



# AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Avon Local School District Lorain County 35573 Detroit Road Avon, Ohio 44011

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

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

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

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

# Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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# **Opinion**

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

#### Other Matters

# Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

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# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 24, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 24, 2020

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

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

# Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$2,215,214, which represents a 26 percent increase from 2018 net position.
- Capital assets decreased \$1,765,844 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$62,161,297 to \$60,162,958.

# Using this Annual Report

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

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

#### Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

# Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

# Fund Financial Statements

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

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

**Proprietary Fund** The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School District's various functions. The School District uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

# Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in an agency fund. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

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

# The School District as a Whole

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

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities							
	2019	2018	Change					
Assets								
Current and Other Assets	\$ 53,490,278	\$ 51,743,252	\$ 1,747,026					
Net OPEB Asset	2,542,623	0	2,542,623					
Capital Assets	78,221,258	79,987,102	(1,765,844)					
Total Assets	134,254,159	131,730,354	2,523,805					
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>								
Pension & OPEB	14,543,463	16,038,606	(1,495,143)					
Liabilities								
Current and Other Liabilities	6,536,171	6,010,104	526,067					
Long-Term Liabilities:								
Due Within One Year	2,745,363	2,661,857	83,506					
Due Within More Than One Year:								
Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities	48,722,034	55,518,918	(6,796,884)					
Other Amounts	60,758,387	63,169,446	(2,411,059)					
Total Liabilities	118,761,955	127,360,325	(8,598,370)					
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>								
Property Taxes and Other	25,253,728	23,551,100	1,702,628					
Pension & OPEB	7,136,358	2,947,677	4,188,681					
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	4,112,410	2,591,901	1,520,509					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	36,502,496	29,090,678	7,411,818					
Net Position								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,359,093	20,158,712	200,381					
Restricted	6,676,619	6,344,035	332,584					
Unrestricted	(33,502,541)	(35,184,790)	1,682,249					
Total Net Position	\$ (6,466,829)	\$ (8,682,043)	\$ 2,215,214					

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest single liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2019, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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 asset/liability to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 58 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$20,359,093 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$6,676,619, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The deficit balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was (\$33,502,541).

Current and other assets increased primarily by an increase in payment in lieu of taxes receivable as more taxes are being abated and a decrease in cash balance with Great Lakes Council for claims. Capital assets decreased as a result of depreciation and disposals exceeding additions.

Total liabilities decreased primarily due to debt payments offsetting new direct borrowings. Deferred inflows from payment in lieu of taxes increased due to additional agreements the School District entered into with taxpayers to receive payment in lieu of taxes to promote economic development.

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

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

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

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	G	es	
	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 2,964,217	\$ 2,634,862	\$ 329,355
Operating Grants	3,645,142	3,154,470	490,672
Capital Grants	98,474	0	98,474
Total Program Revenues	6,707,833	5,789,332	918,501
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	31,718,585	37,613,418	(5,894,833)
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	8,749,287	8,319,922	429,365
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	3,925,723	3,348,083	577,640
Other	726,586	516,207	210,379
Total General Revenues	45,120,181	49,797,630	(4,677,449)
Total Revenues	51,828,014	55,586,962	(3,758,948)
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	19,239,049	6,031,198	13,207,851
Special	7,889,810	4,673,810	3,216,000
Vocational	156,097	35,839	120,258
Other	782,721	736,583	46,138
Support Services:			
Pupils	2,699,020	1,200,950	1,498,070
Instructional Staff	1,149,306	648,453	500,853
Board of Education	52,563	58,922	(6,359)
Administration	2,739,969	1,801,157	938,812
Fiscal	1,153,517	1,098,948	54,569
Business	281,214	186,556	94,658
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	4,615,529	3,554,256	1,061,273
Pupil Transportation	3,129,650	2,561,343	568,307
Central	310,985	247,674	63,311
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	966,118	802,204	163,914
Community Services	1,149,217	887,434	261,783
Extracurricular Activities	1,287,435	1,038,392	249,043
Debt Service:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,010,600	2,098,367	(87,767)
Total Expenses	49,612,800	27,662,086	21,950,714
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	2,215,214	27,924,876	(25,709,662)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(8,682,043)	(36,606,919)	27,924,876
Net Position at End of Year	\$ (6,466,829)	\$ (8,682,043)	\$ 2,215,214

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

Despite increases in operating grants and an increase in payment in lieu of taxes as previously discussed, overall revenue decreased due to substantial decrease in property tax revenue. The decrease in revenue stems from the impact of accruals to account for amount available for advance which varies significantly from year to year while cash basis collections have remained fairly constant around \$32 million.

Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service			 Net Cost of Service			
	2	2019		2018	2019		2018
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 19	9,239,049	\$	6,031,198	\$ 17,873,909	\$	5,528,508
Special	7	7,889,810		4,673,810	6,043,995		2,766,887
Vocational		156,097		35,839	144,587		23,269
Other		782,721		736,583	782,721		736,583
Support Services:							
Pupils	2	2,699,020		1,200,950	2,400,419		876,138
Instructional Staff	1	,149,306		648,453	967,172		579,901
Board of Education		52,563		58,922	52,563		58,922
Administration	2	2,739,969		1,801,157	2,590,745		1,699,965
Fiscal	1	,153,517		1,098,948	1,151,889		1,098,948
Business		281,214		186,556	279,543		186,556
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	۷	1,615,529		3,554,256	4,500,723		3,337,260
Pupil Transportation	3	3,129,650		2,561,343	2,957,707		2,206,487
Central		310,985		247,674	291,489		238,674
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	:						
Food Service Operations		966,118		802,204	(216,956)		(281,326)
Community Services	]	,149,217		887,434	17,050		(94,899)
Extracurricular Activities	]	,287,435		1,038,392	1,056,811		812,514
Debt Service:							
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2	2,010,600		2,098,367	 2,010,600	_	2,098,367
Total Expenses	\$ 49	9,612,800	\$	27,662,086	\$ 42,904,967	\$	21,872,754

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 86 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 87 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

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

#### Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$51,682,424 and total expenditures of \$53,032,423 for the fiscal year. The net change in fund balances for the fiscal year was a decrease of \$830,626 for all governmental funds with the most significant decrease in the general fund.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$927,750. This decrease is primarily due to an increase in payment in lieu of taxes, offset by an increase in expenditures in the normal operation of the School District.

The debt service fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$469,269. This decrease is primarily from the timing of taxes collected as compared to when debt payments are due.

# General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources was \$3,166,401 higher than the final budget basis revenue and other financing sources of \$39,602,818. The under estimation of payment in lieu of taxes, property taxes and state and federal aid was the primary difference.

Final budget expenditure appropriations and other financing uses of \$44,919,406 were \$602,058 higher than the actual expenditures of \$44,317,348, due to conservative spending.

# Capital Assets and Debt Administration

## **Capital Assets**

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

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

	 2019	 2018
Land	\$ 3,603,900	\$ 3,603,900
Construction in Progress	34,258	0
Land Improvements	1,753,170	1,871,192
Buildings and Improvements	70,960,297	72,862,493
Furniture and Equipment	1,001,922	1,050,941
Vehicles	867,711	 598,576
Totals	\$ 78,221,258	\$ 79,987,102

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

The \$1,765,844 decrease in capital assets was attributable to depreciation and disposals exceeding capital asset additions. See Note 10 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

#### **Debt**

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 11 for additional details.

# Table 5 Outstanding Debt at Year End

	2019	2018
Bonds Payable	\$ 53,968,955	\$ 55,948,955
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	2,230,213	2,206,754
Premium on Bonds	3,498,254	3,832,454
Direct Borrowings	465,536	173,134
Total	\$ 60,162,958	\$ 62,161,297

#### **Current Issues**

The School District has committed itself to a fiscal discipline based on long-term plans. The School District is financially stable. The Board of Education and administration have implemented fiscal management disciplines that utilize a variety of formal plans. They have kept to the plan of working within the five-year budget plan, finished the building and renovation projections and are working towards the next phases. The enrollment and community continue to grow at a steady pace.

The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges. These challenges are internal and external in nature. The internal challenges will continue to exist, as the School District must rely heavily on local property taxes to fund its operations. Thus management must diligently plan expenses staying carefully within its five-year forecast. Additional revenues from what was estimated must not be treated as a windfall to expand programs but as an opportunity to extend the time horizon of the five-year forecast. The School District was able to pass a substitute levy, which combined all of their five emergency levies into one levy; this provided for financial stability knowing that funding was going to be constant.

Due to the School District's rapid growth and property valuation, funding from the State is capped. This puts the School District on the ballot in a position to have to ask for additional funding, through new levies more often than it would like. In November 2019 the School District asked taxpayers to approve a new emergency levy for 3.91 mill which generates \$3,720,000 annually. Additionally, there was opportunity, due to 0.98 mill of bond debt that had the opportunity for renewal for taxpayers to approve to renew. The renewal of this mill will generate enough revenue to construct a performing arts center at the high school, as well as renovate the current and commons area at the high school.

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

As the community continues to grow, student and staffing needs will grow, day to day operations will need to be managed and plan carefully. State funding will be a financial question for the School District. The School District will need to continue to manage, plan, and maximize its' resources in order to meet student and staff needs as they did in the past. All of the School District's financial abilities will be forecasted and monitored in accordance with needs to meet the challenges of the future.

# Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, Sadie Fellure, Treasurer, can be contacted at the Avon Local School District, 36600 Detroit Road, Avon, Ohio 44011.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 15,206,740
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	406,716
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	476,385
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	4,556,109
Property Taxes	32,844,328
Net OPEB Asset	2,542,623
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	3,638,158
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	74,583,100
Total Assets	134,254,159
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	
Pension	13,601,940
OPEB	941,523
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	14,543,463
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	451,773
Accrued Wages and Benefits	4,130,247
Contracts Payable	145,506
Intergovernmental Payable	967,050
Retainage Payable	2,237
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	42,340
Accrued Interest Payable	145,493
Claims Payable	651,525
Long Term Liabilities:	,
Due Within One Year	2,745,363
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	44,121,501
Net OPEB Liability	4,600,533
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	60,758,387
Total Liabilities	118,761,955
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	25,253,728
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Levied for the Next Year	4,112,410
Pension	2,779,174
OPEB	4,357,184
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	36,502,496
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,359,093
Restricted For:	- / /
Capital Outlay	1,597,439
Debt Service	2,788,299
Other Purposes	2,290,881
Unrestricted	(33,502,541)
Total Net Position	\$ (6,466,829)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

					_					Net (Expense) Revenue and
	Expenses			Program Charges for Services and Sales	Co	Operating Grants, ontributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions			ges in Net Position  Governmental  Activities
Governmental Activities										
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	19,239,049	\$	1,301,551	\$	35,016	\$	28,573	\$	(17,873,909)
Special		7,889,810		23,576		1,822,239		0		(6,043,995)
Vocational		156,097		0		11,510		0		(144,587)
Other		782,721		0		0		0		(782,721)
Support Services:										
Pupils		2,699,020		107,182		191,419		0		(2,400,419)
Instructional Staff		1,149,306		2,822		176,953		2,359		(967,172)
Board of Education		52,563		0		0		0		(52,563)
Administration		2,739,969		0		149,224		0		(2,590,745)
Fiscal		1,153,517		346		0		1,282		(1,151,889)
Business		281,214		355		0		1,316		(279,543)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		4,615,529		33,337		20,579		60,890		(4,500,723)
Pupil Transportation		3,129,650		1,095		166,794		4,054		(2,957,707)
Central		310,985		1,786		17,710		0		(291,489)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:										
Food Service Operations		966,118		851,818		331,256		0		216,956
Community Services		1,149,217		414,139		718,028		0		(17,050)
Extracurricular Activities		1,287,435		226,210		4,414		0		(1,056,811)
Debt Service:										
Interest and Fiscal Charges		2,010,600		0		0		0		(2,010,600)
Total	\$	49,612,800	\$	2,964,217	\$	3,645,142	\$	98,474	-	(42,904,967)
	Prop	eral Revenues erty Taxes Levieneral Purposes	ed for:							27,558,996
		Debt Service								
	Ca	3,396,847 762,742								
	Gran	8,749,287								
	Payr	3,925,723								
	Inve	433,521								
		ellaneous								293,065
	Tota	l General Reven	ues							45,120,181
	Cha	nge in Net Positi	ion							2,215,214
	Net .	Position Beginni	ing of Y	<sup>7</sup> ear						(8,682,043)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	 General	 Debt Service	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 9,016,346	\$ 2,121,323	\$	3,957,255	\$	15,094,924
Receivables:						
Interfund	1,554	0		0		1,554
Intergovernmental	124,606	0		351,779		476,385
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	4,455,386	0		100,723		4,556,109
Property Taxes	28,576,063	3,485,464		782,801		32,844,328
Total Assets	\$ 42,173,955	\$ 5,606,787	\$	5,192,558	\$	52,973,300
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 216,547	\$ 0	\$	234,956	\$	451,503
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,972,140	0		158,107		4,130,247
Contracts Payable	18,250	0		127,256		145,506
Intergovernmental Payable	881,454	0		85,596		967,050
Retainage Payable	0	0		2,237		2,237
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	42,340	0		0		42,340
Interfund Payable	0	0		1,554		1,554
Total Liabilities	5,130,731	0		609,706		5,740,437
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>						
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	21,984,739	2,672,995		595,994		25,253,728
Unavailable Revenue	178,846	7,817		271,710		458,373
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Levied for the Next Year	 4,019,918	 0		92,492		4,112,410
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	26,183,503	 2,680,812		960,196		29,824,511
Fund Balances						
Restricted	0	2,925,975		3,710,853		6,636,828
Committed	11,000	0		0		11,000
Assigned	5,873,144	0		0		5,873,144
Unassigned	 4,975,577	 0		(88,197)		4,887,380
Total Fund Balances	 10,859,721	 2,925,975		3,622,656		17,408,352
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	 	 				
Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 42,173,955	\$ 5,606,787	\$	5,192,558	\$	52,973,300

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 17,408,352
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		78,221,258
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental Property Taxes	\$ 384,710 73,663	458,373
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		(133,263)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is not reported.		(145,493)
The net pension and OPEB asset/liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:  Net OPEB Asset  Deferred Outflows - Pension  Deferred Outflows - OPEB  Deferred Inflows - Pension  Deferred Inflows - OPEB  Net Pension Liability  Net OPEB Liability	2,542,623 13,601,940 941,523 (2,779,174) (4,357,184) (44,121,501) (4,600,533)	(38,772,306)
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 Direct Borrowings - Lease Purchases Capital Appreciation Bonds Bond Premium Accretion of Interest - Capital Appreciation Bonds Compensated Absences	(50,640,000) (465,536) (3,328,955) (3,498,254) (2,230,213) (3,340,792)	(63,503,750)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (6,466,829)

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

	General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	0.7.644.044	0 100 200		
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 27,641,811	\$ 3,409,396	\$ 765,184	\$ 31,816,391
Intergovernmental	9,280,884	474,636	2,417,929	12,173,449
Investment Income	433,521	0	0	433,521
Tuition and Fees	1,136,431	0	4,532	1,140,963
Extracurricular Activities	167,795	0	224,156	391,951
Rentals	53,154	0	33,794	86,948
Charges for Services	13,750	0	1,251,921	1,265,671
Contributions and Donations	108,418	0	46,325	154,743
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	3,853,841	0	71,882	3,925,723
Miscellaneous	188,759	0	104,305	293,064
Total Revenues	42,878,364	3,884,032	4,920,028	51,682,424
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	19,203,169	0	321,166	19,524,335
Special	7,278,820	0	808,296	8,087,116
Vocational	202,565	0	0	202,565
Other	782,721	0	0	782,721
Support Services:	702,721	· ·	· ·	702,721
Pupils	2,657,510	0	184,753	2,842,263
Instructional Staff	953,467	0	166,346	1,119,813
Board of Education	42,441	0	0	42,441
Administration	2,814,320	0	137,299	2,951,619
Fiscal		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	1,084,478	59,776	12,997	1,157,251
Business	255,017	0	13,341	268,358
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,914,870	0	180,083	4,094,953
Pupil Transportation	3,159,965	0	41,106	3,201,071
Central	298,896	0	14,000	312,896
Extracurricular Activities	875,326	0	216,866	1,092,192
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	0	0	1,003,231	1,003,231
Community Services	31,768	0	1,108,655	1,140,423
Capital Outlay	220,436	0	455,387	675,823
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	141,564	1,980,000	85,407	2,206,971
Interest and Fiscal Charges	8,154	2,313,525	4,702	2,326,381
Total Expenditures	43,925,487	4,353,301	4,753,635	53,032,423
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,047,123)	(469,269)	166,393	(1,349,999)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Lease Purchase	519,373	0	0	519,373
Transfers In	0	0	400,000	400,000
Transfers Out	(400,000)	0	400,000	(400,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	119,373	0	400,000	519,373
Total Other I maneing Sources (Oses)	117,373		400,000	317,373
Net Change in Fund Balance	(927,750)	(469,269)	566,393	(830,626)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	11,787,471	3,395,244	3,056,263	18,238,978
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 10,859,721	\$ 2,925,975	\$ 3,622,656	\$ 17,408,352

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	(830,626)
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.	¢ 764.216		
Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$ 764,216 (2,524,298)		(1,760,082)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities,			
a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(5,762)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Intergovernmental Property Taxes	243,396 (97,806)		145,590
Repayment of principal and accreted interest is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			
General Obligation Bonds	1,860,000		
Direct Borrowings	226,971		
Capital Appreciation Bonds Accreted Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	120,000 445,000		2,651,971
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues.			
Lease Purchases			(519,373)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, and bond premium and the gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds,			
an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.	<b>7</b> 0 40		
Accrued Interest Payable Amortization of Premium on Bonds	5,040 334,200		339,240
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			
Pension	3,458,579		
OPEB	136,864		3,595,443
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB asset/liabilities are reported as Pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			
Pension OPEB	(5,195,684) 5,255,924		60,240
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.			(1,322,182)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.  Compensated Absences			329,214
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is allocated as an expense over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities.			(468,459)
		ф.	
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	2,215,214

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

	Budgeted Amounts  Original Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)		
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	39,602,818	\$ 39,602,818	\$	42,769,219	\$	3,166,401
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		44,919,404	 44,919,406		44,317,348		602,058
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(5,316,586)	(5,316,588)		(1,548,129)		3,768,459
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		8,740,609	8,740,609		8,740,609		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		779,397	 779,397		779,397		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	4,203,420	\$ 4,203,418	\$	7,971,877	\$	3,768,459

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets			
Current Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	111,816	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		406,716	
Total Assets		518,532	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		270	
Claims Payable		651,525	
Total Current Liabilities		651,795	
Net Position			
Unrestricted	\$	(133,263)	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$ 6,675,042
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	337,151
Materials and Supplies	10,799
Claims	7,672,090
Total Operating Expenses	8,020,040
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,344,998)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest	22,816
Change in Net Position	(1,322,182)
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,188,919
Net Position End of Year	\$ (133,263)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash Received for Charges for Services	\$ 6,675,042
Cash Paid for Goods and Services	(347,680)
Cash Paid for Claims	(7,524,747)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	(1,197,385)
	<u></u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest on Investments	22,816
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,174,569)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	1,693,101
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 518,532
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,344,998)
Adjustments:	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	270
Claims Payable	147,343
Total Adjustments	147,613
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ (1,197,385)

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2019

	Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cook and Investments	¢	206 280	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments  Total Assets	<u>\$</u> \$	296,380 296,380	
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$	222	
Due to Others		202,678	
Due to Students		93,480	
Total Liabilities	\$	296,380	

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

## NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY

The Avon Local School District (the School District) was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members, and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the School District.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

Within the School District boundaries, there are various nonpublic schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these nonpublic schools. Their monies are received and disbursed by the School District on behalf of the nonpublic schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the nonpublic schools. These transactions are reported as a governmental activity of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of the debt or levying of taxes. Based on the foregoing criteria, the School District has no component units.

The School District is associated with Connect, the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District, Great Lakes Council of Governments, and the Ohio Schools Council which are considered to be jointly governed organizations. These organizations and their relationships with the School District are described in more detail in Note 15.

# NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

# A. Basis of Presentation

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

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

# **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

# **Fund Financial Statements**

During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. The fiduciary funds are reported by type.

# **B.** Fund Accounting

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

## **Governmental Funds**

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

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

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

**Debt Service Fund** The Debt Service Fund receives property taxes for the payment of general obligation bonds and notes payable.

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

# **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The School District's only proprietary fund is internal service.

*Internal Service Fund* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's internal service fund is:

**Self-Insurance Fund** This fund accounts for monies received from other funds as payment for providing employee benefits. The self-insurance fund may make payments for services provided to employees, for reimbursements to employees who have paid providers, to third party administrators for claim payments or administration, for stop-loss coverage, or other reinsurance or other similar purpose.

# **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are, therefore, not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student managed activities and miscellaneous agency funds.

# C. Measurement Focus

# **Government-wide Financial Statements**

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

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

# **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

# D. Basis of Accounting

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

## **Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions**

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

# **Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB, and payment in lieu of taxes. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 13 and 14.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 13 and 14).

# Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense 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.

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

# E. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation bonds, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank Funding Corporation bonds, Negotiable certificates of deposit, money market, and STAR Ohio. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$433,521, which includes \$178,713 assigned from other School District funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of 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 School District are presented on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and investments".

#### F. Capital Assets

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the dates received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not capitalized.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5 - 30 years
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	30 - 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	7 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 - 20 years

# G. Interfund Balances

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

#### H. Compensated Absences

The School District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Compensated absences include salary related payments related to vacation and sick leave liabilities. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the "termination payment method". The termination payment method accrues a liability that is based entirely on an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave that will be paid as a termination benefit. The estimate is based on past experience. This estimate (ratio) is then applied to employees' sick leave balances and current wages at fiscal year-end.

For the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

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

## I. Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense; information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the 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.

### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

#### **K. Bond Premiums**

Bond premiums are recorded as another financing source on the governmental fund statements. On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bond using the straight line method, which approximates the bonds outstanding method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable.

### L. Net Position

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

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

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

## M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## N. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues are charges for its employee self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide services that are the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating.

## O. 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 financial statements.

### P. Estimates

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

### Q. Budgetary Data

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

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

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

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

## R. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 3: ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **Deficit Fund Balances**

The following funds had GAAP deficit balances at June 30, 2019:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	Fund	Balance
Miscellaneous State Grants Fund	\$	5,406
IDEA Part B Fund		59,985
Title I Fund		22,806

These deficits were caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in other funds; however, this is when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

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

## **NOTE 4: FUND BALANCE**

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

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

			Other	
		Debt	Governmental	
	General	Service	Funds	Total
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	\$ 0	\$2,925,975	\$ 0	\$ 2,925,975
Capital Outlay	0	0	1,629,941	1,629,941
Food Service	0	0	1,149,960	1,149,960
Other Grants	0	0	62,416	62,416
Latchkey	0	0	642,706	642,706
Athletics	0	0	178,904	178,904
Other	0	0	46,926	46,926
Total Restricted	0	2,925,975	3,710,853	6,636,828
Committed for:				
Underground Storage	11,000	0	0	11,000
	11,000	0	0	11,000
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances:				
Instructional	170,879	0	0	170,879
Support Services	159,285	0	0	159,285
Extracurricular Activities	1,151	0	0	1,151
Subsequent Year Appropriations	5,390,879	0	0	5,390,879
Other Purposes	150,950	0	0	150,950
Total Assigned	5,873,144	0	0	5,873,144
Unassigned	4,975,577	0	(88,197)	4,887,380
Total Fund Balance	\$10,859,721	\$2,925,975	\$3,622,656	\$ 17,408,352

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

#### NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –Budget (Non-GAAP Budget Basis) and Actual 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 GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses for all funds (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed or assigned of fund balance for (GAAP basis).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

## **Net Change in Fund Balance**

GAAP Basis	\$ (927,750)
Net adjustments for revenue accruals	(45,476)
Net adjustments for expenditure accruals	254,825
Funds budgeted elsewhere**	(13,463)
Adjustments for encumbrances	 (816,265)
Budget Basis	\$ (1,548,129)

<sup>\*\*</sup> As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes miscellaneous trusts, uniform school supplies, rotary shared services, public school support, and underground storage.

### NOTE 6: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current two 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.

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bill, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to payment of 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, 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 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 2% and marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, its political subdivisions, or other units or agencies of this state or its political subdivisions;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section 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, 2019

- 7. Certain bankers acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and commercial papers not to exceed two hundred seventy days from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed 40% 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 rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

**Deposits** - At year-end, \$2,812,301 of the School District's bank balance of \$4,338,004 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

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

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

## Cash with Fiscal Agent

The School District had \$406,716 in cash with fiscal agent related to the Internal Service Fund. These funds are held by Great Lakes Council of Governments who is the third party responsible for medical/dental claims.

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

#### **Investments**

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

Rating by	Investment									
S&P		M	easurement	Maturities in Years				Percent		
Global Ratings	Investment	Amount (<1)		(1-3)		(>3)		of Total		
	Net Asset Value (NAV):									
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	4,527,525	\$	4,527,525	\$	0	\$	0	39.50%
AAAm	First American Government Obligation		206,616		206,616		0		0	1.80%
	Fair Value:									
N/A	Negotiable CD's		495,426		246,892		248,534		0	4.32%
AAA	FHLMC		2,539,498		2,539,498		0		0	22.16%
AAA	FFCB		2,995,655		2,495,660		499,995		0	26.14%
AAA	FHLB		696,584		696,584		0		0	6.08%
		\$	11,461,304	\$	10,712,775	\$	748,529	\$	0	100.00%

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

*Interest Rate Risk.* Is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy does not address limits on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53.3 days.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

### **NOTE 7: PROPERTY TAXES**

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

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

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

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

The School District receives property taxes from Lorain County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2018 Se	cond	2019 First			
	Half Colle	ections	Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Real Estate	\$ 834,357,420	98.06%	\$ 932,733,330	98.05%		
Public Utility Personal Property	16,527,770	1.94%	18,574,930	1.95%		
	\$ 850,885,190	100.00%	\$ 951,308,260	100.00%		
Full Tax Rate per \$1,000						
of assessed value	\$ 57.45		\$ 55.35			

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

#### **NOTE 8: RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, interfund and intergovernmental. 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. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

#### **NOTE 9: INTERFUND ACTIVITY**

# **Interfund Balances**

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

	Int	erfund	Int	erfund	
	Red	eeivable_	Pa	Payable	
General Fund	\$	1,554	\$	0	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:					
Limited English Proficiency Fund		0		1,554	
	\$	1,554	\$	1,554	

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances are reported on the Statement of Net Position.

## **Interfund Transfers**

Transfers made during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Tra	insfers	T	ransfers
		In		Out
General Fund	\$	0	\$	400,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:				
Permanent Improvement Fund		400,000		0
	\$	400,000	\$	400,000

These transfers were made to move unrestricted balances to fund projects accounted for in the permanent improvement fund.

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

# **NOTE 10: CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018 Additions		Deletions	June 30, 2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	\$ 3,603,900	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,603,900
Construction in Progress	0	34,258	0	34,258
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	3,603,900	34,258	0	3,638,158
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	2,583,416	0	0	2,583,416
Buildings and Improvements	95,841,710	171,060	0	96,012,770
Furniture and Equipment	2,263,635	162,417	(27,027)	2,399,025
Vehicles	3,334,931	396,481	(536,000)	3,195,412
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	104,023,692	729,958	(563,027)	104,190,623
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land Improvements	(712,224)	(118,022)	0	(830,246)
Buildings and Improvements	(22,979,217)	(2,073,256)	0	(25,052,473)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,212,694)	(205,674)	21,265	(1,397,103)
Vehicles	(2,736,355)	(127,346)	536,000	(2,327,701)
Total Accumulated Depreciated	(27,640,490)	(2,524,298)	557,265	(29,607,523)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	76,383,202	(1,794,340)	(5,762)	74,583,100
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 79,987,102	\$ (1,760,082)	\$ (5,762)	\$ 78,221,258

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,954,254
Special	1,099
Support Services:	
Pupils	2,129
Instructional Staff	24,782
Board of Education	10,122
Administration	19,512
Fiscal	310
Operations and Maintenance of Plant	77,646
Pupil Transportation	152,849
Central	2,563
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operation	15,305
Community Services	7,479
Extracurricular Activities	256,248
Total Depreciation	\$ 2,524,298

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

### **NOTE 11: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The original issue date, interest rate, original issuance and date of maturity for each of the School District's long-term obligations follow:

	Original		C	Original	
	Issue Interest		Issue		Date of
	Date	Rate	Amount		Maturity
General Obligation Bonds:					
School Improvement Capital Appreciation	2003	10.49% - 10.80%	\$	120,000	12/01/18
School Improvement Refunding					
Capital Appreciation	2007	17.43%		119,991	12/01/20
School Improvement Refunding Taxable Serial	2013B	.40% - 4.00%		3,260,000	12/01/20
School Improvement					
Serial and Term	2013A	2.00% - 3.00%	3	33,945,000	12/01/41
Capital Appreciation	2013A	2.53% - 17.22%		3,073,980	12/01/30
School Improvement Refunding					
Serial and Term	2014	1.00% - 4.00%		9,000,000	12/01/29
Capital Appreciation	2014	2.00%		134,895	12/01/21
School Improvement Refunding					
Serial and Term	2016	1.00% - 4.00%		7,730,000	12/01/29
Direct Borrowings:					
Lease Purchase Agreement - Buses	2015	2.716%		427,340	07/17/19
Lease Purchase Agreement - Buses	2019	3.31%		359,437	04/01/22
Lease Purchase Agreement - Chromebooks	2019	3.50%		159,936	03/01/21

The original amount of bonds issued in 2003 was \$14,950,000. The general obligation bonds included serial and capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds have matured.

The original amount of school improvement refunding issued in 2007 was \$12,449,991 and included serial and capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds were refunded in fiscal year 2017.

During 2013, the School District issued \$3,260,000 of general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase US government securities that were placed in an escrow account for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities of the statement of net position.

During 2015, the School District advance refunded portions of certain general obligation bonds issued in 2006 with a new general obligation bond issue. The School District issued \$9,134,985 of general obligation school refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase U.S. government securities that were placed in escrow for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the financial statements. The advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the 22 years by \$1,346,018 and to obtain an economic gain of \$147,940.

The School District defeased 1996 general obligation bonds in 2004, in 2007 defeased 2000 and 2003 general obligation bonds, by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds and in 2013 defeased 2004 refunding general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an escrow fund. Accordingly, the trust/escrow fund account assets and liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. At June 30, 2019, \$18,905,000 of bonds outstanding are considered to be defeased.

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

During fiscal year 2017, the School District issued \$7,730,000 of school improvement refunding bonds. The bond proceeds were used to retire the 2007 School Improvement Refunding and the 2006 School Improvement Bond. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$988,859. Interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated on the issue is December 1, 2029.

The issuance resulted in a difference (savings) between the cash flows required to service the old debt and the cash flows required to service the new debt of \$1,433,693. The issuance resulted in an economic gain of \$1,299,216.

On July 17, 2015, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$427,340 for buses. Interest payments on the outstanding principal are due annual at the rate of 2.716 percent. The final maturity for the lease is July 17, 2019. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the Lessor has the right to exercise all rights and remedies noted within the agreement, including but not limited to, the rights to declare all sums due during the School District's current fiscal period and/or take possession of the buses.

On May 10, 2018, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$359,437 for buses. Interest payments on the outstanding principal are due annual at the rate of 3.31 percent. The final maturity for the lease is April 1, 2022. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the Lessor has the right to exercise all rights and remedies noted within the agreement, including but not limited to, the rights to declare all sums due during the School District's current fiscal period and/or take possession of the buses.

On February 25, 2019, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$159,936 for Chromebooks. Interest payments on the outstanding principal are due annual at the rate of 3.50 percent. The final maturity for the lease is March 1, 2021. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the Lessor has the right to exercise all rights and remedies, including the rights to declare all sums due during the School District's current fiscal period and/or take possession of the Chromebooks.

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

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

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:	0/30/18	Additions	Reductions	0/30/19	One rear
General Obligation Bonds:					
School Improvement Bonds - 2003					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	421,519	23,481	445,000	0	0
Unamortized Premium	126,156	0	126,156	0	0
Total School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2003	667,675	23,481	691,156	0	0
School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2007					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	119,990	0	0	119,990	86,598
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	684,107	146,291	0	830,398	599,292
Total School Improvement Bonds - 2007	804,097	146,291	0	950,388	685,890
School Improvement Bond - 2013					
Serial Bond	2,995,000	0	910,000	2,085,000	1,015,000
School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2013					
Serial Bonds	33,905,000	0	10,000	33,895,000	10,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	3,073,980	0	0	3,073,980	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	978,931	246,677	0	1,225,608	0
Unamortized Premium	2,168,955	0	94,302	2,074,653	0
Total School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2013	40,126,866	246,677	104,302	40,269,241	10,000
School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2014					
Serial Bonds	8,820,000	0	60,000	8,760,000	365,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	134,985	0	0	134,985	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	122,197	52,010	0	174,207	0
Unamortized Premium	689,750	0	43,109	646,641	0
Total School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2014	9,766,932	52,010	103,109	9,715,833	365,000
School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2016					
Serial Bonds	6,780,000	0	880,000	5,900,000	275,000
Unamortized Premium	847,593	0	70,633	776,960	0
Total School Improvement Refunding Bonds - 2016	7,627,593	0	950,633	6,676,960	275,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	61,988,163	468,459	2,759,200	59,697,422	2,350,890
Direct Borrowings:					
Lease Purchase - Buses	173,134	0	85,407	87,727	87,727
Lease Purchase - Buses	0	359,437	86,469	272,968	88,043
Lease Purchase - Chromebooks	0	159,936	55,095	104,841	51,519
Total Direct Borrowings	173,134	519,373	226,971	465,536	227,289
Net Pension/OPEB Liability:					
Pension	45,284,654	0	1,163,153	44,121,501	0
OPEB	10,234,264	0	5,633,731	4,600,533	0
Total Net Pension/OPEB Liability	55,518,918	0	6,796,884	48,722,034	0
Other Long-term Obligations:					
Compensated Absences	3,670,006	117,995	447,209	3,340,792	167,184
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 121,350,221	\$ 1,105,827	\$ 10,230,264	\$ 112,225,784	\$ 2,745,363

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

The bonds payable and the direct borrowings will be repaid from the General Fund, Debt Service Fund and Permanent Improvement Fund, respectively. The compensated absences will be repaid from the funds from which employees' salaries are paid. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 13 and 14.

Debt service requirements, including principal and interest, to retire bonds payable and direct borrowings at June 30, 2019, consisted of:

	Gen	eral Obligation B	onds	Capital Appreciation Bonds			Direct Borrowings				
Fiscal Year											
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Accretion	Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 1,665,000	\$ 1,816,801	\$ 3,481,801	\$ 86,598	\$ 648,402	\$ 735,000	\$ 227,289	\$ 15,087	\$ 242,376		
2021	2,115,000	1,764,474	3,879,474	33,392	301,607	334,999	144,279	7,987	152,266		
2022	585,000	1,727,401	2,312,401	551,801	458,199	1,010,000	93,968	3,110	97,078		
2023	1,185,000	1,703,274	2,888,274	378,565	121,435	500,000	0	0	0		
2024	1,325,000	1,661,074	2,986,074	347,797	142,203	490,000	0	0	0		
2025-2029	7,090,000	7,630,927	14,720,927	1,737,245	2,322,755	4,060,000	0	0	0		
2030-2034	11,790,000	5,928,626	17,718,626	193,557	3,266,444	3,460,001	0	0	0		
2035-2039	15,250,000	3,034,449	18,284,449	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2040-2043	9,635,000	500,539	10,135,539	0_	0	0	0	0	0		
	\$ 50,640,000	\$ 25,767,565	\$ 76,407,565	\$ 3,328,955	\$ 7,261,045	\$ 10,590,000	\$ 465,536	\$ 26,184	\$ 491,720		

#### **NOTE 12: RISK MANAGEMENT**

### Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) for their insurance needs. The plan covered a liability aggregate limit of \$17,000,000. Vehicles were covered at a \$15,000,000 combined single limit liability. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

A performance bond is maintained for the Treasurer. The bond for the Treasurer is held by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in the amount of \$25,000.

### Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). During fiscal year 2019, the School District was involved with Comp Management Health Systems for both Third Party Administrator and Managed Care Organization services.

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

## **Employee Medical Benefits**

The School District participates in the Great Lakes Council of Governments (the Council), to process and pay health benefit claims incurred by its members. The Council contracted with a third party administrator, Medical Mutual Services, LLC for the year ended June 30, 2019. Payments are made by members to the Council for monthly health insurance premiums, monthly stop-loss premiums, and administrative charges. The Fiscal Officer approves monthly payments to the third party administrators for actual insurance claims processed, stop—loss premiums and administrative charges incurred on behalf of the Council members. If the members aggregate contributions less expenses cause it to have a negative cash balance, the Council shall direct the Fiscal Agent to promptly notify in writing each member of any additional funds necessary to correct the deficiency. Whereupon each Member shall appropriate (pursuant to Chapter 5705 of the Revised Code) the amount stated in that notice and remit the same to the Fiscal Agent within the time periods determined by the Council. The Council employs reinsurance agreements (stop-loss coverage) to reduce its risk that large losses may be incurred on medical claims. This allows the Council to recover a portion of losses on claims from re-insurers, although it does not discharge their primary liability.

As of June 30, 2019, claims outstanding were \$651,525. The liability is the School District's best estimate based on available information. Changes in claims activity for fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	E	Balance					I	Balance	
	В	eginning		Current		Claims	End of		
		of Year	Y	ear Claims	F	ayments	Year		
2018	\$	360,731	\$	5,598,080	\$	5,454,629	\$	504,182	
2019	\$	504,182	\$	7,672,090	\$	7,524,747	\$	651,525	

#### NOTE 13: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

## Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$801,033 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$69,834 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$2,657,546 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$423,276 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.16290530%		0.15823177%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.15980040%			0.15043827%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00310490%		0.00779350%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	9,329,888	\$	34,791,613	\$ 44,121,501
Pension Expense	\$	1,015,482	\$	4,180,202	\$ 5,195,684

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

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	511,687	\$	803,095	\$	1,314,782
Changes of Assumptions		210,688		6,165,731		6,376,419
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		330,285		2,121,875		2,452,160
School District Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		801,033		2,657,546		3,458,579
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$	1,853,693	\$	11,748,247	\$	13,601,940
		_		_		_
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$	227,210	\$	227,210
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		258,500		2,109,727		2,368,227
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		0		183,737		183,737
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	258,500	\$	2,520,674	\$	2,779,174

\$3,458,579 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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

	SERS		 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	930,370	\$ 3,750,622	\$	4,680,992	
2021		249,252	2,536,194		2,785,446	
2022		(306,181)	439,309		133,128	
2023		(79,281)	 (156,098)		(235,379)	
	\$	794,160	\$ 6,570,027	\$	7,364,187	

# Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

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

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

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

will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

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

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

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

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

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

		Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase			
School District's Proportionate Share								
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	13,141,851	\$	9,329,888	\$	6,133,813		

## Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	50,808,571	\$	34,791,613	\$	21,235,432

#### NOTE 14: DEFINED BENEFIT OPER PLANS

### Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$107,196.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$136,864 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$109,782 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

Plan Description – 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 <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:	,	_	'	_		
Current Measurement Date		0.16582860%		0.15823177%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.16263580%			0.15043827%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00319280%		0.00779350%			
Proportionate Share of the Net						
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	4,600,533	\$	(2,542,623)	\$	2,057,910
OPEB Expense	\$	219,437	\$	(5,475,361)	\$	(5,255,924)

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	75,097	\$	296,982	\$	372,079
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		154,855		277,725		432,580
School District Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		136,864		0		136,864
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$	366,816	\$	574,707	\$	941,523
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and	Φ		Ф	140.140	Ф	140 140
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$	148,142	\$	148,142
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		6,903		290,473		297,376
Changes of Assumptions		413,322		3,464,526		3,877,848
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		0		33,818		33,818
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	420,225	\$	3,936,959	\$	4,357,184

\$136,864 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ (115,329)	\$	(606,115)	\$	(721,444)
2021	(87,235)		(606,115)		(693,350)
2022	1,724		(606,114)		(604,390)
2023	4,663		(540,145)		(535,482)
2024	4,185		(517,012)		(512,827)
Thereafter	 1,719		(486,751)		(485,032)
	\$ (190,273)	\$	(3,362,252)	\$	(3,552,525)

## Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.375 percent - 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	19	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	5,582,386	\$	4,600,533	\$	3,823,090
				Current		
	1%	Decrease	T	rend Rate	19	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	3,711,786	\$	4,600,533	\$	5,777,394

### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(2,179,266)	\$	(2,542,623)	\$	(2,848,007)
	19⁄	6 Decrease	<u>T</u>	Current Trend Rate	19	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(2,830,768)	\$	(2,542,623)	\$	(2,249,989)

### **NOTE 15: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Connect**

Connect, is a jointly governed computer service bureau known as an Information Technology Center (ITC) that was formed for the purpose of providing data services to its members. Major areas of service provided by Connect include accounting, payroll, inventory, career guidance services, handicapped student tracking, pupil scheduling, attendance reporting and grade reporting. The Education Service Center of Cuyahoga County continues to serve as the fiscal agent of Connect. Participating school districts pay for services provided by the ITC based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software packages and services used. In fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$143,415 to Connect. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer of the fiscal agent at 6393 Oak Tree Boulevard, Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

### Lorain County Joint Vocational School District

The Lorain County Joint Vocational School District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students. Its Board of Education consists of representatives from the board of each participating school district. The Board is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and financing related activities. Avon Local School District students may attend the vocational school. Each school district's control is limited to its representation on the board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District located at 15181 State Route 58, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

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

## **Ohio Schools Council**

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among eighty-three school districts. The Council was formed to offer supplies and services at the lowest possible cost to the member districts. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee for the services provided. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every fiscal year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$125,040 for participation in the prepaid natural gas program.

The School District participates in the Council's electric purchase program.

The School District participates in the Council's prepaid natural gas program which was implemented during fiscal year 2011. This program allows school districts to purchase natural gas at reduced rates, if the school districts will commit to participating for a twelve year period. The participants make monthly payments based on estimated usage. Each June these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage and any necessary adjustments are made.

The City of Hamilton, a municipal corporation and political subdivision duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, issued \$89,450,000 in debt to purchase twelve years of natural gas from CMS Energy Corporation for the participants. The participating school districts are not obligated in any manner for this debt. If a participating school district terminates its agreement, the district is entitled to recover that amount, if any, of its contributions to the operating fund which are not encumbered for its share of program administrative costs. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Executive Secretary at the Ohio Schools Council at 6133 Rockside Road, Independence, Ohio 44131.

#### Great Lakes Council of Governments

The Great Lakes Council of Governments, (the Council) 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 as defined by Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Council is a claims-servicing pool as defined by Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No.10 as amended by GASB statement 30. It was formed to carry out a cooperative program for the provisions and administration of health care benefits for member employees in accordance with the Council-by-laws. The Council is directed by a Governing Board, consisting of the Superintendents or designee of the participating school districts. As of June 30, 2019, there were three participating members of the Council.

The Council is committed to providing its member districts with the advantages of a large buying cooperative, while maintaining control by the local district leadership. Underwriting considerations are of utmost importance in reviewing new membership applications, as the Council is committed to protecting the long-term financial interests of its core members, and will not admit a new member that will adversely impact premiums and claims payments.

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

Members pay monthly premiums (program costs) that are placed in a common fund from which eligible claims are paid for member employees and their covered dependents. Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. The Board of Directors annually estimate and set the amount of funds necessary in order to have funds available to pay all claims which could be made under the Health Benefits Plan by covered persons which would not be paid aggregate and specific stop-loss insurance coverage, and said amounts will be placed in a reserve fund.

The Council issues its own financial statements. Fiscal information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer of the Olmsted Falls City School District, Fiscal Officer, Great Lakes Council of Governments, 26937 Bagley Road, Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138.

### **NOTE 16: CONTINGENCIES**

#### Grants

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

### Litigation

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

### School Foundation

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

# **NOTE 17: SET-ASIDES**

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

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

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

	Imp	Capital Improvement Reserve	
Set-Aside Restricted Balance, June 30, 2018	\$	0	
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		772,322	
Current Year Offset		(986,790)	
Total	\$	(214,468)	
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2020	\$	0	
Set-Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2019	\$	0	

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

### **NOTE 18: COMMITMENTS**

The School District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed or assigned classifications of fund balance.

At fiscal year end, the School District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

Fund		Amount			
General	\$	335,087			
Nonmajor Governmental		264,968			
	\$	600,055			

## **NOTE 19: TAX ABATEMENTS**

School District property taxes were reduced under Enterprise Zone agreements entered into by an overlapping government – the City of Avon. As a result of the agreements, the School District had \$1,060,393 in taxes abated for fiscal year 2019.

### **NOTE 20: SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

In November 2019 voters in the School District passed an additional 3.91 mill levy and .98 mill bond issue. Additionally, in December of 2019 the School District issued and sold \$9,785,000 (par value) of notes in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, for the purpose of improving school district buildings and facilities. Additional \$7,700,000 (par value) of notes in anticipation of the issuance of bonds will be issued in the first half of 2020.

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.16290530%	0.15980040%	0.15639830%	0.14782200%	0.14687600%	0.14687600%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 9,329,888	\$ 9,547,721	\$ 11,446,912	\$ 8,434,867	\$ 7,433,311	\$ 8,734,244
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,546,193	\$ 5,298,207	\$ 5,290,686	\$ 6,133,991	\$ 4,130,512	\$ 3,946,040
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	168.22%	180.21%	216.36%	137.51%	179.96%	221.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.15823177%	0.15043827%	0.15132353%	0.14470975%	0.14056987%	0.14056987%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 34,791,613	\$ 35,736,933	\$ 50,652,547	\$ 39,993,542	\$ 34,191,457	\$ 40,728,640
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 18,318,543	\$ 16,337,129	\$ 15,095,921	\$ 15,912,014	\$ 14,636,462	\$ 13,911,054
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	189.93%	218.75%	335.54%	251.34%	233.60%	292.78%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 801,033	\$ 748,736	\$ 741,749	\$ 740,696
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (801,033)	(748,736)	(741,749)	(740,696)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,933,578	\$ 5,546,193	\$ 5,298,207	\$ 5,290,686
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 2,657,546	\$ 2,564,596	\$ 2,287,198	\$ 2,113,429
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (2,657,546)	(2,564,596)	(2,287,198)	(2,113,429)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 18,982,471	\$ 18,318,543	\$ 16,337,129	\$ 15,095,921
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012	2011	 2010
\$ 808,460	\$ 572,489	\$ 546,132	\$ 483,865	\$ 455,180	\$ 491,485
 (808,460)	 (572,489)	 (546,132)	 (483,865)	 (455,180)	 (491,485)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 6,133,991	\$ 4,130,512	\$ 3,946,040	\$ 3,597,509	\$ 3,621,161	\$ 3,629,874
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
\$ 2,227,682	\$ 1,902,740	\$ 1,808,437	\$ 1,617,680	\$ 1,721,042	\$ 1,689,680
 (2,227,682)	 (1,902,740)	 (1,808,437)	 (1,617,680)	 (1,721,042)	 (1,689,680)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 15,912,014	\$ 14,636,462	\$ 13,911,054	\$ 12,443,692	\$ 13,238,785	\$ 12,997,538
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.16582860%	0.16263580%	0.15835890%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 4,600,533	\$ 4,364,718	\$ 4,513,815
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,546,193	\$ 5,298,207	\$ 5,290,686
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	82.95%	82.38%	85.32%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.15823177%	0.15043827%	0.15132353%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (2,542,623)	\$ 5,869,546	\$ 8,092,822
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 18,318,543	\$ 16,337,129	\$ 15,095,921
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.88%	35.93%	53.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 136,864	\$ 119,812	\$ 90,839	\$ 79,557
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (136,864)	 (119,812)	 (90,839)	(79,557)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,933,578	\$ 5,546,193	\$ 5,298,207	\$ 5,290,686
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.31%	2.16%	1.71%	1.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	 0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 18,982,471	\$ 18,318,543	\$ 16,337,129	\$ 15,095,921
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 32,684	\$ 5,783	\$ 29,201	\$ 26,981	\$ 27,132	\$ 27,587
 (32,684)	 (5,783)	 (29,201)	 (26,981)	 (27,132)	 (27,587)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 6,133,991	\$ 4,130,512	\$ 3,946,040	\$ 3,597,509	\$ 3,621,161	\$ 3,629,874
0.53%	0.14%	0.74%	0.75%	0.75%	0.76%
\$ 0	\$ 146,365	\$ 139,111	\$ 124,437	\$ 132,388	\$ 129,975
0	 (146,365)	 (139,111)	 (124,437)	 (132,388)	 (129,975)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 15,912,014	\$ 14,636,462	\$ 13,911,054	\$ 12,443,692	\$ 13,238,785	\$ 12,997,538
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

## **Note 1 - Net Pension Liability**

#### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

#### **Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)**

#### Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

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

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

## Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

## Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

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#### AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Non-Cash Total Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553 10.555 10.555	N/A N/A N/A	\$ 31,000 207,766 83,397 322,163
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			322,163
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies - 2018 Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies - 2019 Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010 84.010	N/A N/A	29,715 172,220 201,935
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education - Grant to States (IDEA, Part B) - 2018 Special Education - Grant to States (IDEA, Part B) - 2019 Total Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027 84.027	N/A N/A	135,926 759,286 895,212
Special Education - Subpart Awards Grants (6B IDEA Restoration) - 2019 Total Special Education - Subpart Awards Grants (6B IDEA Restoration) - 2019	84.027A	N/A	158,663 158,663
Special Education - Preschool Subpart Awards Grants (Preschool Restoration) - 2019 Total Special Education - Preschool Subpart Awards Grants (Preschool Restoration)	84.173A	N/A	1,398 1,398
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			1,055,273
Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants - 2018 Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants - 2019 Total Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367 84.367	N/A N/A	4,180 49,641 53,821
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program - 2018 Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program - 2019 Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424 84.424	N/A N/A	7,036 9,528 16,564
Passed through Educational Service Center of Lorain County			
English Language Acquisition State Grants - 2019 Total English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	N/A	8,843 8,843
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,336,436
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,658,599

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

# AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY

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

#### **NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

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

#### NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### **NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE**

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

#### **NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

#### NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

# **NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

#### **NOTE G - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS**

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2018 to 2019.

Program Title	CFDA <u>Number</u>	 nount <u>sferred</u>
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	\$ 42,177
Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	\$ 5,156
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	\$ 9
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$ 523



Lausche Building, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor 615 Superior Avenue, NW Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1801 (216) 787-3665 or (800) 626-2297 NortheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Avon Local School District Lorain County 35573 Detroit Road Avon, Ohio 44011

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Avon Local School District, Lorain County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 24, 2020.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

### Compliance and Other Matters

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

#### Purpose of this Report

Kuth John

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 24, 2020



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

Avon Local School District Lorain County 35573 Detroit Road Avon, Ohio 44011

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

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Columbus, Ohio

February 24, 2020

# AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY

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

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA Part B)/CFDA #84.027 Special Education-Subpart Awards Grants (6B IDEA Restoration)/CFDA #84.027A Special Education-Preschool Subpart Awards Grants (Preschool Restoration)/CFDA #84.173A
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None.

## 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.



# **AVON BOARD OF EDUCATION**

36600 Detroit Road Avon, Ohio 44011 • Fax: (440) 937-4688

# AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY

## SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR 200.511(b) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Errors and subsequent corrections were made to the financial statements, footnotes and accounting records by Management for improper calculations in the GASB 68 calculation.	Corrective Action Taken and Finding is Fully Corrected.	None.



# **AVON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

#### **LORAIN 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 19, 2020