$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS} \\ \textbf{(AUDITED)} \end{array}$

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Huron City School District 712 Cleveland Road East Huron, Ohio 44839

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Huron City School District, Erie 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 Huron City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 6, 2020



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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Huron City School District Erie County 712 Cleveland Road East Huron, Ohio 44839

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Huron City School District, Erie 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 Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron 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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Huron City School District, Erie 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.

Huron City School District Erie 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/assets 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 Huron 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 19, 2019, on our consideration of the Huron 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 Huron City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 19, 2019

Julian & Sube, the.

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Huron 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 basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,643,885.
- General revenues accounted for \$14,541,654 or 83.38% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,898,458 or 16.62% of total revenues of \$17,440,112.
- The District had \$15,796,227 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,898,458 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$14,541,654 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$14,930,392 in revenues and \$15,772,668 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$842,276 from a balance of \$5,522,172 to a balance of \$4,679,896.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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 *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, operation and maintenance, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* 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.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

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.

Required Supplemental Information

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

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

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position			
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities		
Assets Current and other assets Net OPEB asset (Note 13)	\$ 16,783,970 932,593	\$ 17,723,076		
Capital assets, net	6,270,316	6,612,936		
Total assets	23,986,879	24,336,012		
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>				
Pension	4,076,433	5,203,438		
OPEB	187,673	176,939		
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,264,106	5,380,377		
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	1,897,538	1,850,149		
Due within one year Due within more than one year:	825,866	948,665		
Net pension liability (Note 12)	16,381,058	17,848,941		
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)	1,778,307	4,054,129		
Other amounts	3,325,936	3,827,064		
Total liabilities	24,208,705	28,528,948		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,834,492	9,087,723		
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	105,258	38,036		
Deferred gain on debt refunding	11,509	13,303		
Pension	1,602,358	1,401,756		
OPEB	1,727,067	528,912		
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,280,684	11,069,730		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	4,900,279	4,690,841		
Restricted	753,579	713,169		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,892,262)	(15,286,299)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (8,238,404)	\$ (9,882,289)		

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

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$8,238,404. Of this total, \$753,579 is restricted in use.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

At year-end, capital assets represented 26.14% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$4,900,279. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$753,579, 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 \$13,892,262 which is the result of GASB Statement No. 68, as described in Note 12.

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Revenues	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,462,632	\$ 1,521,468		
Operating grants and contributions	1,435,826	1,373,545		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	10,413,401	10,486,421		
Payments in lieu of taxes	186,587	158,482		
Grants and entitlements	3,855,515	4,208,664		
Investment earnings	8,709	53,972		
Other	77,442	85,141		
Total revenues	17,440,112	17,887,693		

(Continued)

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

Change in Net Position (continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 7,320,794	\$ 4,095,186		
Special	2,004,353	1,414,410		
Other	43,439	16,646		
Support services:				
Pupil	929,957	588,226		
Instructional staff	276,751	229,852		
Board of education	142,212	130,315		
Administration	1,170,460	655,508		
Fiscal	483,862	352,665		
Operations and maintenance	1,177,265	872,400		
Pupil transportation	725,988	452,013		
Central	47,361	31,005		
Food service operations	528,753	402,841		
Other non-instructional services	319,875	262,271		
Extracurricular activities	547,628	290,968		
Interest and fiscal charges	77,529	134,031		
Total expenses	15,796,227	9,928,337		
Change in net position	1,643,885	7,959,356		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(9,882,289)	(17,841,645)		
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (8,238,404)	\$ (9,882,289)		

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,643,885. Total governmental expenses of \$15,796,227 were offset by program revenues of \$2,898,458 and general revenues of \$14,541,654. Program revenues supported 18.35% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,867,890 or 59.10%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

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

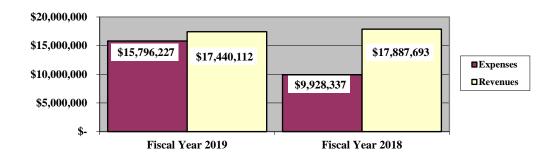
On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,098,314 and (\$5,867,214) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,971,277) and (\$618,180) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$5,612,431. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 82.89% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$9,368,586 or 59.31% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

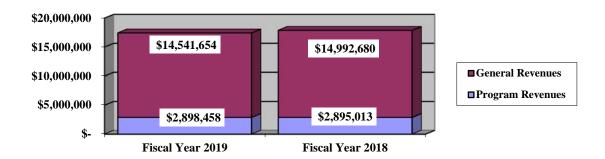
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported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

Governmental Activities

Program expenses	T	otal Cost of Services 2019		Vet Cost of Services 2019	To	otal Cost of Services 2018		Net Cost of Services 2018
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	7,320,794	\$	6,479,892	\$	4,095,186	\$	3,219,031
Special	4	2,004,353	Ψ	1,247,889	Ψ	1,414,410	Ψ	652,160
Other		43,439		32,295		16,646		5,890
Support services:		-,		- ,		-,-		-,
Pupil		929,957		702,958		588,226		407,667
Instructional staff		276,751		253,332		229,852		222,616
Board of education		142,212		142,212		130,315		130,315
Administration		1,170,460		1,170,460		655,508		655,508
Fiscal		483,862		483,862		352,665		352,665
Operations and maintenance		1,177,265		1,121,036		872,400		819,661
Pupil transportation		725,988		694,565		452,013		412,558
Central		47,361		40,161		31,005		23,805
Food service operations		528,753		(30,546)		402,841		(190,890)
Other non-instructional services		319,875		165,063		262,271		142,722
Extracurricular activities		547,628		317,061		290,968		45,585
Interest and fiscal charges		77,529		77,529		134,031		134,031
Total	\$	15,796,227	\$	12,897,769	\$	9,928,337	\$	7,033,324

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 82.83% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 81.65%. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements received from the State of Ohio that are not restricted in use are by far the primary support for the District's students. The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,291,014 which is less than last year's balance of \$6,097,192. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase (Decrease)		
General Other Governmental	\$ 4,679,896 611,118	\$ 5,522,172 575,020	\$ (842,276) 36,098		
Total	\$ 5,291,014	\$ 6,097,192	\$ (806,178)		

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance decreased by \$842,276.

				increase/
				(Decrease)
	2019	2018	Increase/	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 9,777,203	\$ 9,850,794	\$ (73,591)	(0.75) %
Tuition	832,096	841,764	(9,668)	(1.15) %
Earnings on investments	11,367	58,118	(46,751)	(80.44) %
Intergovernmental	4,074,531	4,411,904	(337,373)	(7.65) %
Other revenues	235,195	272,276	(37,081)	(13.62) %
Total	\$ 14,930,392	\$ 15,434,856	\$ (504,464)	(3.27) %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 9,945,122	\$ 9,739,014	\$ 206,108	2.12 %
Support services	5,124,592	5,250,316	(125,724)	(2.39) %
Operation of non-instructional services	108,171	148,177	(40,006)	(27.00) %
Extracurricular activities	405,420	446,481	(41,061)	(9.20) %
Debt service	139,363	141,638	(2,275)	(1.61) %
Total	\$ 15,722,668	\$ 15,725,626	\$ (2,958)	(0.02) %

Increase/

Revenues of the general fund decreased \$504,464 or 3.27%. Earnings on investments decreased \$46,751, or 80.44%, due to a decrease in the fair value of investments which is reported in interest earnings. The District intends to hold all investments until maturity thus eliminating the risk of fluctuations in their fair value. Other revenues decreased \$37,081 or 13.62% mainly due to less classroom materials and fees and rental income. All other revenues remained comparable to prior years.

Expenditures of the general fund decreased \$2,958 or .02%. Instruction expenditures increased \$206,108 or 2.12% due mainly to an increase in regular instruction related expenditures. Extracurricular activities expenditures decreased due to less student participation in after school programs. All other expenditures remained comparable to prior years.

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

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 \$15,480,000, which was equal to the original budgeted revenues estimate. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$14,945,923. This represents an \$534,077 decrease from final budgeted revenues.

General fund final appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) of \$17,500,000 were equal to original appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$15,684,826, which was \$1,815,174 less than the final budget appropriations. This difference is due to the District's conservative budgeting method.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$6,270,316 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

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

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	_	2019	-	2018	
Land	\$	481,203	\$	481,203	
Land improvements		392,434		418,109	
Building and improvements		4,898,657		5,108,457	
Furniture and equipment		214,098		262,278	
Vehicles		283,924		342,889	
Total	\$	6,270,316	\$	6,612,936	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$342,620 is primarily due to the additions not exceeding the recording of \$451,956 in depreciation expense for fiscal year 2019.

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$3,210,517 in general refunding obligation bonds and lease-purchase agreements outstanding. Of this total, \$650,192 is due within one year and \$2,560,325 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and lease purchase agreements outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
General obligation refunding bonds - Series 2017 HB 264 notes - Series 2008 Lease-purchase agreements	\$ 1,855,000 645,000 710,517	\$ 2,085,000 760,000 1,144,287	
Total	\$ 3,210,517	\$ 3,989,287	

Current Financial Related Activities

Fiscal responsibility is of paramount importance to the Huron City School District Board of Education and Administration. Over the past few years, spending disciplines adopted by the Board of Education have been implemented by the District Administration. These spending disciplines have been successful in reducing overall spending, but the continued reductions in operating revenues have continued to provide challenges. According to the Five-Year Forecast due to be submitted in October 2019, the District has enough cash reserves to continue operations at their current level in excess of 80 days if the fiscal year 2020 projections come to fruition, this level falls in line with the Ohio Department of Education's recommendations for True Days Cash.

The District has the privilege of a great management team, dedicated staff, and a greatly supportive and involved community. The Board of Education's adoption of spending disciplines would have no effect on the District's finances without the oversight of the management team and the participation of staff. The entire District has worked diligently to do more with less and to reduce expenses where possible; all with positive outcomes.

There is an ongoing potential for lost revenue with the passage of legislative bills targeted at educational resources. With the passage of HB 49 in June 2017, the District is slated to experience a loss of over \$821,000 the next two years as included in the current State biennial budget. While the State foundation funding stream has received incremental increases over the last few years, school districts across the State of Ohio have not been able to recoup the revenues lost during the period that Fiscal Stabilization resources were provided. According to the State Department of Taxation, the amount of State foundation revenue that has not been restored from earlier reductions is \$607 million state-wide. With that the State coffers are now reporting an increase to their cash balance in excess of \$500 million this year alone. The District struggles with the continued loss of Tangible Personal Property Tax funding; what was once a \$2.1 million-dollar revenue stream will be brought to \$0 by the end of 2020, according to projections from the State.

The FY20 and FY21 biennium State Budget flatlines District foundation payments at FY19 levels. Additional funding is being provided through wrap-around funds targeted to student wellness and support. These targeted funds do not have a supplant restriction which means there will be some financial relief for the District. The amount of the financial benefit will not be enough to overcome deficit spending.

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

With the number of changes coming from the State Legislature and the Ohio Department of Education, the District is identifying new ways of operating to meet the ever-changing standards. There have been adjustments in administrative practices to allow for shared services; focused more so on services purchased through the local Educational Service Center, but at a reduced cost. The District has also worked to find additional funding streams through grant writing; both competitive and entitlement. The management team is working to find additional revenue or cost containment opportunities for the District which includes purchasing consortiums and the re-negotiation of existing contracts.

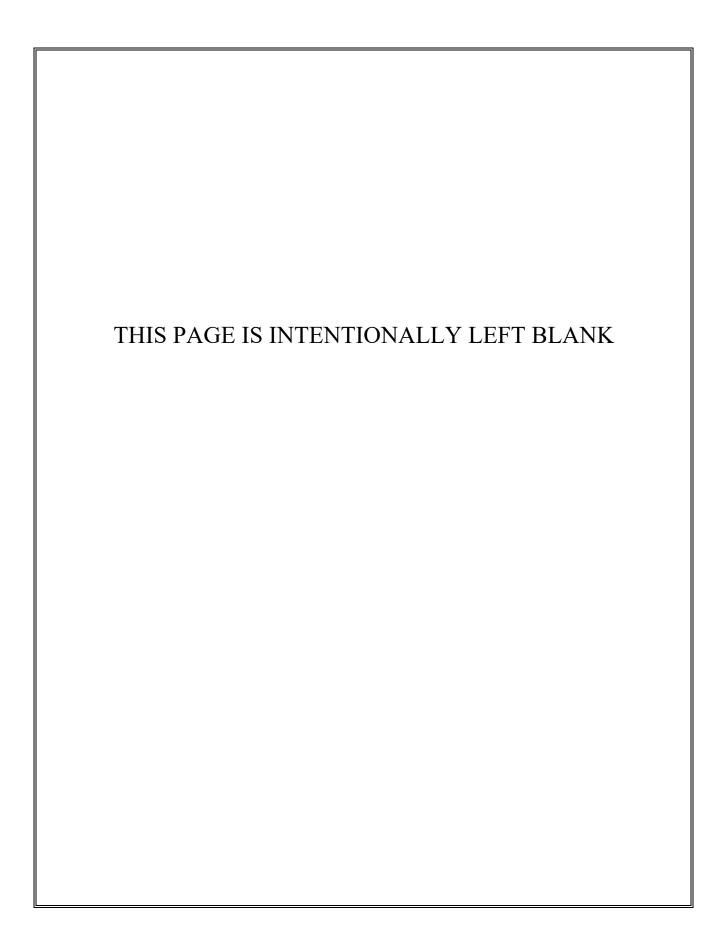
The District is looking at opportunities to reduce costs through improved efficiencies. For example, a new purchase requisition system is being implemented which will not only improve the accounts payable process it will reduce the cost of financial document scanning. Other opportunities to improve efficiencies and reduce costs include the reduction/elimination of paper checks for vendors and employees.

Funding of public education in Ohio generally and Huron specifically continues to be a difficult and contentious task. Huron is highly dependent on local real estate revenues. This dependency will not change in the near future. The district has one more renewal levy to be passed in spring of 2020 and then will have to look at new levies.

Despite the funding challenges, the District remains focused on its mission – to educate children. The District is committed to educating all of the District's children and providing all students with the skills necessary to become a successful member of society.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances while providing accountability and transparency for the funding received through State, Federal, and local sources. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Randy Drewyor, Treasurer/CFO, Huron City School District, 712 Cleveland Road East, Huron, Ohio 44839.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	Ф 5.452.255
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 5,473,257
Receivables:	10 007 463
Property taxes	10,987,462
Payment in lieu of taxes	105,258
Accounts	7,654
Accrued interest	5,036
Intergovernmental	198,521
Prepayments	1,561
Materials and supplies inventory	2,160
Inventory held for resale	3,061
Net OPEB asset (Note 13)	932,593
Capital assets:	101.000
Nondepreciable capital assets	481,203
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,789,113
Capital assets, net	6,270,316
Total assets	23,986,879
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension (Note 12)	4,076,433
OPEB (Note 13)	187,673
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,264,106
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,204,100
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	31,568
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,497,434
Pension and post employment benefits payable	223,339
Intergovernmental payable	135,406
Accrued interest payable	9,791
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	825,866
Due in more than one year:	,
Net pension liability (Note 12)	16,381,058
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)	1,778,307
Other amounts due in more than one year	3,325,936
Total liabilities	24,208,705
Total natimites	24,200,703
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,834,492
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	105,258
Deferred gain on debt refunding	11,509
Pension (Note 12)	1,602,358
OPEB (Note 13)	1,727,067
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,280,684
Total deferred fillions of resources	12,200,001
Net position: Net investment in capital assets	4,900,279
Capital projects	120,653
Debt service	346,328
Locally funded programs	5,979
State funded programs	20,488
Federally funded programs	48,353
Student activities	158,410
Other purposes	53,368
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,892,262)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (8,238,404)
rotar net position (denett)	ψ (0,230,404)

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

			Progran	ı Rever	nues	R	et (Expense) Levenue and Changes in Net Position
		C	harges for		rating Grants		overnmental
	 Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 7,320,794	\$	809,851	\$	31,051	\$	(6,479,892)
Special	2,004,353		98,274		658,190		(1,247,889)
Other	43,439		-		11,144		(32,295)
Support services:							
Pupil	929,957		-		226,999		(702,958)
Instructional staff	276,751		-		23,419		(253,332)
Board of education	142,212		-		-		(142,212)
Administration	1,170,460		-		-		(1,170,460)
Fiscal	483,862		-		-		(483,862)
Operations and maintenance	1,177,265		48,624		7,605		(1,121,036)
Pupil transportation	725,988		10,058		21,365		(694,565)
Central	47,361		-		7,200		(40,161)
Operation of non-instructional services:	520 552		200.027		250 252		20.546
Food service operations	528,753		280,927		278,372		30,546
Other non-instructional services	319,875		214.000		154,812		(165,063)
Extracurricular activities	547,628		214,898		15,669		(317,061)
Interest and fiscal charges	 77,529				-		(77,529)
Total governmental activities	\$ 15,796,227	\$	1,462,632	\$	1,435,826		(12,897,769)
		Prop	eral revenues: erty taxes levied eneral purposes				9,718,622
		D	ebt service				285,412
		C	apital outlay				409,367
		Payments in lieu of taxes					186,587
							3,855,515
							8,709
			-	_			77,442
		Total	general revenu	ies			14,541,654
		Chan	ge in net position	on			1,643,885
			oosition (defici inning of year.				(9,882,289)
		Net p	oosition (defici	t) at en	d of year	\$	(8,238,404)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 4,865,487	\$ 554,402	\$ 5,419,889		
Receivables:					
Property taxes	10,304,248	683,214	10,987,462		
Payment in lieu of taxes	- (501	105,258	105,258		
Accounts	6,591	1,063	7,654		
Accrued interest	5,036 36,617	-	5,036 36,617		
Intergovernmental	72,212	126,309	198,521		
Prepayments	1,524	37	1,561		
Materials and supplies inventory	-,	2,160	2,160		
Inventory held for resale	-	3,061	3,061		
Restricted assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	53,368	-	53,368		
Total assets	\$ 15,345,083	\$ 1,475,504	\$ 16,820,587		
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 5,782	\$ 25,786	\$ 31,568		
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,443,294	54,140	1,497,434		
Compensated absences payable	37,130	54,140	37,130		
Pension and post employment benefits payable.	207,492	15,847	223,339		
Interfund loans payable	207,472		-		
Intergovernmental payable	122 170	36,617	36,617		
	133,170	2,236	135,406		
Total liabilities	1,826,868	134,626	1,961,494		
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,288,628	545,864	8,834,492		
Payment in lieu of taxes levied					
for the next fiscal year	-	105,258	105,258		
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	527,113	30,565	557,678		
Intergovernmental revenue not available	20,667	48,073	68,740		
Accrued interest not available	1,911	-	1,911		
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,838,319	729,760	9,568,079		
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	_	2,160	2,160		
Prepaids	1,524	37	1,561		
Restricted:	,-		,		
Debt service	-	349,377	349,377		
Capital improvements	_	98,005	98,005		
Non-public schools	_	10,125	10,125		
Public school preschool	_	8,181	8,181		
Special education	_	439	439		
Targeted academic assistance	_	11,381	11,381		
Other purposes		5,979	5,979		
School bus purchases	53,368	3,717	53,368		
Extracurricular activities	33,300	159 /10	· ·		
	-	158,410	158,410		
Assigned: Student instruction	11,790		11,790		
		-			
Student and staff support	47,561	-	47,561		
Subsequent year's appropriations	2,480,280	-	2,480,280		
Operation of non instructional services	810	-	810		
Other purposes	43,841	-	43,841		
Unassigned (deficit)	2,040,722	(32,976)	2,007,746		
Total fund balances	4,679,896	611,118	5,291,014		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances.	\$ 15,345,083	\$ 1,475,504	\$ 16,820,587		

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

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 5,291,014
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.	6,270,316
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	557,678 1,911 68,740 628,329
Unamortized premiums on bonds and notes issued are not recognized in the governmental funds.	(47,918)
Unamortized deferred gains on debt refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.	(11,509)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(9,791)
Deferred inflows of resources - pension (1	.076,433 .602,358) .381,058) (13,906,983)
Net OPEB asset	187,673 ,727,067) 932,593 ,778,307) (2,385,108)
Energy conservation notes Lease purchase agreement	855,000 645,000 710,517 856,237 (4,066,754)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	\$ (8,238,404)

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

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:	 -				
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 9,718,622	\$	694,779	\$	10,413,401
Payment in lieu of taxes	58,581		128,006		186,587
Tuition	832,096		· -		832,096
Transportation fees	10,058		_		10,058
Earnings on investments	11,367		_		11,367
Charges for services	-		280,927		280,927
Extracurricular	23,042		191,856		214,898
Classroom materials and fees	75,740		-		75,740
Rental income	48,624		_		48,624
Contributions and donations	39,789		12,269		52,058
Other local revenues	37,942		2,100		40,042
Intergovernmental - intermediate	74,877		13,258		88,135
Intergovernmental - state	3,871,420		296,435		4,167,855
Intergovernmental - federal	128,234		927,417		1,055,651
Total revenues	 14,930,392		2,547,047		17,477,439
Total Teverides	 11,750,572		2,3 17,0 17		17,177,137
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	8,122,363		32,420		8,154,783
Special	1,775,035		374,261		2,149,296
Other	47,724		374,201		47,724
Support services:	47,724				77,727
Pupil	822,710		228,530		1,051,240
Instructional staff	280,975		27,670		308,645
Board of education	143,514		27,070		143,514
Administration	1,387,439		-		1,387,439
Fiscal	518,725		12,073		530,798
Operations and maintenance	1,196,337		123,941		
•					1,320,278
Pupil transportation	729,432		7,920		737,352
Central	45,460		7,200		52,660
Operation of non-instructional services:			601 241		601 241
Food service operations	108,171		601,241		601,241
Other operation of non-instructional Extracurricular activities			214,854		323,025
Debt service:	405,420		199,719		605,139
	120,000		(40.770		770 770
Principal retirement.	130,000		648,770		778,770
Interest and fiscal charges	 9,363		82,350		91,713
Total expenditures	 15,722,668		2,560,949		18,283,617
Excess of expenditures over revenues	 (792,276)		(13,902)		(806,178)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	-		50,000		50,000
Transfers (out)	(50,000)		, <u> </u>		(50,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(50,000)		50,000		
Net change in fund balances	(842,276)		36,098		(806,178)
Fund balances at beginning of year	5,522,172		575,020		6,097,192
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 4,679,896	\$	611,118	\$	5,291,014

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			\$	(806,178)
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	\$	109,336 (451,956)	-	(342,620)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total		(2,658) (14,002)	-	(16,660)
Repayment of bond, note, 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 were: Bonds Energy conservation notes Capital leases Total		230,000 115,000 433,770	-	778,770
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in the funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				1,238,590
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.				(1,098,314)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in the funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.				49,717
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.				1,971,277
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following contributed to additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable		3,897		
Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred gain Total		8,493 1,794	-	14,184
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, no not require the use of financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase in compensated absences				(144,881)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	1,643,885
	en ima			

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 10,065,528		\$ 9,718,622	\$ (346,906)		
Payment in lieu of taxes	58,581	,	58,581	- 21 112		
Tuition.	800,735		831,848	31,113		
Transportation fees.	1,222		10,058	8,836		
Earnings on investments	79,026		126,155	47,129		
Classroom materials and fees	26,478	,	19,257	(7,221)		
Rental income	82,206 44,054	,	74,923 52,291	(7,283) 8,237		
Contributions and donations	1,199	,	5,972	4,773		
Other local revenues	17,339		13,310	(4,029)		
Intergovernmental - intermediate	55,893	,	73,082	17,189		
Intergovernmental - state	4,144,828		3,877,652	(267,176)		
Intergovernmental - federal	49,842		77,846	28,004		
Total revenues	15,426,931		14,939,597	(487,334)		
	13,120,731		11,757,577	(107,331)		
Expenditures: Current:						
Instruction:						
	8,970,728	8,970,728	8,071,574	899,154		
Regular	1,845,006		1,730,663	114,343		
Other	53,837		42,953	10,884		
Support services:	33,637	33,637	42,933	10,004		
Pupil	829,280	829,280	829,509	(229)		
Instructional staff	416,364	,	279,305	137,059		
Board of education	148,136	,	149,036	(900)		
Administration	1,535,738		1,366,279	169,459		
Fiscal	590,359		514,234	76,125		
Operations and maintenance	1,331,224		1,184,053	147,171		
Pupil transportation	859,459		725,570	133,889		
Central	50,200	,	45,265	4,935		
Operation of non-instructional services:	,	,	,	,		
Other non-instructional services	122,268	122,268	107,655	14,613		
Extracurricular activities	436,181	436,181	412,750	23,431		
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	141,057	141,057	130,000	11,057		
Interest and fiscal charges	12,796	12,796	9,363	3,433		
Total expenditures	17,342,633	17,342,633	15,598,209	1,744,424		
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(1,915,702	(1,915,702)	(658,612)	1,257,090		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	367	367	1,957	1,590		
Transfers (out)	(54,253) (54,253)	(50,000)	4,253		
Advances in	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)		
Advances (out)	(103,114	(103,114)	(36,617)	66,497		
Sale of assets	2,702	2,702	4,369	1,667		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(104,298	(104,298)	(80,291)	24,007		
Net change in fund balance	(2,020,000	(2,020,000)	(738,903)	1,281,097		
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,614,427	5,614,427	5,614,427	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	47,890		47,890			
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 3,642,317	\$ 3,642,317	\$ 4,923,414	\$ 1,281,097		

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust				
	Scl	nolarship	Agency		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	69,121	\$	66,223	
Receivables:					
Accounts				65	
Total assets		69,121	\$	66,288	
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		-	\$	2,506	
Intergovernmental payable		18,550		600	
Due to students				63,182	
Total liabilities		18,550	\$	66,288	
Net position:					
Held in trust for scholarships	\$	50,571			

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

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scl	nolarship
Additions:		
Gifts and contributions	\$	25,335
Deductions:		
Scholarships awarded		40,386
Change in net position		(15,051)
Net position at beginning of year		65,622
Net position at end of year	\$	50,571

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Huron City School District (the "District") is a city school district as defined by §3311.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education and is responsible for providing public education to the residents of the District.

The District operates 4 instructional facilities staffed by 55 classified employees, 88 certified teaching personnel, 4 board administrative assistants and 10 administrators who provide educational services to 1,412 students from grades K through 12.

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: 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).

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

Bay Area Council of Governments (BACG)

The BACG is a jointly governed organization. Members of the BACG consist of various school districts representing 7 counties (Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Erie, Huron, Wood and Crawford). The BACG was formed for the purpose of purchasing goods and services at a lower cost. The items currently being purchased through the council of governments are natural gas and insurance. The only cost to the District is an administrative charge if they participate in purchasing through the BACG. The Board of Directors of the BACG consist of 1 elected representative of each county, the superintendent of the fiscal agent and 2 non-voting members (administrator and fiscal agent). Members of the Board serve two-year terms, which are staggered. \$56,811 was paid by the district in fiscal year 2019. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the North Point Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

EHOVE Career Center

The vocational school district is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide vocational and special education needs of the students. The school accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school; however, it is considered a separate political subdivision and is not considered to be part of the District.

Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association (NOECA)

NOECA is a jointly governed organization among various school districts. The joint venture was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to the administrative and instructional functions of member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports NOECA based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. In the event of dissolution of the organization, all current members will share in net obligations or asset liquidations in a ratio proportionate to their last twelve months' financial contributions. NOECA is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. \$85,428 was paid by the district in fiscal year 2019. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the North Point Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

Huron Area Joint Recreation District

The Huron Area Joint Recreation District (the Recreation District) is a jointly governed organization between Huron Township, the Huron City School District, and the City of Huron providing parks and recreation services to members. The District appoints three members to the nine-member commission. In 2019, the District contributed \$15,350 to the Recreation District. Each entity's control is limited to its representation on the governing board. The Recreation District's continued existence is not dependent on the School District's continued participation. The Recreation District is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress that would cause additional financial benefit or burden on the School District. Financial information on the District can be obtained from the City of Huron, 417 Main Street, Huron, Ohio, 44839.

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

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

RELATED ORGANIZATION

Huron Public Library

The Huron Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Huron City School District Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel, and does not depend on the District for operational subsidies. Although the District does serve as the taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Huron Public Library at 333 Williams Street, Huron, Ohio 44839.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Northern Buckeye Education Council

The Northern Buckeye Education Council (NBEC) was established in 1979 to foster cooperation among school districts located in Erie, Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams, and Wood counties. NBEC is organized under Ohio laws as a regional council of governments pursuant to a written agreement entered into by its member entities and bylaws adopted by the representatives of the member educational entities. NBEC is governed by an elected Board consisting of two representatives from each of the counties in which the member educational entities are located. The Board is elected from an assembly consisting of a representative from each participating educational entity. To obtain financial information write to the Northern Buckeye Education Council, Robin Pfund, who serves as Treasurer, at 209 Nolan Parkway, Archbold, Ohio 43502.

Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association

The Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association (the "Association") is a public entity risk pool comprised of various districts. The Association assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating district and the program administrator. The Association is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership. The degree of control exercised by any participating district is limited to its representation on the Board. Further information on the Association can be found in Note 11.B.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

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

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 maintains one private-purpose trust fund to account for scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) events and student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all 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.

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

<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, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from 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. See Note 12 and Note 13 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 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.

Deferred inflows of resources also include a deferred gain on debt refunding. A deferred gain 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.

See Note 12 and Note 13 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 in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds, except agency funds. The specific timetable is as follows:

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

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

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

- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. 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. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation total.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019. All amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original appropriations and the final appropriations, including all modifications legally enacted by the Board.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CDs), U.S. government money market funds, U.S. Treasury notes, and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for investments in STAR Ohio, the District measures investments at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

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

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

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or 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 \$11,367, which includes \$1,475 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 investment account at fiscal year end is provided in Note 4.

G. Prepayments

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

At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is considered nonspendable in an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

H. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a 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 position.

Inventory consists of donated food and non-food supplies.

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

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

I. 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's capitalization threshold is \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

J. Compensated Absences

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. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, 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 age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service or employees with 20 years of service regardless of their 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 June 30, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments 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, notes and lease purchases 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. 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 deferred 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 10.

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 of resources or a deferred inflow of resources.

M. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "loans receivable/payable". Short-term interfund loans used to cover negative cash balances in funds are classified as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

N. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. 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 by State statute for school bus purchases.

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

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

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets include the amount required by State statute. See Note 16 for details.

R. 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.

S. Nonpublic Schools

Within the District boundaries, certain parochial schools are operated through the Toledo Catholic Diocese. These schools provide instruction for grades K-8. Current State legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial school. The receipt and expenditure of these State monies by the District are reflected in a nonmajor governmental fund for financial reporting purposes.

T. Intergovernmental Pass-Through Payments

The District reports expenditures for intergovernmental pass through payments in its nonmajor governmental funds for operating tax levy receipts collected on-behalf of the Huron Public Library (the "Library"). The District collects all tax receipts and remits to the Library the operating levy receipts collected. The payment to the Library is reported as an operation of non-instructional expenditure in the nonmajor governmental funds.

U. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

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

V. 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.

W. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

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.

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food Service	\$ 23,615
IDEA Part B	4,775
Improving Teacher Quality	4,586

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, 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 deposit 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 and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. 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 \$993,128. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2019, \$48,252 of the District's bank balance of \$1,086,762 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$1,038,510 was covered by the FDIC.

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 market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institution pledged eligible securities whose fair value was 105 percent of the deposits being secured. 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

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

		Investment Maturities				
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than
Investment type	Value	less	months	months	months	24 months
Fair Value:						
Negotiable CD's	\$ 1,739,068	\$ 599,690	\$ 104,744	\$ 417,183	\$ 199,784	\$ 417,667
U.S. Treasury Note	248,838	248,838	-	-	-	-
U.S. Government						
Money Market Funds	763,654	763,654	-	-	-	-
Amortized Cost:						
STAR Ohio	1,863,913	1,863,913				<u>=</u>
Total	\$ 4,615,473	\$3,476,095	\$ 104,744	\$ 417,183	\$ 199,784	\$ 417,667

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.51 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in negotiable CD's and U.S. Treasury notes are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in STAR Ohio and the U.S. government money market mutual fund were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The U.S. Treasury note was rated Aaa and AA+ by Moody's and standard & Poor', respectively. The negotiable CDs were not rated but were fully insured by FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Treasury Notes are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agency but not in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

Measurement/	Measurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	Value	% of Total
Fair Value:		
Negotiable CD's	\$ 1,739,068	37.68
U.S. Treasury Note	248,838	5.39
U.S. Government		
Money Market Funds	763,654	16.55
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	1,863,913	40.38
Total	\$ 4,615,473	100.00

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	993,128
Investments	_	4,615,473
Total	\$	5,608,601
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	5,473,257
Private-purpose trust fund		69,121
Agency funds	_	66,223
Total	\$	5,608,601

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances consisted of the following interfund loans receivable and payable at June 30, 2019, as reported on the fund statements:

Loan payable to the General fund from:	Amount
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 36,617

The primary purpose of the interfund loans due to the general fund is to cover negative cash balances in the following nonmajor funds: Public School Preschool, IDEA Part B fund, Title I Disadvantaged Children fund, IDEA Preschool Grant for the Handicapped fund and Improving Teacher Quality fund. The interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2019 are reported on the statement of net position.

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

<u>Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:</u>	_A	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	\$	50,000

Transfers are used to (1) 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 (2) 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 for reporting in the statement of activities.

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Erie County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,615,311 in the general fund, \$49,027 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$66,852 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,488,507 in the general fund, \$47,371 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$59,414 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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 Second				2019 First Half Collections		
	Half Collections						
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential							
and other real estate	\$	330,360,650	97.40	\$	355,827,220	97.38	
Public utility personal		8,826,740	2.60	_	9,568,320	2.62	
Total	\$	339,187,390	100.00	\$	365,395,540	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:							
Operations		\$70.31			\$69.63		
Permanent improvement		3.00			3.00		
Debt service		0.90			0.80		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

A summary of the receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$	10,987,462
Payment in lieu of taxes		105,258
Accounts		7,654
Intergovernmental		198,521
Accrued interest	_	5,036
Total	\$	11,303,931

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance June 30, 2019
	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2017
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 481,203	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 481,203
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	481,203			481,203
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,737,984	27,730	-	1,765,714
Buildings and improvements	11,335,548	55,865	-	11,391,413
Furniture and equipment	1,441,568	25,741	-	1,467,309
Vehicles	1,727,278			1,727,278
Total capital assets, being depreciated	16,242,378	109,336		16,351,714
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,319,875)	(53,405)	-	(1,373,280)
Buildings and improvements	(6,227,091)	(265,665)	-	(6,492,756)
Furniture and equipment	(1,179,290)	(73,921)	-	(1,253,211)
Vehicles	(1,384,389)	(58,965)		(1,443,354)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,110,645)	(451,956)		(10,562,601)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,612,936	\$ (342,620)	\$ -	\$ 6,270,316

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 234,599
Special	17,862
Support services:	
Pupil	1,041
Board of education	933
Administration	3,315
Fiscal	3,676
Operations and maintenance	82,384
Pupil transportation	73,418
Central	894
Non-instructional services	1,945
Food service operations	3,366
Extracurricular activities	28,523
Total depreciation expense	\$ 451,956

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

NOTE 9 - LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT

During prior fiscal years, the District entered into six lease-purchase agreements with All Points Public Funding, LLC and First Merit Equipment Finance, Inc. These leases meet the criteria of a lease-purchase, which defines a lease-purchase generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The lease entered into during fiscal year 2007 was used to defease the District's lease held by All Points Public Funding, LLC for a new elementary school addition and the lease held by the Huron Athletic Booster, Inc. for stadium renovations. In addition, a portion of the lease was used to purchase computer equipment and a telephone system. The lease entered into during fiscal year 2008 was used to purchase new science labs, equipment and computers. The leases entered into during fiscal year 2010 were used to purchase buses and miscellaneous improvements to school buildings. The lease entered into during fiscal year 2012 was used to purchase smart boards and security camera systems. The lease entered during fiscal year 2016 was used to purchase buses. Capital assets acquired by lease purchases have been capitalized in the amount of \$6,898,936. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$4,734,088, leaving a current book value of \$2,164,848. Lease-purchase payments for the agreement entered into in 2007 have been reflected as debt service expenditures in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Lease-purchase payments for the agreement entered into in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2016 have been reflected as debt service expenditures in the general and permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$130,000 in the general fund and \$303,770 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

Fiscal Year Ending	
June 30,	
2020	\$ 307,723
2021	210,290
2022	207,928
2023	 17,642
Total minimum lease payments	743,583
Less: amount representing interest	 (33,066)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 710,517

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Library Refunding Bonds - Series 2007

On September 20, 2007, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund the callable portion of the Series 1999 library improvement general obligation bonds (callable principal \$3,380,000). The issuance proceeds of \$3,379,997 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue was comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$3,180,000 and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$199,997. The capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2014, December 1, 2015 and December 1, 2016 (stated interest rate 15.78%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$660,000.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$164,630. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The series 2007 bond was refunded in fiscal year 2018. The remaining amount of \$2,100,000 was refunded during fiscal year 2018.

B. Library Improvement Refunding Bonds - Series 2017

On September 7, 2017, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2017 Improvement Refunding Bonds) to refund the remaining portion of the Series 2007 library improvement general obligation bonds of \$2,100,000. The issuance proceeds of \$2,085,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds with an interest rate of 2.45%. The net carrying amount exceeded the reacquisition price of the old debt by \$14,798. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments through December 1, 2025 by \$160,676 and resulted in a net present value economic gain of \$151,227.

	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2018		Additions	<u>R</u>	eductions	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ne 30, 2019	Amounts Due in One Year
Series 2017, library improvement current interest bonds - 2.45%	ref	unding bonds	S						
12/01/25 maturity	\$	2,085,000	\$		\$	(230,000)	\$	1,855,000	\$ 245,000
Total	\$	2,085,000	\$	_	\$	(230,000)	\$	1,855,000	\$ 245,000

Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2017 library improvement refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bonds Library Improvement Refunding Bonds (Series 2017)							
Ending June 30,	Principal						Total	
2020	\$	245,000	\$	42,446	\$	287,446		
2021		255,000		36,321		291,321		
2022		255,000		30,074		285,074		
2023		265,000		23,704		288,704		
2024		270,000		17,150		287,150		
2025 - 2026		565,000		13,903		578,903		
Total	\$	1,855,000	\$	163,598	\$	2,018,598		

C. H.B. 264 Notes - Series 2008

On September 18, 2008, the District issued notes in the amount of \$1,595,000 for the House Bill (H.B.) 264 School Energy Conservation Financing Program. Proceeds of the notes were used to make energy efficiency improvements to the District's buildings and use the cost savings to pay for those improvements. Interest payments on the notes are due June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated on the notes is December 1, 2023.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for H.B. 264 Notes - Series 2008:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	F	Principal	I	nterest	 Total
2020	\$	115,000	\$	29,670	\$ 144,670
2021		125,000		24,380	149,380
2022		130,000		18,630	148,630
2023		135,000		12,650	147,650
2024		140,000		6,440	 146,440
Total	\$	645,000	\$	91,770	\$ 736,770

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

	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ine 30, 2018	_A	Additions	<u>_1</u>	Reductions		Balance ne 30, 2019	_	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:										
General refunding bonds - Series 2017	\$	2,085,000	\$	-	\$	(230,000)	\$	1,855,000	\$	245,000
H.B. 264 Notes - Series 2008		760,000		-		(115,000)		645,000		115,000
Lease-purchase agreements		1,144,287		-		(433,770)		710,517		290,192
Net Pension liability		17,848,941		-		(1,467,883)		16,381,058		-
Net OPEB liability		4,054,129		21,664		(2,297,486)		1,778,307		-
Compensated absences		730,031		215,838		(52,502)		893,367	_	175,674
Total long-term obligations,										
governmental activities	\$	26,622,388	\$	237,502	\$	(4,596,641)	2	22,263,249	\$	825,866
		Add: Una	mor	tized premi	um	- G.O. Bonds		33,398		
	1	Add: Unamoi	tize	d premium	- H.	B. 264 Notes		14,520		
							\$ 2	22,311,167		

See Note 9 for detail on the District's lease-purchase agreements.

See Note 12 for detail on the net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

See Note 13 for detail on the net OPEB liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, primarily the general fund and food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

E. 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 \$31,379,976 (including available funds of \$349,377) and an unvoted debt margin of \$365,396.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are fully insured. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Health Benefits

The District provides employee health care benefits through membership in the Huron-Erie School Employees Insurance Association (the "Association"), a public entity risk management pool. Monthly payments are made to the Association for health, dental and vision insurance coverage. The pool agreement provides that the Association will be self-sustaining through member premiums, and the Association will purchase stop-loss insurance policies from commercial insurance carriers to cover any yearly claims in excess of 120% of the prior year's aggregate claims. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the North Point Educational Service Center, 4918 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

The District is in full compliance with the federal Affordable Health Care law and has elected not to grandfather its medical insurance coverage.

The District maintains a Wellness Committee and a comprehensive wellness program, and, fully complies with standards set by the State of Ohio Health Care Board.

Postemployment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 13.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley Uniservice provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

D. Unemployment Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District maintained a self-insurance program for Unemployment Compensation. The firm of Sheakley Uniservice provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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.

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 \$278,980 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$22,451 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$959,610 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$160,688 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.06461530%	(0.05888526%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.06320840%	(0.05803683%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00140690%	- <u>(</u>	0.00084843%	
Proportionate share of the net	_	<u> </u>	_		
pension liability	\$	3,620,062	\$	12,760,996	\$ 16,381,058
Pension expense	\$	215,576	\$	882,738	\$ 1,098,314

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

-	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 198,539	\$ 294,563	\$ 493,102
Changes of assumptions	81,749	2,261,489	2,343,238
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	1,503	-	1,503
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	278,980	959,610	1,238,590
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 560,771	\$ 3,515,662	\$ 4,076,433

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 83,337	\$ 83,337
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	100,302	773,811	874,113
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	117,471	527,437	644,908
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 217,773	\$ 1,384,585	\$ 1,602,358

\$1,238,590 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	\$	194,199	\$ 751,355	\$	945,554		
2021		19,381	604,430		623,811		
2022		(118,798)	10,379		(108,419)		
2023		(30,764)	 (194,697)		(225,461)		
		_			·		
Total	\$	64,018	\$ 1,171,467	\$	1,235,485		

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION 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 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 3.50% 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)

3.00%

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:

Asset Class	TargetAllocation	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 %	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	5,099,130	\$	3,620,062	\$	2,379,962

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share	(01.07.0)	(11.679)	(61.675)	
of the net pension liability	\$ 18,635,755	\$ 12,760,996	\$ 7,788,810	

^{**}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 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 *pension and postemployment benefits payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$39,384.

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 \$49,717 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$40,216 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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	.06545510%	(0.05888526%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.06410000%	(0.05803683%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00135510%	-(0.00084843%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,778,307	\$	-	\$ 1,778,307
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(932,593)	\$ (932,593)
OPEB expense	\$	60,782	\$	(2,032,059)	\$ (1,971,277)

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

C	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 29,028	\$ 108,928	\$ 137,956
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	49,717	_	49,717
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 78,745	\$ 108,928	\$ 187,673
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 54,336	\$ 54,336
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,668	106,541	109,209
Changes of assumptions	159,767	1,270,730	1,430,497
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	81,541	51,484	133,025
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 243,976	\$ 1,483,091	\$ 1,727,067

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$49,717 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	\$ (92,025)	\$ (246,099)	\$ (338,124)
2021	(73,585)	(246,099)	(319,684)
2022	(15,193)	(246,099)	(261,292)
2023	(14,059)	(221,904)	(235,963)
2024	(14,243)	(213,413)	(227,656)
Thereafter	(5,843)	(200,549)	(206,392)
Total	\$ (214,948)	\$ (1,374,163)	\$ (1,589,111)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US 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.

	Current					
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,157,836	\$	1,778,307	\$	1,477,791

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing		Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing	
	t	o 3.75 %)	t	o 4.75 %)	1	to 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,434,768	\$	1,778,307	\$	2,233,215

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 investr	ment	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, including	inflation	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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

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

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

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.

^{**} 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 OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	19	% Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	799,319	\$	932,593	\$	1,044,603	
	19	% Decrease		Current rend Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,038,279	\$	932,593	\$	825,259	

NOTE 14 - 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).

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(738,903)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(73,030)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(113,805)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		30,291
Funds budgeted elsewhere		16,216
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	36,955
GAAP basis	\$	(842,276)

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 and a portion of the special trust fund.

NOTE 15 - 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.

NOTE 16 - 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 16 - 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.

		pital
	mpro	<u>vements</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	2	244,411
Current year qualifying expenditures		(75,900)
Current year offsets	(168,511)
Total	\$	-
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

In addition to the above statutory set-aside, the District also has \$53,368 in monies restricted for school bus purchases.

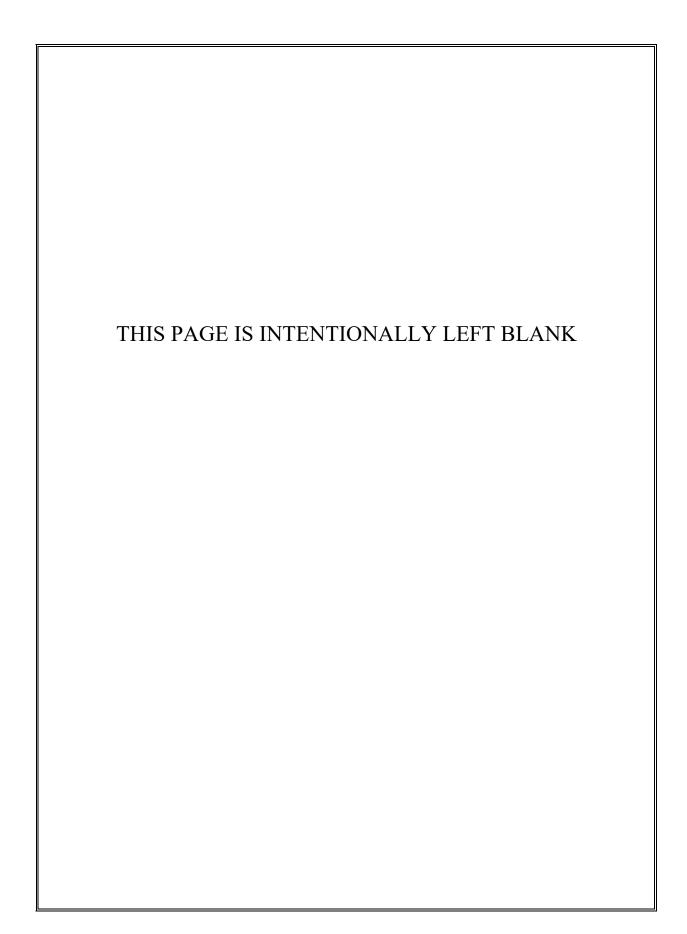
NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS

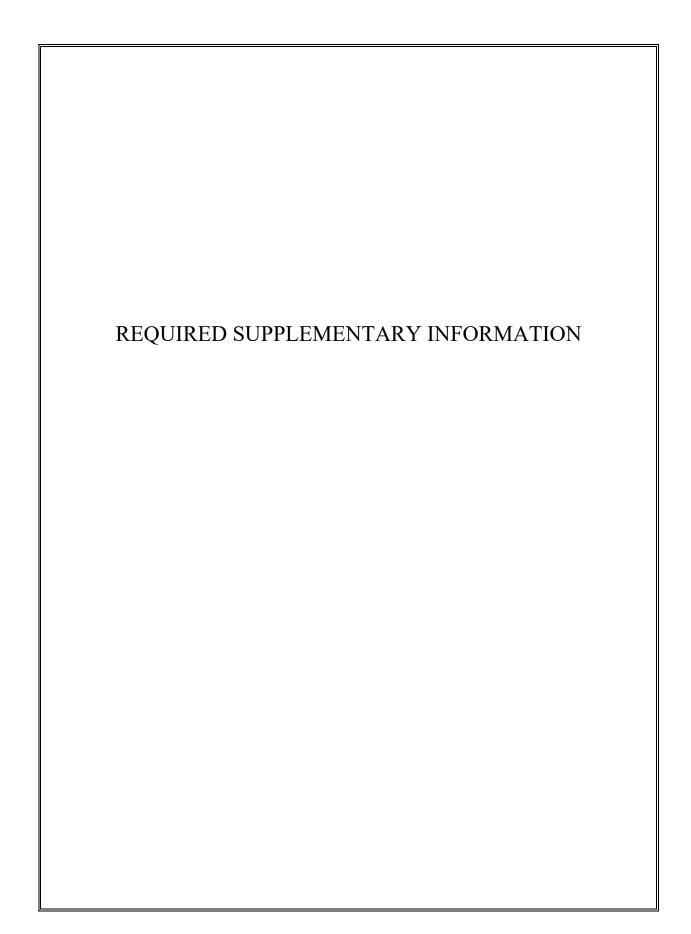
The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as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

	Y	ear-End
Fund Type	Encu	<u>ımbrances</u>
General fund	\$	9,156
Other nonmajor governmental		28,437
Total	\$	37,593

NOTE 18 - TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under Enterprise Zone Agreements ("EZAs") and the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program with the taxing districts of the District. The EZAs and CRA program are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the City of Huron and Huron Township have entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the School District's property taxes were reduced by \$231,716 through the City of Huron and \$325,604 through Huron Township. The District is not receiving any amounts from these other governments in association with the forgone property tax revenue.





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	2019			2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06320840%		0.06461530%		0.06673070%		0.06718740%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,620,062	\$	3,860,621	\$	4,884,072	\$	3,833,778	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,959,059	\$	2,154,607	\$	2,119,186	\$	2,022,693	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		184.79%		179.18%		230.47%		189.54%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%	

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

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

	2015	2014							
(0.06624400%	().06624400%						
\$	3,352,571	\$	3,939,318						
\$	1,924,913	\$	2,228,591						
	174.17%		176.76%						
	71.70%		65.52%						

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019	2018 2017		2017	17 2016		
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05803683%		0.05888526%		0.05944150%		0.06019064%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	12,760,996	\$	13,988,320	\$	19,896,862	\$	16,634,932
District's covered payroll	\$	6,861,093	\$	6,412,971	\$	6,132,071	\$	6,297,036
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		185.99%		218.13%		324.47%		264.17%
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
(0.06390118%	1	0.06390118%
\$	15,542,978	\$	18,514,694
\$	6,528,938	\$	7,012,208
	238.06%		264.04%
	74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	278,980	\$ 264,473	\$	301,645	\$	296,686
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(278,980)	(264,473)		(301,645)		(296,686)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,066,519	\$ 1,959,059	\$	2,154,607	\$	2,119,186
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

2015	 2014		2013		2012		2011	2010	
\$ 266,591	\$ 266,793	\$	308,437	\$	303,283	\$	278,149	\$	311,826
 (266,591)	 (266,793)		(308,437)		(303,283)		(278,149)		(311,826)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 2,022,693	\$ 1,924,913	\$	2,228,591	\$	2,254,892	\$	2,212,800	\$	2,302,999
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	959,610	\$ 960,553	\$	897,816	\$	858,490
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(959,610)	(960,553)		(897,816)		(858,490)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,854,357	\$ 6,861,093	\$	6,412,971	\$	6,132,071
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 881,585	\$ 848,762	\$ 911,587	\$	876,481	\$	850,275	\$	813,783	
 (881,585)	(848,762)	(911,587)		(876,481)		(850,275)		(813,783)	
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	_	
\$ 6,297,036	\$ 6,528,938	\$ 7,012,208	\$	6,742,162	\$	6,540,577	\$	6,259,869	
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	(0.06410000%	(0.06545510%	(0.06752788%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,778,307	\$	1,756,643	\$	1,924,794
District's covered payroll	\$	1,959,059	\$	2,154,607	\$	2,119,186
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		90.77%		81.53%		90.83%
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	(0.05803683%	(0.05888526%	(0.05944150%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(932,593)	\$	2,297,486	\$	3,178,947
District's covered payroll	\$	6,861,093	\$	6,412,971	\$	6,132,071
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.59%		35.83%		51.84%
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 OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 49,717	\$ 44,314	\$ 35,145	\$ 32,831
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (49,717)	(44,314)	(35,145)	 (32,831)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,066,519	\$ 1,959,059	\$ 2,154,607	\$ 2,119,186
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.41%	2.26%	1.63%	1.55%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 48,138	\$ 38,404	\$ 34,929	\$ 43,674	\$ 62,887	\$ 43,359
 (48,138)	 (38,404)	(34,929)	(43,674)	 (62,887)	(43,359)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _
\$ 2,022,693	\$ 1,924,913	\$ 2,228,591	\$ 2,254,892	\$ 2,212,800	\$ 2,302,999
2.39%	2.00%	1.57%	1.94%	2.84%	1.88%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution			 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,854,357	\$ 6,861,093	\$ 6,412,971	\$ 6,132,071
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 65,904	\$ 70,122	\$ 67,422	\$ 65,406	\$ 62,599
 	 (65,904)	 (70,122)	 (67,422)	 (65,406)	 (62,599)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 6,297,036	\$ 6,528,938	\$ 7,012,208	\$ 6,742,162	\$ 6,540,577	\$ 6,259,869
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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

SUB G	RAL GRANTOR/ RANTOR/ RAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(C) GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
	EPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	D THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Omo	DEFACTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Child Nutrition Cluster:			
(D)	School Breakfast Program	10.553	2019	\$ 39,004
(D)	National School Lunch Program	10.555	2019	182,289
(E)	National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555	2019	52,471
	Total National School Lunch Program			234,760
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			273,764
	EPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	D THROUGH THE			
ОНЮ	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2018	40,301
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2019	207,409
	Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			247,710
	Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2018	22,790
	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2019	313,202
	Special Education_Grants to States - Restoration	84.027	2019	8,948
	Special Education_Grants to States - Catastrophic	84.027	2019	6,750
	Total Special Education_Grants to States			351,690
	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2018	1,627
	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2019	7,242
	Total Special Education_Preschool Grants			8,869
	Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			360,559
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2018	6,656
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2019	27,468
	Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			34,124
	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2019	17,440
	Total U.S. Department of Education			659,833
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 933,597

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

- (A) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Huron 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 Huron City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Huron City School District.
- (B) CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.
- (C) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2019.
- (D) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (E) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.





Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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

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

Huron City School District Erie County 712 Cleveland Road East Huron, Ohio 44839

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Huron City School District, Erie 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 Huron City School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron 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.

Huron City School District
Erie 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 Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron City School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc December 19, 2019

Julian & Sube, the.



Julian & Grube, Inc.

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

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

Huron City School District Erie County 712 Cleveland Road East Huron, Ohio 44839

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron City School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The Huron 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 Huron City School District's compliance for the Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron City School District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Huron City School District's compliance.

Huron City School District

Erie 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 Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron 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 Huron 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.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

December 19, 2019

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 other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No					
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No					
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified					
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR \$200.516(a)?	No					
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Special Education Cluster (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 § 200.520?	Yes					

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





HURON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

ERIE 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 18, 2020