20,379
Extracurricular activities	-	562,828	 571,369		527,858		43,511
Total expenditures		19,490,017	 19,785,782		19,360,666		425,116
Excess of revenues over expenditures		1,484,883	 758,718		1,116,389		357,671
Other financing sources:							
Refund of prior year expenditures		70,000	70,000		71,208		1,208
Insurance proceeds		4,500	4,500		84,366		79,866
Total other financing sources		74,500	74,500		155,574		81,074
Net change in fund balance		1,559,383	833,218		1,271,963		438,745
Fund balance at beginning of year		8,821,255	8,821,255		8,821,255		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		81,176	81,176		81,176		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	10,461,814	\$ 9,735,649	\$	10,174,394	\$	438,745
·			 				

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship		
			Agency
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	519,758	\$ 147,825
Investments in segregated accounts		451,422	-
Investments in common stock		19,140	
Total assets		990,320	\$ 147,825
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		16,500	\$ 338
Pension and post employment benefits payable.		-	750
Intergovernmental payable		-	8,488
Due to students			 138,249
Total liabilities		16,500	\$ 147,825
Net position:			
Held in trust for scholarships		973,820	
Total net position	\$	973,820	

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

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scl	holarship		
Additions:				
Interest	\$	9,717		
Gain on fair value of investments		43,544		
Total additions		53,261		
Deductions:				
Scholarships awarded		37,500		
Administrative fees		12,247		
Total deductions		49,747		
Change in net position		3,514		
Net position at beginning of year		970,306		
Net position at end of year	\$	973,820		

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Shelby City School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate 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 operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State and federal agencies. The Board of Education controls the District's three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school staffed by 105 classified employees and 128 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 1,956 students and other community members.

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Pioneer Career and Technology Center (PCTC)

The Pioneer Career and Technology Center (a vocational school district), is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. PCTC is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected boards, and possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, Linda Schumacher, Treasurer at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

Meta Solutions

The District is a participant in Meta Solutions which is a computer consortium that was the result of a merger between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA) and the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC). Meta Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. Meta Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The following items are purchased through this group discount program: custodial products, food service products, audio visual bulbs and certain paper products. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eight of the member districts. Financial information can be obtained from Scott Armstrong, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (COG)

The Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG") is a jointly governed organization among 16 school districts, 1 educational service center and a career center. The COG is an association of public schools within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca and Wyandot counties. The COG was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. Each member school district supports the COG based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer for the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program
The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (the "GRRP") is an insurance purchasing pool.

The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRRP.

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

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

Wyandot-Crawford Health Benefit Plan

The Wyandot-Crawford Health Benefit Plan (the "Plan") is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of seven school districts. The District joined the Plan February 1, 2010. The Plan is organized as a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501(c) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to employees of the participating school districts. Each participating school district's superintendent is appointed to the Board of Directors which advises the Trustee, Huntington Trust Company, N.A., concerning aspects of the administration of the Plan.

Each school district decides which benefit program offered by the Plan will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Plan is by written application subject to acceptance by the Board of Directors and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from Kathleen Chapin, Huntington National Bank, PO Box 1558, Columbus, OH 43216.

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The proprietary fund is 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.

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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

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

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. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the 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 and income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the underlying exchange transaction occurred (Note 8).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with Richland County Budget Commission for rate determination.

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

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

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures for the general fund, the District has elected to present its respective budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the fiscal year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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 budget amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund which covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from the prior year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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.

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds, other than a portion of the private purpose trust fund which is invested in common stock and invested in other securities which are presented as "invested in segregated accounts" on the balance sheet, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) and donated common stock. The common stock is reported at fair value which is based on quoted market price.

During fiscal year 2018, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund except for those specifically related to the building fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$161,974, which includes \$14,882 assigned from other District funds.

While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with gifts of stock to its private-purpose trust fund. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. The amount of common stock available for expenditure is reported in net position available in trust for scholarships on the statement of fiduciary net position.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

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

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

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.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a non-spendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

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's capitalization threshold is \$5,000 for general capital assets. 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 capitalized.

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

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

I. Interfund Balances

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

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

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

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave liability to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2018, 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 severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2018 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liability and net OPEB liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds are recognized on the fund financial statements when due.

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

M. Prepayments

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred outflow/inflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.

P. 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, 2018

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

Q. 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.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The District did not have any extraordinary or special items during fiscal year 2018.

T. 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/Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 affected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 78 – 83 and 85.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	G	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$	(7,828,989)
Deferred outflows - payments		
subsequent to measurement date		45,938
Net OPEB liability		(6,321,446)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$	(14,104,497)

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
Miscellaneous state	\$ 182
IDEA, Part B	33,824
Title I, disadvantaged children	36,344
Improving teacher quality	1,155

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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 occurred in a grant funds for which grant funding is provided on a reimbursement basis.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Cash in Segregated Accounts

The District has \$10,419 held in an account for employee medical savings. These funds are included below and are reported on the financial statement as "cash in segregated accounts"

B. Investments in Segregated Accounts

At fiscal year-end, \$451,422 was on deposit with an escrow agent for monies held in relation to the W.H. & Ladye F. Moody Scholarship fund. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "investments in segregated accounts".

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$3,065,659 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$3,160,925. Of the bank balance, \$2,609,814 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$551,111 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of June 30, 2018, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Inve	estment Maturities
Measurement/	N	l easurement		6 months or
Investment type		Value		less
Amortized Cost:				
STAR Ohio	\$	12,542,273	\$	12,542,273
Fair Value:				
Common Stock		19,140		19,140
Total	\$	12,561,413	\$	12,561,413

The District's investments in common stock is valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 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, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating, while the donated common stock was rated BBB-. 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 that would further limit its investment choices.

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

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

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, 2018:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	<u>Value</u>	% of Total
Amortizied Cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 12,542,273	99.85
Fair Value:		
Common Stock	19,140	0.15
Total	\$ 12,561,413	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 3,065,659
Investments	12,561,413
Investments in segregated accounts	451,422
Cash in segregated accounts	10,419
Total	\$ 16,088,913
Cash and investments per financial statements	
Governmental activities	\$ 14,950,768
Private-purpose trust fund	990,320
Agency funds	147,825
Total	\$ 16,088,913

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Due To/From Other Funds

The District had the following amounts due to/from other funds at June 30, 2018:

Fund	Due from other fund		Due to her funds
General Nonmajor governmental	\$ 65,12		65,129
Total	\$ 65,12	29 \$	65,129

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Amounts due to/from other funds represent amounts owed between funds for goods or services provided. The balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments between the funds are made. Due to/from other fund balances between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide statement of net position.

B. Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	_A	<u>mount</u>
<u>Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to</u> :		
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	5,527

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Richland County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$704,121 in the general fund, \$112,925 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$14,441 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$40,387 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$697,465 in the general fund, \$112,735 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$14,764 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$40,625 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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 2018 taxes were collected are:

		2017 Second Half Collections			2018 First Half Collections		
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	204,524,320 8,673,660	95.93 4.07	\$	202,970,350 10,113,270	95.25 4.75	
Total	\$	213,197,980	100.00	<u>\$</u>	213,083,620	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$55.50			\$55.60		

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 6,727,844
Income taxes	1,178,087
Accounts	12,787
Accrued interest	4,051
Intergovernmental	 336,798
Total	\$ 8,259,567

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

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax of one percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 2006 and is a continuing tax. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund.

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 07/01/17	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/18
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 793,364	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 793,364
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	793,364			793,364
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,816,611	5,475	-	2,822,086
Buildings and building improvements	27,189,122	6,000	-	27,195,122
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,201,057	58,086	-	4,259,143
Vehicles	1,259,417	26,884	(72,491)	1,213,810
Total capital assets, being depreciated	35,466,207	96,445	(72,491)	35,490,161
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,627,930)	(90,695)	-	(1,718,625)
Buildings and building improvements	(8,076,801)	(577,286)	-	(8,654,087)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(3,107,350)	(158,638)	-	(3,265,988)
Vehicles	(899,556)	(59,965)	65,242	(894,279)
Total accumulated depreciation	(13,711,637)	(886,584)	65,242	(14,532,979)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 22,547,934	\$ (790,139)	\$ (7,249)	\$ 21,750,546

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 367,664
Special	87,844
Vocational	6,065
Other	2,211
Support services:	
Pupil	32,914
Instructional staff	49,293
Board of education	2,738
Administration	43,584
Fiscal	19,223
Operation and maintenance	106,211
Pupil transportation	50,016
Central	2,861
Operation of noninstructional services	7,788
Extracurricular	50,165
Food service operations	 58,007
Total depreciation expense	\$ 886,584

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION

During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into capitalized leases for copier equipment. These lease agreements meet the criteria of capital leases as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statement.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$439,724 in the statement of Net Position. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. During the current fiscal year, the final payment was made on the capital lease.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental activities:	(Restated Balance Outstanding 07/01/17	_	Additions_	_	Reductions	(Balance Outstanding 07/01/18	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds:									
Series 2010A School Improvement Bonds									
Capital appreciation bonds	\$	309,992	\$	_	\$	(77,538)	2	232,454	70,764
Accreted interest	Ψ	608,732	Ψ	146,548	Ψ	(172,462)	Ψ	582,818	177,431
Series 2014 Refunding Bonds		000,732		1 10,5 10		(172,102)		302,010	177,131
Current interest term bonds		15,285,000		_		(10,000)		15,275,000	10,000
Total general obligation bonds		16,203,724	_	146,548		(260,000)		16,090,272	258,195
		45.020				(47,020)			
Capital lease obligation		47,838		-		(47,838)		- 	-
Compensated absences		1,593,530		538,869		(251,748)		1,880,651	299,648
Net pension liability		30,485,456		-		(8,436,603)		22,048,853	-
Net OPEB liability	_	6,321,446			_	(1,274,271)		5,047,175	
Total long-term obligations	<u>\$</u>	54,651,994	\$	685,417	\$	(10,270,460)		45,066,951	\$ 557,843
	Add: Unamortized premium on bonds							809,875	
	Total on statement of net position					\$	45,876,826		

<u>Series 2010A School Facilities Improvement Bonds</u> - On November 18, 2010, the District issued \$1,499,992 in general obligation bonds, for the purpose of improving school facilities. Principal and interest payments are made from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The bonds were sold at a premium of \$719,421.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The issue is comprised of both current interest serial bonds, par value \$1,190,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$309,992. The interest rates on the current interest serial bonds range from 2.00% - 2.50%. The remaining capital appreciation bonds mature on November 1, 2018 (stated interest rate 17.567%), November 1, 2019 (stated interest rate 17.567%), November 1, 2020 (stated interest rate 17.567%) and November 1, 2021 (stated interest rate 17.567%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the remaining capital appreciation bonds is \$1,130,000. Total accreted interest of \$582,818 for series 2010 A has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2018.

The current interest serial bonds and the capital appreciation bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest payments on the current interest serial bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2021 for the capital appreciation bonds. During fiscal year 2017, the current interest bonds were paid in full.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2010 A Bonds:

		Capital Appreciation - Series 2010 A						
Fiscal Year	F	Principal		Interest		Total		
2019	\$	70,764	\$	199,236	\$	270,000		
2020		60,907		214,093		275,000		
2021		53,338		231,662		285,000		
2022		47,445		252,555		300,000		
Total	\$	232,454	\$	897,546	\$	1,130,000		

<u>Series 2014 Refunding Bonds</u> - On October 22, 2014, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2014 refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$15,500,000 Series 2010B bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$15,315,000. The interest rates on the bonds range from 1.00% - 5.00%. Payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2045.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$105,025. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 31 years by \$1,173,348 and resulted in an economic gain of \$673,531.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements, including mandatory sinking fund deposits, to maturity for the Series 2014 BABs:

	Current Interest - Series 2014					
Fiscal Year	_	Principal	_	Interest		Total
2019	\$	10,000	\$	627,263	\$	637,263
2020		10,000		627,113		637,113
2021		5,000		626,988		631,988
2022		5,000		626,881		631,881
2023		315,000		620,525		935,525
2024 - 2028		1,940,000		2,886,725		4,826,725
2029 - 2033		2,670,000		2,435,394		5,105,394
2034 - 2038		3,310,000		1,849,119		5,159,119
2039 - 2043		4,120,000		1,007,000		5,127,000
2044 - 2046		2,890,000		176,400		3,066,400
Total	\$	15,275,000	\$	11,483,408	\$	26,758,408

<u>Capital lease obligations</u> - See Note 10 for detail on the District's capital lease obligation.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

Net Pension Liability - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net pension liability.

Net OPEB Liability - See Note 15 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018, are a voted debt margin of \$4,643,409 (including available funds of \$973,337) and an unvoted debt margin of \$213,084.

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

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Classified employees receive one-third of any accrued but unused sick leave to the maximum of 260 days. Certified employees are allowed one-fourth of accrued but unused sick leave, up to a severance pay maximum of sixty-six days.

B. Retirement Incentive

The District offers certified employees a retirement incentive equal to two days severance pay for each year of service to the District, not to exceed forty-five days. To qualify for this incentive employees must retire in the first year of eligibility under STRS by no later than the April Board of Education Meeting. In fiscal year 2018, one employee received this incentive, a total of \$15,882. At fiscal year-end, there was no retirement incentive liability.

Previously offered retirement incentives were eliminated during negotiations for the 2018 - 2020 contract.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District's insurance coverage was as follows:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Liability Limit</u>
Building and Contents-replacement cost Electronic Data Processing Equipment	\$ 2,500 500	\$ 76,534,359 Full
Automobile Liability	1,000/1,000	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorist	-	1,000,000
School Leader's Errors and Omissions Liability	2,500	1,000,000
General Liability	-	2,000,000
Employer's Liability	-	3,000,000

Flood insurance is also maintained at maximum available levels through Hartford Insurance Company. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there have been no reductions in coverage from the prior year, except for building and contents - replacement costs.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2018, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2A). The GRRP is a voluntary performance-based program sponsored by OSBA. The program is designed to reward participants that are able to keep their claim costs below a predetermined amount. Employers continue to pay their individual premium; however, they have the opportunity to receive retrospective premium adjustments at the end of each of the three evaluation periods. The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRRP.

C. Employee Health Benefits

In February 2010, the District joined the Wyandot Crawford Health Benefit Plan (WCHBP), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The WCHBP includes six school districts. The District pays an annual premium to the pool for its general insurance coverage. The risk of loss transfers entirely from the District to WCHBP. The Agreement for formation of the WCHBP provides that the WCHBP will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$150,000 for each insured event.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 15. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$378,792 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$48,992 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

New members who choose the DC Plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

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

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

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,175,416 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$206,011 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School'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	.08192870%	(0.07316052%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	<u>0</u>	.08160640%	(0.07229171 <mark>%</mark>	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00032230%	-(0.00086881%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	4,875,802	\$	17,173,051	\$ 22,048,853
Pension expense	\$	(243,571)	\$	(6,689,884)	\$ (6,933,455)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the School 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	\$ 209,838	\$ 663,141	\$ 872,979
Changes of assumptions	252,131	3,755,935	4,008,066
Difference between School contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	16,250	16,250
School contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	378,792	1,175,416	1,554,208
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 840,761	\$ 5,610,742	\$6,451,503
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 138,408	\$ 138,408
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	23,143	566,731	589,874
Difference between School contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	100,287	255,572	355,859
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 123,430	\$ 960,711	\$ 1,084,141

\$1,554,208 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2019	\$ 127,473	\$ 713,872	\$	841,345
2020	256,526	1,484,817		1,741,343
2021	68,205	1,030,006		1,098,211
2022	(113,665)	245,920		132,255
Total	\$ 338,539	\$ 3,474,615	\$	3,813,154
	 		_	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	19	% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)
School's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	6,766,346	\$	4,875,802	\$	3,292,086

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
School's proportionate share			_			
of the net pension liability	\$ 24,616,984	\$ 17,173,051	\$ 10,902,653			

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School 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 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the School's surcharge obligation was \$45,099.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$59,128 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$46,914 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School'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	.08450841%	0	.07316052%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.08296710%		0.07229171%		
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00154131</u> %		- <u>0.00086881</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	2,226,619	\$	2,820,556	\$ 5,047,175
OPEB expense	\$	119,053	\$	(867,319)	\$ (748,266)

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the School 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	\$	-	\$	162,820	\$	162,820
School contributions subsequent to the measurement date		59,128		<u>-</u>		59,128
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	59,128	\$	162,820	\$	221,948
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes of assumptions	\$	5,880 211,295	\$	120,557 227,205	\$	126,437 438,500
Difference between School contributions and proportionate share of contributions/		ŕ		,		ŕ
change in proportionate share		38,123	_	39,827		77,950
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	255,298	\$	387,589	\$	642,887

\$59,128 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fig. 1 W F. 1' L 20.		SERS		STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2019	\$	(91,839)	\$	(47,508)	\$	(139,347)	
2020		(91,839)		(47,508)		(139,347)	
2021		(70,150)		(47,508)		(117,658)	
2022		(1,470)		(47,508)		(48,978)	
2023		-		(17,370)		(17,370)	
Thereafter				(17,367)		(17,367)	
Total	\$	(255,298)	\$	(224,769)	\$	(480,067)	

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

NOTE 15 - 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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return 7.50 percent net of investments
expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date3.56 percentPrior measurement date2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - 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 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	19	% Decrease (2.63%)	Di	Current scount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)		
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,688,926	\$	2,226,619	\$	1,860,354	
	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		(7.5	Current Frend Rate % decreasing to 5.0 %)	1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)		
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,806,734	\$	2,226,619	\$	2,782,343	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current										
	19	% Decrease (3.13%)	Di	scount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)						
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,786,551	\$	2,820,556	\$	2,057,104					
	19	% Decrease	<u>T</u>	Current Trend Rate	1	% Increase					
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,959,601	\$	2,820,556	\$	3,953,673					

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,271,963
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	230,524
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(75,816)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(155,574)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	56,779
Adjustment for encumbrances	454,465
GAAP basis	\$ 1,782,341

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 special rotary fund, uniform school supplies fund, the insurance fund and the public school support fund.

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

NOTE 17 - 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.

C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

NOTE 18 - 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.

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 rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	350,348
Current year offsets	(358,618)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds	 <u>-</u>
Total	\$ (8,270)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$

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

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

During fiscal year 2012, the District issued \$16,999,992 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$16,998,255 at June 30, 2018.

NOTE 19 - 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
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	umbrances
General	\$	430,054
Other governmental		104,429
Total	\$	534,483

NOTE 20 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Shelby entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District property taxes were reduced by \$428,805 during fiscal year 2018.

The City of Shelby entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA program is a directive incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under this program, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the City has entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$55,494.



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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018	2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.08160640%	(0.08192870%	(0.08423310%	(0.08594200%	(0.08594200%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,875,802	\$	5,996,425	\$	4,806,422	\$	4,349,476	\$	5,110,695
District's covered payroll	\$	2,686,893	\$	2,603,221	\$	2,535,857	\$	2,497,316	\$	2,624,725
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		181.47%		230.35%		189.54%		174.17%		194.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	-	2018	2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit		0.07229171%		0.07316052%		0.07344310%		0.07333389%		0.07333389%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	17,173,051	\$	24,489,031	\$	20,797,525	\$	17,837,340	\$	21,247,723
District's covered payroll	\$	7,899,436	\$	7,803,407	\$	7,729,721	\$	7,492,700	\$	7,872,454
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		217.40%		313.82%		269.06%		238.06%		269.90%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015		
Contractually required contribution	\$	378,792	\$ 376,165	\$ 364,451	\$	334,226	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(378,792)	(376,165)	(364,451)		(334,226)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	2,805,867	\$ 2,686,893	\$ 2,603,221	\$	2,535,857	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%	

2014	2013	2012		2011		2010	2009
\$ 346,128	\$ 363,262	\$ 353,359	\$	333,279	\$	348,291	\$ 246,464
 (346,128)	 (363,262)	 (353,359)	_	(333,279)	_	(348,291)	 (246,464)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
\$ 2,497,316	\$ 2,624,725	\$ 2,627,204	\$	2,651,384	\$	2,572,312	\$ 2,504,715
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%		12.57%		13.54%	9.84%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,175,416	\$ 1,105,921	\$ 1,092,477	\$ 1,082,161
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,175,416)	 (1,105,921)	 (1,092,477)	 (1,082,161)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$ 7,803,407	\$ 7,729,721
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 974,051	\$ 1,023,419	\$ 1,063,090	\$ 1,086,276	\$ 1,059,740	\$ 1,403,240
 (974,051)	 (1,023,419)	 (1,063,090)	 (1,086,276)	 (1,059,740)	 (1,403,240)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$
\$ 7,492,700	\$ 7,872,454	\$ 8,177,615	\$ 8,355,969	\$ 8,151,846	\$ 10,794,154
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.08296710%	(0.08450841%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,226,619	\$	2,408,802
District's covered payroll	\$	2,686,893	\$	2,603,221
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		82.87%		92.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.07229171%	(0.07316052%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,820,556	\$	3,912,644
District's covered payroll	\$	7,899,436	\$	7,803,407
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.71%		50.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 59,128	\$ 45,938	\$ 49,122	\$ 64,611
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (59,128)	(45,938)	(49,122)	 (64,611)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,805,867	\$ 2,686,893	\$ 2,603,221	\$ 2,535,857
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.11%	1.71%	1.89%	2.55%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 48,411	\$ 43,656	\$ 54,496	\$ 76,867	\$ 49,560	\$ 152,737
 (48,411)	(43,656)	(54,496)	(76,867)	 (49,560)	 (152,737)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 2,497,316	\$ 2,624,725	\$ 2,627,204	\$ 2,651,384	\$ 2,572,312	\$ 2,504,715
1.94%	1.66%	2.07%	2.90%	1.93%	6.10%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 		 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$ 7,803,407	\$ 7,729,721
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	2011 2010		2010	2009		
\$ 75,204	\$ 78,725	\$ 81,776	\$	83,560	\$	81,518	\$	80,249
(75,204)	(78,725)	 (81,776)		(83,560)		(81,518)		(80,249)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
\$ 7,492,700	\$ 7,872,454	\$ 8,177,615	\$	8,355,969	\$	8,151,846	\$	10,794,154
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal 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.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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



SHELBY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

SUB GR	AL GRANTOR/ ANTOR/ AM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
PASSEI	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DITHROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
(C)	Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program	10.553	2018	\$ 124,345
(C)	School Breaklast Hogfam	10.555	2010	ψ 124,545
(C)	National School Lunch Program	10.555	2018	423,332
(D)	National School Lunch Program - Donations	10.555	2018	59,319
	Total National School Lunch Program			482,651
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			606,996
PASSEI	PARTMENT OF EDUCATION O THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2017	68,601
(F)	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010	2018 2018	330,659 5,527
(-)				
	Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			404,787
	Special Education Cluster:			
	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2017	68,305
	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2018	357,890
	Total Special Education Grants to States			426,195
	Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2017	1,496
	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2018	3,551
	Total Special Education Preschool Grants			5,047
	Total Special Education Cluster			431,242
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2017	9,087
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2018	52,051
	Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			61,138
	Total U.S. Department of Education			897,167
	Total Cast Department of Education			097,107
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,504,163

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2018.
- This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Shelby City School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. 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 Shelby City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position, of the Shelby City School District.
- Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- The Food Donation program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.
- Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with the Ohio Department of Education's consent, School District's can transfer certain, unobligated, amounts to the subsequest fiscal year or a similar program. During fiscal year 2018, the Shelby City School District, with the Ohio Department of Education's consent, transferred \$5,527 from Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment (CFDA#84.424A) to Title I-A Grants to Local Educational Agencies (CFDA#84.010).



Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Shelby City School District Richland County 25 High School Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

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, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Shelby City School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 21, 2018, wherein we noted as discussed in Note 3, the Shelby City School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 Shelby City School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Shelby City School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 21, 2018

Julian & Sube, the.



Julian & Grube, Inc.

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333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Shelby City School District Richland County 25 High School Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Shelby City School District's compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the Shelby City School District's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Shelby City School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Shelby City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Shelby City School District
Richland County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the
Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The Shelby City School 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 Shelby City School 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 Shelby City School District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 21, 2018

Julian & Sube, Elne.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018

	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S	RESULTS
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses 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 internal control weaknesses 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 Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	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?	Yes

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



SHELBY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

RICHLAND COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 12, 2019