BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



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Board of Education Galion City School District 470 Portland Way North Galion, Ohio 44833

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Galion City School District, Crawford County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 31, 2020



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## Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Galion City School District Crawford County 470 Portland Way North Galion, Ohio 44833

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

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinion**

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

Galion City School District Crawford County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities/asset 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 Information

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

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

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2019, on our consideration of the Galion City School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Galion City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 6, 2019

Julian & Sube, Elne.

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

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- During fiscal year 2019, net position of governmental activities increased \$920,081 which represents a 4.06% increase from fiscal year 2018 net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$19,487,405 in revenue or 78.26% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions accounted for \$5,412,352 or 21.74% of total revenues of \$24,899,757.
- The District had \$23,979,676 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,412,352 of these expenditures were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$19,487,405 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District had two major governmental funds during fiscal year 2019, the general fund and the bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$21,172,420 in revenues and other financing sources and \$21,102,919 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$69,501 from a fund balance of \$4,655,320 to \$4,724,821.
- The bond retirement fund had \$1,383,468 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,288,881 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$94,587 from a fund balance of \$1,744,526 to \$1,839,113.

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

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

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

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

#### Reporting the District as a Whole

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

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

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Governmental Activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

The District's Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities can be found on pages 14-15 of this report.

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 10. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund. All other governmental funds are considered nonmajor.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-20 of this report.

#### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 21 and 22. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-64 of this report.

#### Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 66-81 of this report.

#### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2019 and 2018.

	Governmental Activities				
	2019 2018				
Assets					
Current and other assets	\$ 16,918,393	\$ 15,341,845			
Net OPEB asset	1,166,432	-			
Capital assets, net	47,992,078	48,718,327			
Total assets	66,076,903	64,060,172			
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>					
Unamortized deferred charges	377,723	450,816			
Pension	5,936,695	7,846,303			
OPEB	361,854	398,501			
Total deferred outflows	6,676,272	8,695,620			
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	2,231,231	2,417,242			
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	1,314,902	1,052,270			
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability	20,067,575	21,936,912			
Net OPEB liability	2,013,665	4,923,453			
Other amounts	15,624,741	14,396,592			
Total liabilities	41,252,114	44,726,469			
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>					
Property taxes and PILOTS	4,340,221	4,055,838			
Pension	1,431,134	735,600			
OPEB	2,125,524	553,784			
Total deferred inflows	7,896,879	5,345,222			
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	34,856,576	35,158,755			
Restricted	1,951,985	2,500,280			
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,204,379)	(14,974,934)			
Total net position	\$ 23,604,182	\$ 22,684,101			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

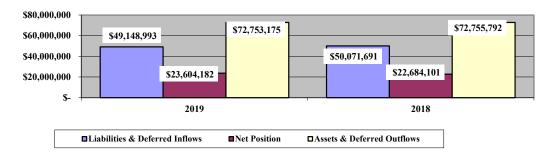
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$23,604,182.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 72.63% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture and vehicles. Total net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 was \$34,856,576. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,951,985, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$13,204,379.

The graph below illustrates the District's total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

#### **Governmental Activities**



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

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

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

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

	G	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services and sales	\$	1,346,558	\$	1,381,759	
Operating grants and contributions		4,042,693		3,986,293	
Capital grants and contributions		23,101		20,020	
General revenues:					
Property taxes		5,360,956		5,329,563	
Payment in lieu of taxes		36,757		36,757	
Grants and entitlements		13,811,832		13,462,535	
Investment earnings		162,389		87,549	
Miscellaneous		115,471		484,224	
Total revenues		24,899,757		24,788,700	
<b>Expenses</b>					
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$	10,307,615	\$	6,364,212	
Special		3,815,420		2,607,267	
Vocational		85,985		165,274	
Support services:					
Pupil		1,197,723		609,525	
Instructional staff		819,306		528,506	
Board of education		78,927		67,152	
Administration		1,447,975		267,558	
Fiscal		479,713		460,878	
Operations and maintenance		1,986,349		1,877,120	
Pupil transportation		958,795		997,182	
Central		140,676		160,402	
Operation of non-instructional services		1,219,180		1,193,790	
Extracurricular activities		872,684		648,373	
Interest and fiscal charges		569,328		486,791	
Total expenses		23,979,676		16,434,030	
Change in net position		920,081		8,354,670	
Net position at beginning of year		22,684,101		14,329,431	
Net position at end of year	\$	23,604,182	\$	22,684,101	

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$920,081 primarily due to a decrease in net pension and net OPEB liabilities and an increase in net OPEB asset. Total governmental expenses of \$23,979,676 were offset by program revenues of \$5,412,352 and general revenues of \$19,487,405. Program revenues supported 22.57% of the total governmental expenses.

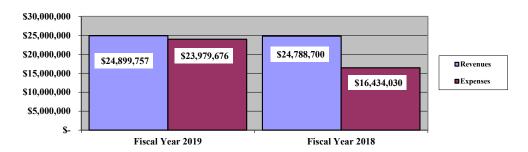
## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$7,545,646 or 45.91%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 77.00% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

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

#### **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**



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

#### **Governmental Activities**

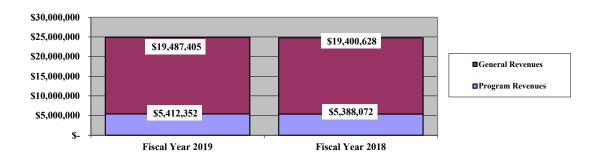
	Total Cost of Services  2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 10,307,615	\$ 9,463,002	\$ 6,364,212	\$ 5,472,004	
Special	3,815,420	947,393	2,607,267	(351,809)	
Vocational	85,985	(40,158)	165,274	40,827	
Support services:					
Pupil	1,197,723	1,181,595	609,525	609,525	
Instructional staff	819,306	742,054	528,506	528,506	
Board of education	78,927	78,927	67,152	67,152	
Administration	1,447,975	1,447,975	267,558	267,558	
Fiscal	479,713	476,781	460,878	460,878	
Operations and maintenance	1,986,349	1,969,717	1,877,120	1,857,100	
Pupil transportation	958,795	845,673	997,182	893,472	
Central	140,676	140,676	160,402	160,402	
Operation of non-instructional services	1,219,180	166,341	1,193,790	133,499	
Extracurricular activities	872,684	578,020	648,373	420,053	
Interest and fiscal charges	569,328	569,328	486,791	486,791	
Total expenses	\$ 23,979,676	\$ 18,567,324	\$ 16,434,030	\$ 11,045,958	

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 72.98% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 77.43%. The District's taxpayers and State unrestricted grants are by far the primary support for District students.

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

#### Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,605,598, which is higher than last year's total of \$8,148,483. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance		
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Increase	
General	\$ 4,724,821	\$ 4,655,320	\$ 69,501	
Bond retirement	1,839,113	1,744,526	94,587	
Other governmental	3,041,664	1,748,637	1,293,027	
Total	\$ 9,605,598	\$ 8,148,483	\$ 1,457,115	

#### General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased \$69,501.

The tables that follow assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2019 <u>Amount</u>	2018 _Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues			,	
Property taxes	\$ 4,273,318	\$ 4,511,722	\$ (238,404)	(5.28) %
Intergovernmental	15,603,799	15,130,502	473,297	3.13 %
Investment earnings	128,308	70,938	57,370	80.87 %
Tuition and fees	879,457	900,184	(20,727)	(2.30) %
Other revenues	198,387	436,195	(237,808)	(54.52) %
Total	\$ 21,083,269	\$ 21,049,541	\$ 33,728	0.16 %

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

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Instruction	\$ 13,375,481	\$ 13,065,433	\$ 310,048	2.37 %
Support services	6,749,080	6,923,899	(174,819)	(2.52) %
Operation of non-instructional services	-	16,739	(16,739)	(100.00) %
Extracurricular activities	617,941	604,932	13,009	2.15 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	495	-	495	100.00 %
Capital outlay	87,358	-	87,358	100.00 %
Debt service	137,076	113,919	23,157	20.33 %
Total	\$ 20,967,431	\$ 20,724,922	\$ 242,509	1.17 %

The District's general fund revenues increased \$33,728 or 0.16% in fiscal year 2019. Investment earnings increased \$57,370 or 80.87% primarily due to an increase in interest rates in the current fiscal year. All other revenues remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

The District's general fund expenditures increased \$242,509 or 1.17% in fiscal year 2019. Instructional service expenditures increased \$310,048 or 2.37% primarily due to an increase in regular instruction in the current fiscal year. Capital outlay increased \$87,358 or 100.00% due to the District entering into a capital lease for buses in the current fiscal year. All other expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

#### **Bond Retirement Fund**

The bond retirement fund had \$1,383,468 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,288,881 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$94,587 from a fund balance of \$1,744,526 to \$1,839,113, as property tax and related revenues exceeded annual debt service requirements.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$21,190,709, which was \$397,467 greater than the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$20,793,242. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$21,201,718, which was \$11,009 greater than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) totaled \$21,500,000, The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$21,212,015, which was \$287,985 less than the final budgeted amounts.

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$47,992,078 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture, vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

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

The following table shows the net capital asset balances at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

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

	Governmental Activities				
	<u>2019</u>		2018		
Land	\$ 1,062,694	\$	1,062,694		
Construction in progress	657,222		50,303		
Land improvements	467,622		515,935		
Building and improvements	44,395,514		45,567,491		
Equipment and furniture	530,438		615,911		
Vehicles	 878,588	_	905,993		
Total	\$ 47,992,078	\$	48,718,327		

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$726,249 is due to depreciation expense of \$1,425,990 and net disposals of \$12,668 exceeding capital outlays of \$712,409 in fiscal year 2019.

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

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$250,000 in energy conservation bonds, \$12,423,943 in refunding bonds, \$2,045,000 in lease purchase agreements and \$151,944 in capital lease obligations outstanding. Of this total, \$1,119,855 is due within one year and \$13,751,032 is due in greater than one year. The table on the following page summarizes the bonds, lease purchase agreements, and capital lease obligations outstanding.

#### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Energy conservation bonds	\$ 250,000	\$ 290,000		
School improvement refunding bonds	12,423,943	13,103,232		
Lease purchase agreement	2,045,000	-		
Capital leases	151,944	196,038		
Total	\$ 14,870,887	\$ 13,589,270		

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

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

The Administration and Board of Education continue to closely monitor the financial condition of the District.

During fiscal year 2019, the Galion Board of Education, the Galion Education Association (GEA), and the Ohio Association of Public School Employees Local #370 (OAPSE) entered into an Interest Based Bargaining process for the purpose of negotiating new union contracts. After significant training by the Board of Education, the GEA, and the OAPSE, the District successfully negotiated a three-year contract with each union. The GEA contract is in effect for the three years ending August 2022 and the OPASE contract is in effect for the three years ending June 2022.

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

The District has a .5 mill levy to help offset maintenance expenses associated with the construction of the new campus, however, this levy will not fully fund these costs. In fiscal year 2016, 2017 and in fiscal year 2018, the District set aside additional General Fund resources through a transfer to the permanent improvement fund. The set aside is intended to assist with building expenses and with vehicle expenses, including school buses; however, overflow permanent improvement costs will need to be absorbed by the General Fund. In fiscal year 2017, the District purchased 17.677 acres of land, adjacent to the Middle School building, from the Hesby Estate. Plans for the land include a new bus garage and athletic fields for varsity soccer and track. Construction of the Bus garage was well underway in fiscal year 2019, with estimated completion of the project in December 2019.

On October 26, 2018 the District entered into a Lease Purchase Agreement with U.S. Bank, NA for \$2,045,000 for a ten (10) year term ending December 1, 2028. The proceeds are primarily being used to construct a Bus Garage/Maintenance Facility that will be located on the campus of the District. Once complete, the transportation and maintenance facility will be relocated to the new facility and the old facility will be sold. The old facility is located 3.5 miles away from the District Campus. The District expects a cost savings as a result of this relocation, as school buses and maintenance vehicles travel an estimated 45,000 miles, on an annual basis, between the old facility and the campus.

During fiscal year 2016, and continuing through fiscal year 2019, the District implemented new initiatives and programs including Leader in Me, Project Lead the Way, Step by Step Learning Inc., High Schools that Work, and Making Middle Grades Work. The Leader in Me program for grades K-5 focus on self-direction, goal setting, positive interactions, and leadership. The Project Lead the Way program is a STEM focused program that focuses on the areas of biomedical, engineering, and computer science. Step by Step Learning Inc., is a professional development consultant group who is working with teachers on improving reading instruction, implementing improved assessments, and modeling teaching strategies. High Schools that Work and Making Middle Grades Work is a collaborative group of schools that focus on professional development with high school and middle school teachers on areas of instruction, college and career readiness, and improvement in teaching all subjects with a focus on math and English language arts. The District continues to see improvement in the K-3 literacy area and will introduce new curriculum in the area of literacy and math in fiscal year 2020. In addition, the Step by Step Learning methodology will be implemented in grades 3-5 in the upcoming year, after the success with the program in K-3.

#### Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Charlene Parkinson, Treasurer of Galion City School District, 470 Portland Way North, Galion, OH 44833-1796.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	\$ 9,420,685
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 9,420,685
Property taxes	7,055,467
Payment in lieu of taxes	36,700
Accounts	8,257
Intergovernmental	267,548
Prepayments	115,868
Materials and supplies inventory	4,639
Inventory held for resale	9,229
Net OPEB asset	1,166,432
Capital assets:	1,100,102
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,719,916
Depreciable capital assets, net	46,272,162
Capital assets, net	47,992,078
Total assets	66,076,903
Total assets.	00,070,903
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	377,723
Pension	5,936,695
OPEB	361,854
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,676,272
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	57,332
Contracts payable	91,042
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,678,565
Intergovernmental payable	370,331
Accrued interest payable	33,961
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,314,902
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	20,067,575
Net OPEB liability	2,013,665
Other amounts due in more than one year .	15,624,741
Total liabilities	41,252,114
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,305,448
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	34,773
Pension	1,431,134
OPEB	2,125,524
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,896,879
Not position.	
Net position:  Net investment in capital assets	34,856,576
Restricted for:	34,630,370
Classroom facilities maintenance	366,085
Debt service	1,367,066
	3,466
Locally funded programs Student activities	83,269
Other purposes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	132,099
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,204,379)
Total net position	\$ 23,604,182

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

Net (Expense)

		Expenses		harges for ces and Sales	Oper	ram Revenues rating Grants Contributions	-	ital Grants ontributions		evenue and Changes in Net Position Overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:	-	Expenses	Servi	ces and sales	anu C	onti ibutions	anu C	ontributions		Activities
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	10,307,615	\$	840,594	\$	4,019	\$	_	\$	(9,463,002)
Special	Ψ	3,815,420	Ψ	-	Ψ	2,868,027	Ψ	_	Ψ	(947,393)
Vocational		85,985		_		126,143		_		40,158
Support services:		05,705				120,115				10,130
Pupil		1,197,723		_		16,128		_		(1,181,595)
Instructional staff		819,306		_		77,252		_		(742,054)
Board of education		78,927		_		77,232		_		(78,927)
Administration		1,447,975		_		_		_		(1,447,975)
Fiscal.		479,713		2,077		855		_		(476,781)
Operations and maintenance		1,986,349		4,668		11,964		_		(1,969,717)
Pupil transportation		958,795		- 1,000		90,530		22,592		(845,673)
Central		140,676		_		-				(140,676)
Operation of non-instructional services:		110,070								(110,070)
Other non-instructional services		170,119		-		57,125		-		(112,994)
Food service operations		1,049,061		279,439		716,275		-		(53,347)
Extracurricular activities		872,684		219,780		74,375		509		(578,020)
Interest and fiscal charges		569,328		-		_		-		(569,328)
Total governmental activities	\$	23,979,676	\$	1,346,558	\$	4,042,693	\$	23,101		(18,567,324)
			Prope Ge De Fa Paym	ebt service cility maintenar	ice					4,278,398 1,017,414 65,144 36,757
				ecific programs						13,811,832
			_	tment earnings						162,389
				ellaneous						115,471
			Total	general revenue	s					19,487,405
			Chang	ge in net positio	n					920,081
			Net p	osition at begin	ning of	year				22,684,101
			Net p	osition at end o	of year.				\$	23,604,182

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

		General	1	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:		<u> </u>			1 41145		1 41145
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$	4,772,187	\$	1,430,358	\$ 3,217,050	\$	9,419,595
Receivables:							
Property taxes		5,701,001		1,272,792	81,674		7,055,467
Payment in lieu of taxes		3,895		-	36,700 4,362		36,700 8,257
Intergovernmental		113,432		_	154,116		267,548
Prepayments		115,293		_	575		115,868
Materials and supplies inventory		-		_	4,639		4,639
Inventory held for resale		_		-	9,229		9,229
Restricted assets:							
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents		1,090			 		1,090
Total assets	\$	10,706,898	\$	2,703,150	\$ 3,508,345	\$	16,918,393
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	34,371	\$	-	\$ 22,961	\$	57,332
Contracts payable		_		-	91,042		91,042
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,492,092		-	186,473		1,678,565
Compensated absences payable		101,440		_	_		101,440
Intergovernmental payable		340,245		_	30,086		370,331
Total liabilities		1,968,148		_	 330,562		2,298,710
					 		_,_,,,,,,
Deferred inflows of resources:  Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,503,941		753,180	48,327		4,305,448
		3,303,741		755,100	34,773		34,773
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		475,243		110,857	7,100		593,200
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		34,745		110,657	45,919		80,664
Intergovernmental revenue not available  Total deferred inflows of resources	-	4,013,929		864,037	 136,119		5,014,085
		4,013,929		804,037	 130,119		3,014,083
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:					4.620		4.620
Materials and supplies inventory		115 202		-	4,639		4,639
Prepaids		115,293		-	575		115,868
Unclaimed monies		1,090		-	-		1,090
Restricted:				1 020 112			1 020 112
Debt service		-		1,839,113	1 460 991		1,839,113 1,469,881
Capital improvements		-		-	1,469,881		
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-	358,985		358,985
Food service operations		-		-	146,349		146,349
Other purposes		-		-	3,466		3,466
Extracurricular activities		-		-	83,269		83,269
Committed:					1 005 511		1 005 541
Capital improvements		22.012		-	1,005,741		1,005,741
Termination benefits		32,912		-	-		32,912
Assigned:		100					100
Student instruction		100		-	-		100
Extracurricular activities		5,648		-	-		5,648
Public school support		40,494		-	-		40,494
Technology		117,690		-	-		117,690
Unassigned (deficit)		4,411,594			 (31,241)		4,380,353
Total fund balances		4,724,821		1,839,113	3,041,664		9,605,598
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	10,706,898	\$	2,703,150	\$ 3,508,345	\$	16,918,393

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	9,605,598
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			47,992,078
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 593,200 80,664		673,864
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.			(661,162)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.			377,723
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(33,961)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	5,936,695 (1,431,134) (20,067,575)		(15,562,014)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	361,854 (2,125,524) 1,166,432 (2,013,665)		(2,610,903)
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 Lease purchase transaction Capital lease obligations Compensated absences Total	(12,673,943) (2,045,000) (151,944) (1,306,154)		(16,177,041)
		\$	23,604,182
Net position of governmental activities		<b>D</b>	23,004,182

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 4,273,318	\$ 1,019,005	\$ 65,419	\$ 5,357,742
Payment in lieu of taxes	-	-	36,757	36,757
Tuition	788,607	-	-	788,607
Earnings on investments	128,308	34,081	31,132	193,521
Charges for services	-	-	285,165	285,165
Extracurricular	59,369	-	162,396	221,765
Classroom materials and fees	90,850	-	-	90,850
Contributions and donations	23,547	-	45,973	69,520
Other local revenues	115,471	-	7,927	123,398
Intergovernmental - state	15,423,192	278,407	85,881	15,787,480
Intergovernmental - federal	180,607	10,788	1,866,236	2,057,631
Total revenues	21,083,269	1,342,281	2,586,886	25,012,436
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,291,629	-	3,540	10,295,169
Special	2,997,867	-	1,032,830	4,030,697
Vocational	85,985	-	-	85,985
Support services:	4.00 ( 0.04		• 4 600	4.0.4.0.00
Pupil	1,236,381	=	24,698	1,261,079
Instructional staff	778,589		88,330	866,919
Board of education	69,871	5,450	=	75,321
Administration	1,562,603	- 22.000	- 20.742	1,562,603
Fiscal	435,651	33,980	32,743	502,374
Operations and maintenance	1,643,440	=	24,966	1,668,406
Pupil transportation	916,761	=	=	916,761
Central	105,784	=	=	105,784
Operation of non-instructional services:			66.677	(( (77
Other operation of non-instructional	-	-	66,677	66,677
Food service operations	- (17.041	-	1,076,782	1,076,782
Extracurricular activities	617,941	-	207,665	825,606
Facilities acquisition and construction	495	-	789,165	789,660
Capital outlay	87,358	-	-	87,358
Principal retirement	131,452	880,000		1,011,452
Interest and fiscal charges	5,624	369,451	41,114	416,189
Lease purchase issuance costs	5,024	509,451	44,650	44,650
Total expenditures	20,967,431	1,288,881	3,433,160	25,689,472
•	20,707,131	1,200,001	3,133,100	23,009,172
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures	115,838	53,400	(846,274)	(677,036)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Lease purchase transaction	-	-	2,045,000	2,045,000
Sale of assets	1,793	-	-	1,793
Transfers in	-	41,187	94,301	135,488
Transfers (out)	(135,488)	-	-	(135,488)
Capital lease transaction	87,358			87,358
Total other financing sources (uses)	(46,337)	41,187	2,139,301	2,134,151
Net change in fund balances	69,501	94,587	1,293,027	1,457,115
Fund balances at beginning of year	4,655,320	1,744,526	1,748,637	8,148,483
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 4,724,821	\$ 1,839,113	\$ 3,041,664	\$ 9,605,598

# 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		\$ 1,457,115
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation  Total	\$ 712,409 (1,425,990)	<u>)</u> (713,581)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(12,668)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.  Property taxes  Classroom materials and fees  Charges for services  Intergovernmental  Total	3,214 (38,863) (966) (41,319)	)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:  Bonds Capital leases Total	880,000 131,452	- 1,011,452
Issuance of lease purchase transaction and capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.  Lease purchase transaction  Capital leases  Total	(2,045,000) (87,358)	
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: (Increase) in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total	(2,445) (160,711) 127,760 (73,093)	)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,477,251
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(2,213,056)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		55,702
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		2,412,131
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(235,484)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 920,081

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	(	Original		Final	Actual		legative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	4,368,904	\$	4,452,424	\$ 4,454,737	\$	2,313
Tuition		773,412		788,197	788,607		410
Earnings on investments		125,836		128,241	128,308		67
Extracurricular		6,885		7,016	7,020		4
Classroom materials and fees		89,578		91,291	91,338		47
Other local revenues		170,982		174,250	174,341		91
Intergovernmental - state		15,078,725		15,366,984	15,374,967		7,983
Intergovernmental - federal		177,127		180,513	 180,607		94
Total revenues		20,791,449		21,188,916	 21,199,925		11,009
<b>Expenditures:</b>							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		10,115,031		10,115,031	10,488,854		(373,823)
Special		3,100,000		3,100,000	3,031,793		68,207
Vocational		84,969		84,969	85,985		(1,016)
Support services:							
Pupil		1,200,000		1,200,000	1,221,278		(21,278)
Instructional staff		875,000		875,000	806,357		68,643
Board of education		65,000		65,000	68,457		(3,457)
Administration		1,500,000		1,500,000	1,536,292		(36,292)
Fiscal		450,000		450,000	442,354		7,646
Operations and maintenance		1,700,000		1,700,000	1,700,100		(100)
Pupil transportation		1,100,000		1,100,000	1,052,445		47,555
Central		125,000		125,000	105,452		19,548
Extracurricular activities		555,000		555,000	 537,160		17,840
Total expenditures		20,870,000		20,870,000	21,076,527		(206,527)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures		(78,551)		318,916	123,398		(195,518)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers (out)		(630,000)		(630,000)	(135,488)		494,512
Sale of assets		1,793		1,793	1,793		, <u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)		(628,207)		(628,207)	 (133,695)		494,512
Net change in fund balance		(706,758)		(309,291)	(10,297)		298,994
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning							
of year (restated)		4,683,512		4,683,512	4,683,512		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		23,121		23,121	23,121		_
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year.	\$	3,999,875	\$	4,397,342	\$ 4,696,336	\$	298,994

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

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
			Agency	
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	247,410	\$	43,104
Total assets		247,410	\$	43,104
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		-	\$	204
Due to students		-		22,469
Undistributed assets				20,431
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	\$	43,104
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		231,520		
Endowment	-	15,890		
Total net position	\$	247,410		

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

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Scholarship		
Additions:	¢	4 445	
Interest	\$	4,445	
Total additions		4,445	
<b>Deductions:</b>			
Operation of non-instructional		4,200	
Change in net position		245	
Net position at beginning of year		247,165	
Net position at end of year	\$	247,410	

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District was established in 1847. The District serves an area of approximately thirty-two square miles and is located in Crawford, Morrow, and Richland Counties. It is staffed by 64 classified employees, 118 certified teaching personnel, and 18 administrative employees who provide services to 1,863 students and other community members. The District currently operates two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

The following activity is included within the District's reporting entity:

Within the District boundaries, St. Joseph Elementary is operated as a private school. Current state legislation provides funding to this parochial school. The monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial school by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the parochial school. This activity is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes by the District.

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

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative/Heartland Council of Governments

The District is a participant in the North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative/Heartland Council of Governments (NCOCC), which is a computer consortium. NCOCC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca, and Wyandot counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructions functions among member school districts. The governing board of NCOCC consists of the superintendent from each member school district. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid \$161,076 to NCOCC for various services. Financial information can be obtained from North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative/Heartland Council of Governments, 1495 West Longview Avenue, Suite 100, Mansfield, Ohio 44906.

#### Pioneer Career and Technology Center

The Pioneer and Technology Center (Center) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education. The Center operates under the direction of a Board consisting of eleven appointed members from the fourteen participating school districts. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The degree of control exercised by the District is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Pioneer Career and Technology Center, 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875.

#### Metropolitan Educational Council

The Metropolitan Education Council (MEC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of school districts, libraries, and related agencies. The purpose of the MEC is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by the participants. The governing board of the MEC consists of one representative from each participant. All participants must pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the MEC. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Educational Council, 2100 Citygate Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219.

#### **INSURANCE POOLS**

#### Ohio School Plan

The District participates on the Ohio School Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of the Hylant Group, Inc. The Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

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

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

#### Crawford-Wyandot Health Benefit Plan

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

Each school district decides which benefit program offered by the Plan will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Plan is by written application subject to acceptance by the Board of Directors and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from the account manager, 229 Huber Village Boulevard, Westerville, Ohio 43081-5325.

#### A. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District does not have proprietary funds.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Bond Retirement Fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for property taxes and related revenues restricted for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds.

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

#### B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements, payment in lieu of taxes and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

#### D. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. Any budgetary modifications at the legal level of budgetary control may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

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

#### E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements. During fiscal year 2019, the District had no investments. All monies of the pool were maintained in depository accounts with financial institutions.

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. 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 \$128,308, which includes \$21,276 assigned from other District funds.

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

An analysis of the District's deposits and investments at fiscal year end is provided in Note 4.

#### F. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method on the government wide financial statements and on the fund financial statements. On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended when purchased.

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

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

#### G. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintained a capitalization threshold of \$2,500 during fiscal year 2019. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 60 years
Buildings and improvements	10 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	3 - 40 years
Vehicles	10 - 15 years

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

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

#### H. Interfund Balances

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

#### I. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund, financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.

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

#### J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least 10 years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. The expenditures and liabilities related to these obligations are recognized in the governmental funds when they mature, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

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

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

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

#### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned amounts include all remaining amounts that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

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

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

#### M. Net Position

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

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

#### N. Prepaid Items

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

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

#### O. Estimates

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

#### P. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Unclaimed monies that have a legal restriction on their use are reported as restricted.

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

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

#### Q. Interfund Activity

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

# R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

#### S. Fair Value Measurements

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

# T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The District had no extraordinary or special items during the fiscal year.

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

# A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District; however, certain debt disclosures in Note 11 have been modified to conform to the new requirement.

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

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

Nonmajor funds	_Deficit_
IDEA, Part B	\$ 13,771
Title I	17,470

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

# C. Budgetary Prior Period Adjustment

In prior years certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds were considered part of the general fund on a budgetary basis. The District has elected to report only the legally budgeted general fund in the budgetary statement; therefore, a restatement to the beginning budgetary balance is required. The restatement of the general fund's budgetary-basis fund balance at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

<b>Budgetary Basis</b>	G	eneral Fund
Fund balance at June 30, 2018 Funds budgeted elsewhere	\$	4,730,815 (47,303)
Restated fund balance at July 1, 2018	\$	4,683,512

# **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposits or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance (for a period not to exceed one-hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two-hundred-seventy days) in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

# A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$9,711,199 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$9,995,145. Of the bank balance, \$70,268 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized and \$9,924,877 was covered by the FDIC.

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

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

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

#### **B.** Investments

The District had no investments at June 30, 2019.

# C. Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position

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

Cash per note Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 9,711,199
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 9,420,685
Private-purpose trust fund	247,410
Agency fund	 43,104
Total	\$ 9,711,199

# **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

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

<u>Transfers from the general fund to:</u>	 <u>Amount</u>
Bond retirement fund	\$ 41,187
Nonmajor governmental fund	 94,301
	\$ 135,488

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)**

All transfers made in fiscal year 2019 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Crawford, Morrow, and Richland Counties. The County auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,721,817 in the general fund, \$408,755 in the bond retirement fund and \$26,247 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,903,236 in the general fund, \$446,547 in the bond retirement fund and \$29,270 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

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

	2018 Secon Half Collecti			2019 First Half Collecti	
	 Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 157,882,860 3,969,630	97.55 2.45	\$	171,551,980 4,155,330	97.64 2.36
Total	\$ 161,852,490	100.00	\$	175,707,310	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 60.28		\$	59.83	

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

#### Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 7,055,467
Payments in lieu of taxes	36,700
Accounts	8,257
Intergovernmental	 267,548
Total governmental activities	\$ 7,367,972

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

#### **NOTE 8 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES**

In accordance with agreements related to tax increment financing districts, Crawford County has entered into agreements with a number of property owners under which the County has granted property tax exemptions to those property owners. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the County which reflect all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been exempted. The agreements require a portion of these payments to be made to the District. Each property owner contractually promises to make these payments in lieu of taxes until the agreement expires.

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

# **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

		Balance						Balance
Governmental activities:	Jı	uly 1, 2018	_	Additions	D	eductions	Jı	ine 30, 2019
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	1,062,694	\$	_	\$	-	\$	1,062,694
Construction in progress		50,303		606,919				657,222
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		1,112,997	_	606,919		_		1,719,916
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements		993,231		_		-		993,231
Buildings and improvements		57,883,941		_		-		57,883,941
Furniture and equipment		1,810,917		16,135		-		1,827,052
Vehicles		1,604,453		89,355		(69,100)		1,624,708
Total capital assets, being depreciated		62,292,542	_	105,490		(69,100)	_	62,328,932
Less: accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements		(477,296)		(48,313)		-		(525,609)
Buildings and improvements	(	(12,316,450)		(1,171,977)		-		(13,488,427)
Furniture and equipment		(1,195,006)		(101,608)		-		(1,296,614)
Vehicles		(698,460)	_	(104,092)		56,432		(746,120)
Total accumulated depreciation	(	(14,687,212)	_	(1,425,990)		56,432	_	(16,056,770)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		47,605,330	_	(1,320,500)		(12,668)		46,272,162
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	48,718,327	\$	(713,581)	\$	(12,668)	\$	47,992,078

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 665,949
Special	122,381
Support Services:	
Pupil	14,466
Instructional staff	768
Board of Education	4,831
Administration	37,100
Fiscal	4,967
Operations and maintenance	215,664
Pupil transportation	99,211
Central	36,454
Operation of non-instructional services:	
Other non-instructional services	103,442
Food service operations	21,322
Extracurricular activities	 99,435
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,425,990

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

#### NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES-LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the current and prior fiscal years, the District entered into capitalized leases for buses. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the amount of \$525,988. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$91,115, leaving a current book value of \$434,873. A corresponding liability was recorded in the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2019, the District made principal payments of \$131,452, paid by the general fund.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 68,880
2021	68,879
2022	23,156
Total	160,915
Less: amount representing interest	(8,971)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 151,944

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

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

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

	Balance June 30, 2018		Additions		Reductions		Īı	Balance ane 30, 2019	Due in One Year	
Governmental activities:		inc 30, 2016		raditions	reductions			anc 30, 2017	_	one rear
General Obligation Bonds:										
Energy conservation bonds										
FY2011 - Serial bonds 4.25%	\$	290,000	\$	-	\$	(40,000)	\$	250,000	\$	40,000
School improvement refunding bonds										
FY2013 - Serial bonds 1-3%		6,770,000		-		(635,000)		6,135,000		635,000
Capital appreciation bonds - 14.52%		230,000		_		_		230,000		_
Accretion on capital		ŕ						ŕ		
appreciation bonds		205,355		95,439		-		300,794		-
School improvement refunding										
Bonds FY2014:										
Term bonds 2.25-4%		1,905,000		-		-		1,905,000		-
Serial bonds 1-4%		3,670,000		-		(205,000)		3,465,000		90,000
Capital appreciation bonds - 14.52%		140,000		-		-		140,000		40,000
Accretion on capital										
appreciation bonds		182,877	_	65,272	_			248,149		81,032
Total general obligation bonds	_	13,393,232	_	160,711	_	(880,000)		12,673,943		886,032
Other Long-Term Obligations:										
Capital lease obligation		196,038		87,358		(131,452)		151,944		63,823
Lease-purchase agreement - from direct										
borrowing		-		2,045,000		-		2,045,000		170,000
Net pension liability		21,936,912		-		(1,869,337)		20,067,575		-
Net OPEB liability		4,923,453		-		(2,909,788)		2,013,665		<b>-</b>
Compensated Absences		1,070,670	_	385,827	_	(48,903)		1,407,594		195,047
Total other long-term obligations		28,127,073	_	2,518,185	_	(4,959,480)		25,685,778		428,870
Total governmental activities	\$	41,520,305	\$	2,678,896	\$	(5,839,480)		38,359,721	\$	1,314,902
Add: unamortized premiums on refundings								661,162		
Total on statement of net position							\$	39,020,883		

<u>Capital Lease Obligations</u> - The capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund. See Note 10 for details.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - See Note 13 for detail on the net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service, which is primarily the general fund.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Note 14 for detail on the net OPEB liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service, which is primarily the general fund.

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

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

### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

**B.** <u>FY2011 Energy Conservation Bonds</u> - On November 16, 2010 the District issued \$566,044 in unvoted general obligation bonds for modifications and remodeling of the District buildings to conserve energy. The bond issue included serial bonds, in the original amount of \$566,044. The bonds were issued for a fifteen fiscal year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2026. The bonds are being retired through the bond retirement fund.

The bonds are subject to extraordinary optional redemption, by and at the sole option of the District, either in whole on any date or in part on any interest payment date, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date in the event that the Build America payments from the federal government cease or are in an amount less than 35 percent of the corresponding interest payable on the bonds.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the FY2011 energy conservation bonds:

	FY2011 Energy Conservation Bonds									
Fiscal Year	Principal			Interest	<u>Total</u>					
2020	\$	40,000	\$	9,775		49,775				
2021		35,000		8,182		43,182				
2022		35,000		6,694		41,694				
2023		35,000		5,206		40,206				
2024		35,000		3,718		38,718				
2025- 2026		70,000		2,976		72,976				
Total	\$	250,000	\$	36,551	\$	286,551				

C. <u>FY2013 School Improvement Refunding Bonds</u> - On June 13, 2013, the District issued bonds, in the amount of \$9,300,000 to partially refund bonds previously issued in fiscal year 2004 for the construction of two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school. The refunding bond issue includes serial and capital appreciation bonds, in the original amount of \$9,070,000 and \$230,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a sixteen year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2029. The bonds are being retired through the bond retirement fund.

The serial bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2021, are subject to prior redemption on or after June 1, 2021, by and at the sole option of the District, either in whole or in part and in integral multiples of \$5,000, at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

The capital appreciation bonds are not subject to prior redemption. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal year 2021. The maturity amount of the bonds is \$655,000. For fiscal year 2019, \$95,439 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds for a total value of \$530,794 at fiscal year end.

The refunded bonds are fully retired.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the FY2013 school improvement refunding bonds:

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

# **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

Fiscal Year	 Cı	t Interest Bo	<u> </u>		Capita	Bon	ıds												
Ending June 30,	 Principal	Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		ipal Interest		Total		I	Principal	_	Interest		Total
2020	\$ 635,000	\$	145,564	\$	780,564	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-								
2021	-		139,214		139,214		230,000		425,000		655,000								
2022	655,000		132,664		787,664		_		-		-								
2023	655,000		119,154		774,154		_		-		-								
2024	670,000		104,239		774,239		_		-		-								
2025 - 2029	 3,520,000		254,429		3,774,429	_		_											
Total	\$ 6,135,000	\$	895,264	\$	7,030,264	\$	230,000	\$	425,000	\$	655,000								

**D.** <u>FY2014 School improvement Refunding Bonds</u> - On May 7, 2014, the District issued bonds, in the amount of \$6,900,000, to currently refund bonds previously issued in fiscal year 2004 for the construction of two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school, and to partially refund bonds previously issued in fiscal year 2007 for the construction of two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school. The refunding bond issue includes serial, term and capital appreciation bonds, in the original amount of \$4,855,000, \$1,905,000 and \$140,000, respectively.</u> The bonds were issued for an eighteen year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2032. The bonds are being retired through the bond retirement fund.

The serial bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2024, are subject to prior redemption on or after June 1, 2024, by and at the sole option of the District, either in whole or in part and an integral multiples of \$5,000, at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2022, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 10 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal amount as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount			
2020	\$ 90,000			
2021	90,000			

The remaining principal, in the amount of \$70,000, will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2022.

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2024, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal amount as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount	_
2023	\$ 240,000	0

The remaining principal, in the amount of \$250,000, will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2024.

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2026, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal amount as follows:

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

#### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

Year	Amount
2025	\$ 275,000

The remaining principal, in the amount of \$280,000, will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2026.

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2028, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal amount as follows:

Year	Amount
2027	\$ 290,000

The remaining principal, in the amount of \$320,000, will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2028.

The capital appreciation bonds are not subject to prior redemption. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal years 2020 through 2023. The maturity amount of the bonds is \$570,000. For fiscal year 2019, \$65,272 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds for a total value of \$388,149 at fiscal year end.

As of June 30, 2019, the refunded bonds were fully retired.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the FY2014 school improvement refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year	 Cı	Current Interest Bonds Capital Appreciati			irrent Interest Bonds			preciation	Bon	ıds	
Ending June 30,	 Principal	_	Interest		Total	F	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$ 90,000	\$	197,275	\$	287,275	\$	40,000	\$	95,000	\$	135,000
2021	90,000		195,363		285,363		35,000		95,000		130,000
2022	90,000		193,337		283,337		30,000		100,000		130,000
2023	70,000		191,538		261,538		35,000		140,000		175,000
2024	240,000		187,150		427,150		-		-		-
2025 - 2029	1,415,000		810,325		2,225,325		-		-		-
2030 - 2032	 3,375,000		205,900		3,580,900		_				_
Total	\$ 5,370,000	\$	1,980,888	\$	7,350,888	\$	140,000	\$	430,000	\$	570,000

E. <u>Lease-Purchase Agreement</u>: During the current fiscal year, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with U.S. Bank ("the Lessor") to provide a new bus garage complex and athletic fields. The District borrowed \$2,045,000 on October 26, 2018, at an interest rate of 3.32%. The lease-purchase agreement is being repaid in installments over a ten-year period, beginning June 1, 2019. Lease-purchase agreement payments are made from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Lease-purchase agreement payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on budgetary statements.

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

### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The lease-purchase agreement is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. In conjunction with the lease-purchase agreement, the District and the Lessor have entered into a Ground Lease agreement whereby the District has leased to the Lessor, under a Ground Lease, the Project Site and the Lessor has subleased the Project Site, and the facilities already located and/or to be constructed thereon (the "Project Facilities") back to the District under the terms of the lease-purchase agreement. The Project Site and Project Facilities are collateral for the debt as, in the event of default or "Nonappropriation of Funds", the Lessor shall have the right to occupy the Project Site and Project Facilities and/or assign the Ground Lease. The lease-purchase agreement provides that in the Board of Education should appropriate funds for the base rent, as defined in the lease, due in each succeeding fiscal year. Failure to appropriate within the allotted time frame is a default under the lease and cause the lease to terminate.

Capital assets consisting of construction in progress have been capitalized in the amount of \$657,222. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease-purchase agreement payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. At June 30, 2019 the amount of unspent lease-purchase agreement proceeds is \$1,560,923. There were no principal payments made in fiscal year 2019. Interest payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$40,548, paid by the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2020	\$	235,072
2021		239,262
2022		243,120
2023		241,729
2024		240,172
2025-2029		1,204,288
Total minimum lease-purchase agreement payments		2,403,643
Less: amount representing interest	_	(358,643)
Total	\$	2,045,000

# F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The Code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The Code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$5,777,771 (including available funds of \$1,839,113), and an unvoted debt margin of \$175,707.

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

#### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to tors; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted for the following insurance coverage.

Coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan is as follows:

Type of Coverage		Coverage
Property Coverage:		
Blanket buildings and contents	\$	80,263,890
Automobile Liability		5,000,000
General School District Liability:		
Per Occurrence		5,000,000
Total per Year		7,000,000

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

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio School Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. Each participant enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant.

Workers' compensation coverage is provided by the State of Ohio. The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

The District participates in the Crawford-Wyandot Health Benefit Plan (Plan), a public entity shared risk pool consisting of six school districts. The District pays monthly premiums to the Plan for medical, dental, and life insurance coverage. The Plan is responsible for the management and operations of the program. Upon withdrawal from the Plan, the participant is responsible for the payment of all Plan liabilities to its employees, dependents, and designated beneficiaries accruing as a result of withdrawal.

The District also provides vision insurance through VSP, administered by Crawford-Wyandot Health Benefit Plan.

#### **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 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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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 - The District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at <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	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of services credit: or Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

<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 years of service; 2.2% for the first thirty years of service and 2.5% for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$305,971 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$21,464 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,171,280 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$196,764 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.07611560%	(	0.07320149%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	<u>C</u>	0.07170840%	(	0.07258905%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00440720%	-(	0.00061244%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	4,106,873	\$	15,960,702	\$ 20,067,575
Pension expense	\$	409,791	\$	1,803,265	\$ 2,213,056

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

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 225,238	\$ 368,420	\$ 593,658
Changes of assumptions	92,743	2,828,537	2,921,280
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	186,786	757,720	944,506
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	305,971	1,171,280	1,477,251
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 810,738	\$ 5,125,957	\$ 5,936,695
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources		_	
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 104,234	\$ 104,234
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	113,788	967,840	1,081,628
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/	101056	440.046	217.272
change in proportionate share	134,956	110,316	245,272
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 248,744	\$ 1,182,390	\$ 1,431,134

\$1,477,251 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	SERS	 STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		 	
2020	\$ 349,697	\$ 1,638,936	\$ 1,988,633
2021	75,999	1,167,271	1,243,270
2022	(134,775)	200,721	65,946
2023	 (34,898)	 (234,641)	 (269,539)
Total	\$ 256,023	\$ 2,772,287	\$ 3,028,310

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method 3.00% 3.50% to 18.20%

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

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current					
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1%	6 Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)
District's proportionate share		_				
of the net pension liability	\$	5,784,840	\$	4,106,873	\$	2,700,010

# **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	Current				
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 23,308,505	\$ 15,960,702	\$ 9,741,785		

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$44,370.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$55,702 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$45,165 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	0.07703440%	(	0.07320149%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.07258360%	(	0.07258905 <u></u> %	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>C</u>	0.00445080%	-(	0.00061244%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		_		
OPEB liability	\$	2,013,665	\$	-	\$ 2,013,665
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,166,432)	\$ (1,166,432)
OPEB expense	\$	104,131	\$	(2,516,262)	\$ (2,412,131)

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

		SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources	<u> </u>			,	
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	32,870	\$ 136,242	\$	169,112
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		50,345	86,695		137,040
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		55,702	 		55,702
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	138,917	\$ 222,937	\$	361,854

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

	SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 67,960	\$	67,960
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,021	133,255		136,276
Changes of assumptions	180,913	1,589,356		1,770,269
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	 129,195	 21,824	_	151,019
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 313,129	\$ 1,812,395	\$	2,125,524

\$55,702 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	\$ (68,904)	\$ (282,486)	\$ (351,390)
2021	(59,695)	(282,486)	(342,181)
2022	(30,534)	(282,486)	(313,020)
2023	(29,248)	(252,224)	(281,472)
2024	(29,456)	(241,608)	(271,064)
Thereafter	(12,077)	(248,168)	(260,245)
Total	\$ (229,914)	\$ (1,589,458)	\$ (1,819,372)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

	ge inflation 3.009
0%	ure salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to
stments	estment rate of return 7.50% net of in
in flation	expense, includ
	nicipal bond index rate:
	Ieasurement date 3.629
	rior measurement date 3.569
	gle equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,
	uding price inflation:
	Ieasurement date 3.709
	rior measurement date 3.639
	dical trend assumption:
%	Iedicare 5.375 to 4
<b>½</b>	re-Medicare 7.25 to 4
%	nicipal bond index rate:  Iteasurement date  Trior measurement date  Trior mea

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

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

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

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:

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

**NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)** 

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

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

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

19		% Decrease (2.70%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,443,424	\$	2,013,665	\$	1,673,376
				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	T	rend Rate	19	6 Increase
	(6.25	% decreasing	(7.25	% decreasing	(8.25	% decreasing
	t	o 3.75 %)	t	(o 4.75 %)	t	o 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,624,658	\$	2,013,665	\$	2,528,780

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

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

	1% Decrease Dis (6.45%)		Current scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(999,741)	\$	(1,166,432)	\$	(1,306,527)
	1%	% Decrease		Current Trend Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(1,298,619)	\$	(1,166,432)	\$	(1,032,186)

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

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

#### **NOTE 15 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of two hundred eighty days for certified employees and two hundred seventy days for classified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for up to thirty percent of accrued but unused sick leave credit to the maximum of eighty-four days for certified and classified employees.

#### **B.** Health Care Benefits

The District offers medical and dental insurance to most employees through the Crawford-Wyandot Health Benefit Plan. The District also provides vision insurance through Vision Service Plan and life insurance through Consumers Life Insurance Company. Premiums vary for each employee depending on the terms of the union contracts.

#### NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

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

#### NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	General fund				
Budget basis	\$	(10,297)			
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(192,552)			
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		220,356			
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		87,358			
Funds budgeted elsewhere **		(35,464)			
Adjustment for encumbrances		100			
GAAP basis	\$	69,501			

<sup>\*\*</sup> Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the public school support fund, the unclaimed fund, the severance pay fund, and the school projects fund.

#### **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES**

# A. Grants

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

### B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

# C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 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 District.

# **NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES**

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

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

### **NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

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

	Capital Improvements				
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-			
Current year set-aside requirement		314,557			
Current year qualifying expenditures		(478,381)			
Current year offsets		(174,495)			
Total	\$	(338,319)			
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$				

#### **NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS**

The District's property taxes were reduced as follows under community reinvestment area and enterprise zone agreements entered into by overlapping governments.

During fiscal year 2019, the District's property tax revenues were reduced as follows:

	Amount of Fiscal Year 2019 Taxes Abated					ted
Overlapping Government	CRA			EZAs	Total	
City of Galion	\$	9,864	\$	26,906	\$	36,770

# **NOTE 20 - DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS**

The District's private purpose trust fund includes donor restricted endowments and contributions held in trust for scholarships. Endowments, in the amount of \$15,890, and contributions held in trust for scholarships, in the amount of \$199,890, represent principal portions, which are to remain intact. The amount of net appreciation in donor restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the School District is \$31,630 and is included as held in trust for scholarships. State law permits the School District to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment or contribution's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment or contribution terms specify otherwise. The endowments and contributions indicate that the interest should be used to provide a scholarship each year.

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

#### **NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Ye	ear-End			
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Encumbrance</u>				
General fund	\$	100			
Nonmajor governmental		29,018			
Total	\$	29,118			

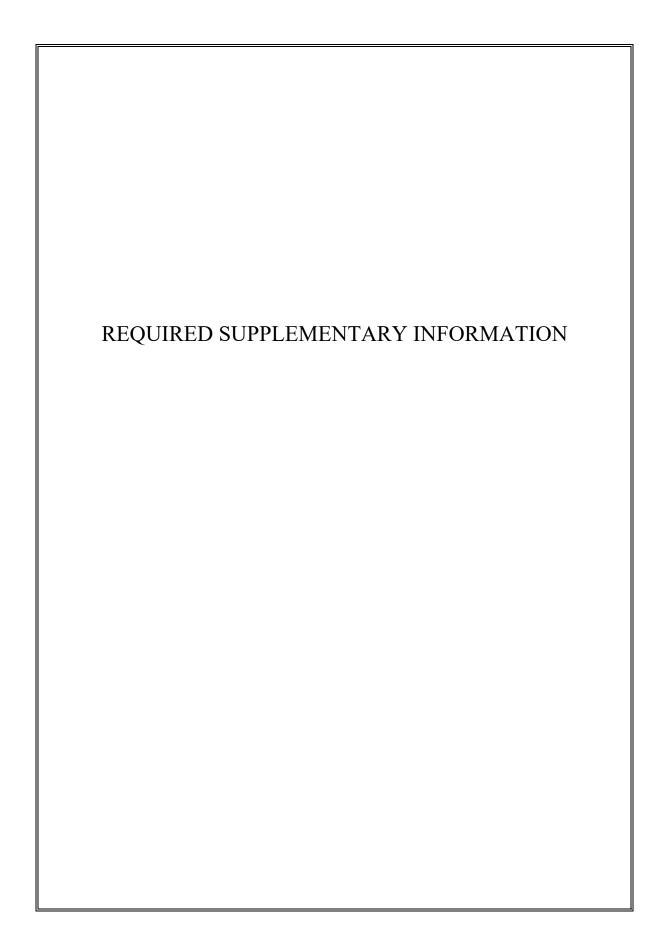
# **NOTE 22 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As of June 30, 2019, the District had contractual commitments for the following project:

# Bus Garage and Soccer Field Project

						Amount		
	Contractual		Amount Paid			Remaining on		
Contractor	Commitments		as of 6/30/2019			Contracts		
Weithman Bros., Inc.	\$	1,767,379	\$	476,258		\$	1,291,121	
MKC Architects		91,646		29,875			61,771	
Total	\$	1,859,025	\$	506,133		\$	1,352,892	





# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.07170840%		0.07611560%		0.07218480%		0.06615630%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,106,873	\$	4,547,741	\$	5,283,263	\$	3,774,942
District's covered payroll	\$	2,433,081	\$	2,504,693	\$	2,247,621	\$	2,020,236
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		168.79%		181.57%		235.06%		186.86%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

2015		2014
.06464600%	(	).06464600%
3,271,698	\$	3,844,290
1,745,786	\$	1,678,214
187.41%		229.07%
71 70%		65.52%
	3,271,698 1,745,786	3,271,698 \$ 1,745,786 \$ 187.41%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019	 2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.07258905%		0.07320149%		0.07093201%		0.06801801%
District's proportionate share net pension liability	\$	15,960,702	\$ 17,389,171	\$	23,743,082	\$	18,798,188
District's covered payroll	\$	8,301,807	\$ 8,144,636	\$	7,633,921	\$	6,954,314
District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		192.26%	213.50%		311.02%		270.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%	75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

	2015		2014
(	0.06749488%	(	0.06749488%
\$	16,417,091	\$	19,555,931
\$	6,967,321	\$	7,254,192
	235.63%		269.58%
	72.10%		74.70%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017	2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	305,971	\$ 328,466	\$	350,657	\$	314,667
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(305,971)	(328,466)		(350,657)		(314,667)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,266,452	\$ 2,433,081	\$	2,504,693	\$	2,247,621
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$ 266,267	\$ 241,966	\$	232,265	\$	252,091	\$ 258,294	\$	272,251	
 (266,267)	 (241,966)		(232,265)		(252,091)	 (258,294)		(272,251)	
\$ _	\$ 	\$	_	\$		\$ 	\$	_	
\$ 2,020,236	\$ 1,745,786	\$	1,678,214	\$	1,874,283	\$ 2,054,843	\$	2,010,720	
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%	12.57%		13.54%	

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,171,280	\$ 1,162,253	\$ 1,140,249	\$ 1,068,749
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,171,280)	(1,162,253)	(1,140,249)	(1,068,749)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,366,286	\$ 8,301,807	\$ 8,144,636	\$ 7,633,921
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

2015	 2014	2013		2012	2011	2010		
\$ 973,604	\$ 905,740	\$	943,045	\$ 1,062,302	\$ 1,139,226	\$	1,132,834	
 (973,604)	 (905,740)		(943,045)	 (1,062,302)	 (1,139,226)		(1,132,834)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	
\$ 6,954,314	\$ 6,967,231	\$	7,254,192	\$ 8,171,554	\$ 8,763,277	\$	8,714,108	
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	0.07258360%	(	0.07703440%	(	0.07294360%
District's proportionate share net OPEB liability	\$	2,013,665	\$	2,067,400	\$	2,079,162
District's covered payroll	\$	2,433,081	\$	2,504,693	\$	2,247,621
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		82.76%		82.54%		92.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.07258905%	(	0.07320149%	(	0.07093201%
District's proportionate share net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (1,166,432)	\$	2,856,053	\$	3,793,462
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,301,807	\$	8,144,636	\$	7,633,921
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	14.05%		35.07%		49.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	55,702	\$	50,647	\$	41,036	\$	36,018
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(55,702)		(50,647)		(41,036)		(36,018)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,266,452	\$	2,433,081	\$	2,504,693	\$	2,247,621
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.46%		2.08%		1.64%		1.60%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 50,636	\$ 34,983	\$	34,669	\$	37,759	\$	60,176	\$	49,463
 (50,636)	 (34,983)		(34,669)		(37,759)		(60,176)		(49,463)
\$ _	\$ -	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	
\$ 2,020,236	\$ 1,745,786	\$	1,678,214	\$	1,874,283	\$	2,054,843	\$	2,010,720
2.51%	2.00%		2.07%		2.01%		2.93%		2.46%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 8,366,286	\$ 8,301,807	\$ 8,144,636	\$ 7,633,921
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 69,672	\$ 72,542	\$ 81,716	\$ 87,633	\$ 87,141
 	(69,672)	(72,542)	 (81,716)	(87,633)	 (87,141)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 6,954,314	\$ 6,967,231	\$ 7,254,192	\$ 8,171,554	\$ 8,763,277	\$ 8,714,108
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

#### PENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### GALION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

SUB (	RAL GRANTOR/ GRANTOR/ GRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(C) GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
PASS	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
(E)	hild Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program	10.553	2019	\$ 181,628
(E) (D)	National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Food Donation Total National School Lunch Program	10.555 10.555	2019 2019	443,335 68,134 511,469
(E)	Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	2019	983
<b>(E)</b>	Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	2019	11,689
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			705,769
PASS	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - School Quality Improvement Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010 84.010	2018 2019 2019	72,694 429,330 1,644 503,668
S	pecial Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education_Grants to States Special Education_Grants to States Special Education_Grants to States - Catastrophic Total Special Education_Grants to States	84.027 84.027 84.027	2018 2019 2019	43,821 357,696 12,909 414,426
	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2019	12,790
	Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			427,216
	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424 84.424	2018 2019	268 27,466 27,734
	Career and Technical Education_Basic Grants to States	84.048	2019	2,176
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367 84.367	2018 2019	907 59,659 60,566
	Total U.S. Department of Education			1,021,360
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,727,129

#### NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- (A) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Galion City School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Galion City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Galion City School District.
- (B) CFR 200.414 allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. Galion City School District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.
- (C) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2019.
- (D) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- (E) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of breakfasts and lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.





# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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

Galion City School District Crawford County 470 Portland Way North Galion, Ohio 44833

#### 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 Galion City School District, Crawford County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Galion City School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2019.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

December 6, 2019



# Julian & Grube, Inc.

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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

Galion City School District Crawford County 470 Portland Way North Galion, Ohio 44833

To the Board of Education:

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

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

### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 6, 2019

Julian & Sube, Elne.

# 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 control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No				
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No				
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No				
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No				
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No				
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified				
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No				
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Special Education Cluster (IDEA)				
(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 §200.516(a)?	Yes				

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





#### **GALION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

### **CRAWFORD 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 FEBRUARY 13, 2020**