



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**WILMINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLINTON COUNTY**

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CLINTON COUNTY**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wilmington City School District
Clinton County
341 S. Nelson Avenue
Wilmington, Ohio 45177

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 17, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'K' and 'F'.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 17, 2020

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**Wilmington City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)**

The discussion and analysis of Wilmington City School District's 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 notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$4,191,967 which represents a 70% increase from 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$26,338,958 in revenue or 81% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,059,757 or 19% of total revenues of \$32,398,715.
- The District had \$28,206,748 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$6,059,757 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$26,338,958 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the 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 *Statements 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. The General Fund is the major fund of the District.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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 Government-wide Financial Statements answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. 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.

Wilmington City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the District presents one type of activity:

- **Governmental Activities** – Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements

An analysis of the District's major funds are presented in the fund financial statements. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefits of parties outside the government. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District as a Whole

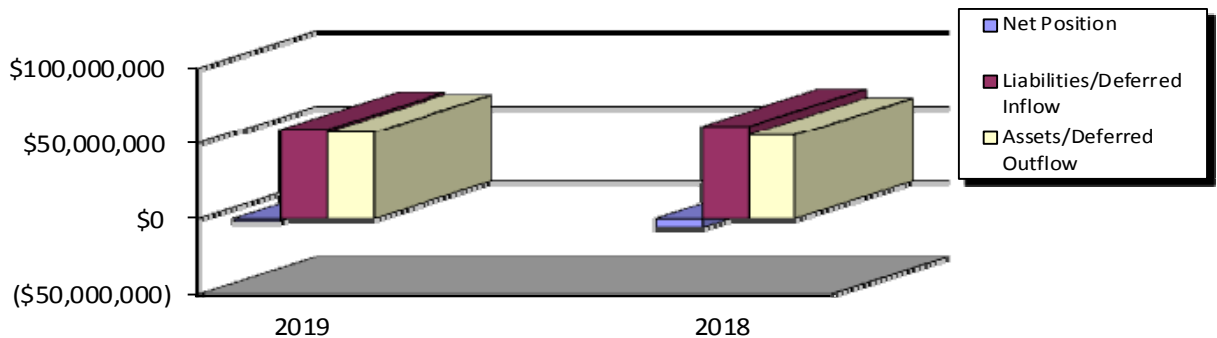
As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

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Wilmington City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$34,178,766	\$32,172,173
Net OPEB Asset	1,759,926	0
Capital Assets	13,091,407	13,292,695
Total Assets	49,030,099	45,464,868
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
OPEB	458,760	321,285
Pension	8,176,429	9,823,969
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,635,189	10,145,254
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities	2,413,468	2,401,093
Long-Term Liabilities	37,355,424	44,117,968
Total Liabilities	39,768,892	46,519,061
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Property Taxes	14,461,057	12,527,447
Grants and Other Taxes	91,796	85,147
OPEB	3,080,295	955,196
Pension	2,032,997	1,484,987
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	19,666,145	15,052,777
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,514,545	9,782,100
Restricted	2,246,150	2,692,192
Unrestricted	(14,530,444)	(18,436,008)
Total Net Position	(\$1,769,749)	(\$5,961,716)



Wilmington City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)

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 exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$1,769,749.

At year-end, capital assets represented 27% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2019, was \$10,514,545. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,246,150 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Capital assets decreased mainly due to additions for the current year being less than depreciation. Long-Term Liabilities decreased mainly due to a decrease in net pension liability and net other post employment benefits liability.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$1,627,234	\$1,699,627
Operating Grants, Contributions	4,432,523	4,232,992
General Revenues:		
Income Taxes	4,594,578	4,658,306
Property Taxes	9,202,861	12,027,105
Grants and Entitlements	11,978,299	11,729,108
Other	563,220	396,175
Total Revenues	<u>32,398,715</u>	<u>34,743,313</u>
Program Expenses:		
Instruction	17,584,885	10,543,285
Support Services:		
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,174,087	1,243,849
School Administrative, General		
Administration, Fiscal and Business	2,370,711	1,415,194
Operations and Maintenance	2,646,876	2,294,542
Pupil Transportation	1,455,649	999,920
Central	42,743	17,811
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,278,560	1,054,153
Extracurricular Activities	597,519	424,517
Interest and Fiscal Charges	55,718	73,816
Total Program Expenses	<u>28,206,748</u>	<u>18,067,087</u>
Change in Net Position	4,191,967	16,676,226
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>(5,961,716)</u>	<u>(22,637,942)</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>(\$1,769,749)</u>	<u>(\$5,961,716)</u>

**Wilmington City School District
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)**

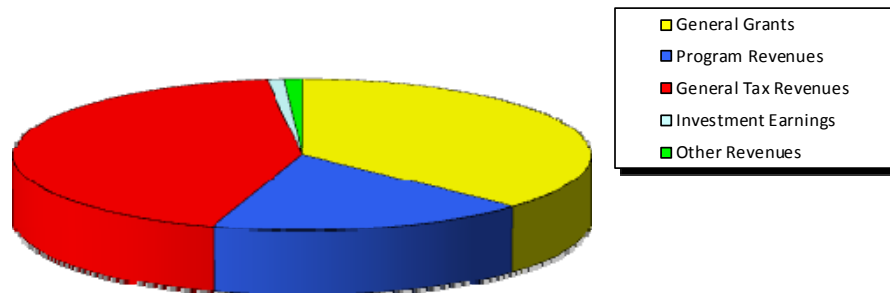
The District revenues are mainly from three sources. Income taxes, property taxes levied for general, special revenue, debt services, and capital projects purposes and grants and entitlements comprised 80% of the District’s revenues for governmental activities.

The District depends greatly on both income and property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus, Ohio districts do not collect additional property tax revenue on the increased value of homes that is due to appreciation and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property and Income taxes made up 43% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2019.

Make up of revenues for the District:

Revenue Sources	2019	Percent of Total
General Grants	\$11,978,299	37%
Program Revenues	6,059,757	18%
General Tax Revenues	13,797,439	43%
Investment Earnings	311,368	1%
Other Revenues	251,852	1%
	<u>\$32,398,715</u>	<u>100%</u>



Instruction comprises 62% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 31% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest expense were 7%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Operating Grants increased mainly due to an increase in grant monies (intergovernmental revenue) received in 2019 compared to 2018. Total Expenses increased from 2018 due to changes related to net pension liability and other post employment benefits liability.

Governmental Activities

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

**Wilmington City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)**

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Instruction	\$17,584,885	\$10,543,285	(\$13,304,123)	(\$6,399,485)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,174,087	1,243,849	(1,945,399)	(1,145,876)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	2,370,711	1,415,194	(2,332,098)	(1,389,789)
Operations and Maintenance	2,646,876	2,294,542	(2,641,438)	(2,291,053)
Pupil Transportation	1,455,649	999,920	(1,380,171)	(947,206)
Central	42,743	17,811	(41,299)	46,719
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,278,560	1,054,153	(57,414)	241,212
Extracurricular Activities	597,519	424,517	(389,331)	(175,174)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	55,718	73,816	(55,718)	(73,816)
Total Expenses	<u>\$28,206,748</u>	<u>\$18,067,087</u>	<u>(\$22,146,991)</u>	<u>(\$12,134,468)</u>

The District's Funds

The District has one major governmental fund: the General Fund. Assets of the general fund comprised \$31,043,198 (91%) of the total \$34,185,969 governmental funds' assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2019 was \$14,126,563 including \$12,757,714 of unassigned balance, an increase in fund balance of \$414,547 from 2018. The primary reason for the increase in fund balance was due to an increase in income tax and intergovernmental revenues.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget during the year. The District's budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total budgets but provide flexibility for management. During the course of the year, the District revised the Budget in an attempt to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue was \$29,850,805, compared to original budget estimates of \$29,027,639. Of this \$823,166 difference, most was due to an underestimate for taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The District's ending unobligated actual fund balance for the General Fund was \$13,290,709.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$13,091,407 invested in land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018:

Wilmington City School District
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019
(Unaudited)

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Land	\$624,927	\$624,927
Buildings and Improvements	11,378,573	11,665,940
Equipment	<u>1,087,907</u>	<u>1,001,828</u>
Total Net Capital Assets	<u>\$13,091,407</u>	<u>\$13,292,695</u>

Overall, capital assets decreased due to current year additions being less than current year depreciation.

See Note 6 to the Basic Financial Statements for more details on the District’s capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$2,576,862 in bonds and capital leases outstanding, \$946,120 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes bonds outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Activities:		
2016 General Obligation Bonds	\$590,000	\$730,000
2016 Refunding Bonds		
Current Interest Bonds -		
School Improvement	1,100,000	1,635,000
Premium on 2016 Refunding Bonds	21,440	32,160
2012 QSCB Bonds	155,000	175,000
Capital Leases	<u>710,422</u>	<u>938,435</u>
Total Bonds and Capital Leases	<u>\$2,576,862</u>	<u>\$3,510,595</u>

See Notes 7 and 8 to the Basic Financial Statements for more details on the District’s outstanding debt.

Contacting the District’s Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District’s finances and to show the District’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer at Wilmington City Schools, 341 S. Nelson Avenue, Wilmington, Ohio 45177.

Wilmington City School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$15,318,555
Restricted Cash and Investments	57,982
Receivables (Net):	
Taxes	17,816,930
Accounts	592,435
Interest	28,878
Intergovernmental	299,091
Prepays	43,725
Inventory	21,170
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	624,927
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	12,466,480
Net OPEB Asset	1,759,926
	<u>49,030,099</u>
Total Assets	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	8,176,429
OPEB	458,760
	<u>8,635,189</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	78,398
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,327,204
Contracts Payable	2,740
Accrued Interest Payable	5,126
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,164,826
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	30,409,994
Net OPEB Liability	3,104,153
Other Amounts	2,676,451
	<u>39,768,892</u>
Total Liabilities	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	14,461,057
Grants and Other Taxes	91,796
Pension	2,032,997
OPEB	3,080,295
	<u>19,666,145</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,514,545
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	719,277
Capital Projects	15,795
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	843,045
Student Activity	56,067
Auxiliary Services	22,176
Federal Grants	24,734
Other Purposes	565,056
Unrestricted	(14,530,444)
	<u>(\$1,769,749)</u>
Total Net Position	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$12,589,525	\$938,993	\$743,933	(\$10,906,599)
Special	3,966,398	97,867	2,341,636	(1,526,895)
Vocational	75,160	0	50,963	(24,197)
Other	953,802	0	107,370	(846,432)
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,378,194	0	72,219	(1,305,975)
Instructional Staff	795,893	0	156,469	(639,424)
General Administration	133,835	0	0	(133,835)
School Administration	1,382,666	0	0	(1,382,666)
Fiscal	662,489	0	22,799	(639,690)
Business	191,721	0	15,814	(175,907)
Operations and Maintenance	2,646,876	5,438	0	(2,641,438)
Pupil Transportation	1,455,649	0	75,478	(1,380,171)
Central	42,743	0	1,444	(41,299)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,278,560	376,748	844,398	(57,414)
Extracurricular Activities	597,519	208,188	0	(389,331)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	55,718	0	0	(55,718)
Totals	<u>\$28,206,748</u>	<u>\$1,627,234</u>	<u>\$4,432,523</u>	<u>(22,146,991)</u>

General Revenues:	
Income Taxes	4,594,578
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	8,593,649
Special Revenue Purposes	163,509
Debt Service Purposes	365,648
Capital Projects Purposes	80,055
Grants and Entitlements, Not Restricted	11,978,299
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	91,796
Unrestricted Contributions	137,650
Investment Earnings	311,368
Other Revenues	22,406
Total General Revenues	<u>26,338,958</u>
Change in Net Position	4,191,967
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>(5,961,716)</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>(\$1,769,749)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$13,662,752	\$1,655,803	\$15,318,555
Restricted Cash and Investments	57,982	0	57,982
Receivables (Net):			
Taxes	17,056,588	760,342	17,816,930
Accounts	63,333	529,102	592,435
Interest	27,411	1,467	28,878
Intergovernmental	129,343	169,748	299,091
Interfund	7,203	0	7,203
Prepays	38,586	5,139	43,725
Inventory	0	21,170	21,170
Total Assets	<u>31,043,198</u>	<u>3,142,771</u>	<u>34,185,969</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	63,831	14,567	78,398
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,039,343	287,861	2,327,204
Compensated Absences	108,568	0	108,568
Contracts Payable	0	2,740	2,740
Interfund Payable	0	7,203	7,203
Total Liabilities	<u>2,211,742</u>	<u>312,371</u>	<u>2,524,113</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	14,268,804	703,347	14,972,151
Income Taxes	331,913	0	331,913
Grants and Other Taxes	91,796	13,757	105,553
Unavailable	0	520,600	520,600
Investment Earnings	12,380	663	13,043
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>14,704,893</u>	<u>1,238,367</u>	<u>15,943,260</u>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	38,586	5,139	43,725
Restricted	0	1,687,307	1,687,307
Assigned	1,330,263	0	1,330,263
Unassigned	12,757,714	(100,413)	12,657,301
Total Fund Balances	<u>14,126,563</u>	<u>1,592,033</u>	<u>15,718,596</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	<u>\$31,043,198</u>	<u>\$3,142,771</u>	<u>\$34,185,969</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
 Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balance \$15,718,596

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
 statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds 13,091,407

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-
 period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.

Income Taxes	331,913	
Delinquent Property Taxes	511,094	
Interest	13,043	
Intergovernmental	13,757	
Other Receivables	520,600	
		1,390,407

In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when
 incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is
 reported as a liability only when it will require the use of
 current financial resources. (5,126)

Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not
 require the use of current financial resources and, therefore,
 are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.

Compensated Absences (1,155,847)

Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions and OPEB
 are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not
 reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	8,176,429	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(2,032,997)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	458,760	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(3,080,295)	
		3,521,897

Long-term liabilities and net OPEB assets are not available to pay for
 current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the
 current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Net OPEB Asset	1,759,926	
Net Pension Liability	(30,409,994)	
Net OPEB Liability	(3,104,153)	
Other Amounts	(2,576,862)	
		(34,331,083)

Net Position of Governmental Activities (\$1,769,749)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$8,566,031	\$609,303	\$9,175,334
Income Taxes	4,578,596	0	4,578,596
Tuition and Fees	1,036,860	0	1,036,860
Investment Earnings	298,685	11,719	310,404
Intergovernmental	13,611,280	2,844,210	16,455,490
Extracurricular Activities	0	208,188	208,188
Charges for Services	10,895	365,853	376,748
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	91,796	0	91,796
Donations	0	133,700	133,700
Other Revenues	140,142	12,314	152,456
Total Revenues	28,334,285	4,185,287	32,519,572
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	13,526,932	305,815	13,832,747
Special	3,131,334	1,382,088	4,513,422
Vocational	86,030	0	86,030
Other	952,516	8,085	960,601
Support Services:			
Pupil	1,486,491	74,610	1,561,101
Instructional Staff	813,867	49,909	863,776
General Administration	136,048	0	136,048
School Administration	1,696,655	0	1,696,655
Fiscal	684,146	22,946	707,092
Business	205,264	15,814	221,078
Operations and Maintenance	2,669,766	0	2,669,766
Pupil Transportation	1,765,562	2,501	1,768,063
Central	48,284	0	48,284
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	1,267,798	1,267,798
Extracurricular Activities	518,541	226,074	744,615
Capital Outlay	0	379,042	379,042
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	187,000	736,013	923,013
Interest and Fiscal Charges	12,540	55,487	68,027
Total Expenditures	27,920,976	4,526,182	32,447,158
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	413,309	(340,895)	72,414
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,238	0	1,238
Transfers In	0	163,161	163,161
Transfers (Out)	0	(163,161)	(163,161)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,238	0	1,238
Net Change in Fund Balance	414,547	(340,895)	73,652
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	13,712,016	1,932,928	15,644,944
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$14,126,563	\$1,592,033	\$15,718,596

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
 in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds \$73,652

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.

Capital assets used in governmental activities	842,079	
Depreciation Expense	<u>(1,043,367)</u>	(201,288)

Governmental funds report district pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employer contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense.

District pension contributions	2,378,814	
Pension expense	(2,850,523)	
District OPEB contributions	90,369	
OPEB expense	<u>3,732,032</u>	3,350,692

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Income Taxes	15,982	
Delinquent Property Taxes	27,527	
Interest	964	
Intergovernmental	(44,668)	
Other	<u>(121,900)</u>	(122,095)

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 923,013

In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due. 1,589

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Compensated Absences	155,684	
Amortization of Bond Premium	<u>10,720</u>	<u>166,404</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$4,191,967

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$3,787	\$106,332
Receivables (Net):		
Accounts	<u> 0</u>	<u> 2,430</u>
Total Assets	<u> 3,787</u>	<u> 108,762</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	0	1,501
Other Liabilities	<u> 0</u>	<u> 107,261</u>
Total Liabilities	<u> 0</u>	<u> \$108,762</u>
Net Position:		
Held in Trust	<u> 3,787</u>	
Total Net Position	<u> \$3,787</u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions:	
Other	\$0
Total Additions	0
Deductions:	
Scholarships	0
Total Deductions	0
Change in Net Position	0
Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,787
Net Position - End of Year	\$3,787

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Description of the District

The Wilmington City School District (District) was originally organized in 1853 known as School District No. 1 of Union Township. In 1853, State Laws were enacted to create a local Board of Education. Today, the District operates under current standards prescribed by the Ohio State Board of Education as provided in division (D) of Section 3301.07 and Section 119.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The District operates under a locally elected five member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by its charter or further mandated by state and/or federal agencies. This Board controls the District's six instructional and support facilities staffed by 128 non-certificated and 181 certificated teaching personnel and 17 administrative employees to provide service to 2,720 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of a primary government. The District is a primary government because it is a special-purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments.

There are no component units combined with the District for financial statement presentation purposes, and it is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. Consequently, the District's financial statements include only the funds of those organizational entities for which its elected governing body is financially accountable. The District's major operations include education, pupil transportation, food service, and maintenance of District facilities.

The District is associated with three organizations that are defined as jointly governed organizations. These organizations include:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

- Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Benefit Plan Trust
- Hopewell Special Education Regional Resource Center
- Miami Valley Educational Computer Association

These organizations are presented in Note 12.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 most significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities 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 reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories governmental and fiduciary. 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. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus 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*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows* is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental fund:

General Fund - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for 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.

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. Agency funds are custodian in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District has two fiduciary funds which are agency funds and a private purpose trust fund. Student Managed Activity Fund (agency fund) which accounts for assets and liabilities generated by student managed activities, which has students involved in the management of them and a Tournament Fund (agency fund) which accounts for individual, private organization, and other governmental units. A private purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students.

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. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the 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, included 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. 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 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 year end: income taxes, property taxes available for advance, grants and interest.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources includes pension and other post employment benefits. These amounts are reported on the government-wide statement of net pension. The deferred outflows or resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 9 and 10.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, OPEB, pension, grants and other taxes (which includes tax incremental financing 'TIF'), income taxes, unavailable revenue, and investment earnings. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. TIF's have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Grants and other taxes, income taxes, and investment earnings have been recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue has been recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the governmental-wide statement of net position. See Notes 9 and 10 for more pension and OPEB related information.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities 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. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Following Ohio statutes, the Board 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 \$298,685 and \$11,719 in the other governmental funds.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the purchase method on the fund level statements and using the consumption method on the government-wide statements.

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

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

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the 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 value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20-40 years
Equipment	3-15 years

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and expenditures/expense is reported in the year which services are consumed.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

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.

Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time, when earned, for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. 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 due. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

The District's policies regarding compensated absences are determined by the state laws and/or negotiated agreements. In summary, the policies are as follows:

<u>VACATION</u>	<u>Certificated</u>	<u>Administrators</u>	<u>Non-Certificated</u>
How earned	Not Eligible	10-20 days	10-20 days depending on length of service
Maximum Accumulation	Not Applicable	10	10
Vested	Not Applicable	As Earned	As Earned
<u>SICK LEAVE</u>			
How Earned	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)
Maximum Accumulation	300 days	300 days	240 days
Vested	As Earned	As Earned	As Earned
Termination Entitlement	Per Contract	Per Contract	Per Contract

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Of the District's \$2,246,150 in restricted net position, none were restricted by enabling legislation.

Interfund Activity

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

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

As a general rule the effect of interfund (internal) activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statement of activities. The interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting*, the District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

Nonspendable – resources that are not in spendable form (inventory) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted – resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed – resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned – resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Unassigned – residual fund balance within the General Fund that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from incurred expenses for specific purposes exceeding amounts which had been restricted, committed or assigned for said purposes.

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

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted 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 represent amounts followed by statute to be set-aside to create a reserve for budget stabilization.

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 are reported as obligations of the governmental funds when occurred. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension contributions 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 in the current year. Long term loans are recognized as a liability on the statement of net position 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 plans fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Estimates

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

Note 3 – Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments". State statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

Active Monies - Those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Inactive Monies – Those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to passbook accounts.

Interim Monies – 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 monies held by the District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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, and Government National Mortgage 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 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 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 division (1) or (2) 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 (STAR Ohio).
8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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 (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.

Wilmington City School District
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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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits 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. As of June 30, 2019, \$9,512,663 of the District's bank balance of \$9,762,663 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized.

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

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% of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

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

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Hierarchy</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>
Money Market Fund	\$1,080,033	N/A	0.00
Negotiable CD's	<u>5,073,390</u>	Level 2	1.10
	<u>\$6,153,423</u>		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			0.91

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. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019.

Wilmington City School District
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Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three years.

Credit Risk – It is the District’s policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments which have the highest credit quality rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District’s investments in Money Market Funds and Negotiable CDs are not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District’s investment policy allows investments in Federal Agencies or Instrumentalities. The District has invested 82% of the District’s investments in Negotiable CDs and 18% in Money Market Funds.

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. All of the District’s securities are either insured and registered in the name of the District or at least registered in the name of the District.

Note 4 – Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Second half distributions occur in a new fiscal year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the District. Real property taxes are levied after April 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Public utility property taxes attached as a lien on December 31 of the prior year, were levied April 1 and are collected with real property taxes. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Public utility property taxes are assessed on real property at 35 percent of true value.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, 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. The District receives property taxes from Clinton 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 2020 operations. The amount available for advance can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2019. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources for that portion not intended to finance the General Fund and Other Governmental Funds.

The assessed value, by property classification, upon which taxes collected in 2019 were based as follows:

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	<u>Amount</u>
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$473,353,840
Public Utility Personal	<u>43,571,840</u>
Total	<u><u>\$516,925,680</u></u>

Note 5 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts, interest, intergovernmental grants, and interfund. 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.

Note 6 – Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$624,927	\$0	\$0	\$624,927
<i>Capital Assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and Improvements	33,360,070	589,379	0	33,949,449
Equipment	<u>5,753,440</u>	<u>252,700</u>	<u>11,542</u>	<u>5,994,598</u>
Totals at Historical Cost	<u><u>39,738,437</u></u>	<u><u>842,079</u></u>	<u><u>11,542</u></u>	<u><u>40,568,974</u></u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	21,694,130	876,746	0	22,570,876
Equipment	<u>4,751,612</u>	<u>166,621</u>	<u>11,542</u>	<u>4,906,691</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u><u>26,445,742</u></u>	<u><u>1,043,367</u></u>	<u><u>11,542</u></u>	<u><u>27,477,567</u></u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u><u>\$13,292,695</u></u>	<u><u>(\$201,288)</u></u>	<u><u>\$0</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,091,407</u></u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$556,293
Special	234
Support Services:	
Pupil	1,758
Instructional Staff	3,116
School Administration	500
Operations and Maintenance	440,348
Pupil Transportation	27,465
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	6,194
Extracurricular Activities	<u>7,459</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u><u>\$1,043,367</u></u>

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due In One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds and Notes:						
2016 General Obligation Bonds	1.90%	\$730,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$590,000	\$145,000
2016 Refunding Bonds		1,635,000	0	535,000	1,100,000	545,000
Premium on 2016 Refunding Bonds		32,160	0	10,720	21,440	0
2012 QSCB Bonds	5.85%	175,000	0	20,000	155,000	20,000
Subtotal Bonds		2,572,160	0	705,720	1,866,440	710,000
2008 OASBO Debt Pool Lease		545,000	0	100,000	445,000	105,000
2015 Alumni Football Field Lease		393,435		128,013	265,422	131,120
Compensated Absences		1,319,286	61,651	116,522	1,264,415	218,706
Subtotal Bonds & Other Amounts		4,829,881	61,651	1,050,255	3,841,277	1,164,826
Net Pension Liability:						
STRS		25,705,936	0	1,624,241	24,081,695	0
SERS		6,427,900	0	99,601	6,328,299	0
Subtotal Net Pension Liability		32,133,836	0	1,723,842	30,409,994	0
Net OPEB Liability:						
STRS		4,222,024	0	4,222,024	0 (a)	0
SERS		2,932,227	171,926	0	3,104,153	0
Subtotal Net OPEB Liability		7,154,251	171,926	4,222,024	3,104,153	0
Total Long-Term Obligations		\$44,117,968	\$233,577	\$6,996,121	\$37,355,424	\$1,164,826

(a) OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of \$1,759,926 as of June 30, 2019.

General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund and the general fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and permanent improvement fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the fund benefitting from their service.

In 2012, the Board approved the allocation of bonds in the amount of \$265,000 from the Ohio School Facilities Commission through the 2010 Qualified School Construction Bond Program. The bonds were awarded to the District on May 27, 2011. They will be used to fund improvement to the HVAC systems in the Middle School and High School. The interest rate on the bonds is 5.85% but the District will receive QSCB subsidy refunds on the interest paid through the federal government. The bonds will be retired in 2025 and this obligation is paid out of the permanent improvement fund.

In 2016, the District issued long term general obligation bonds in the amount of \$995,000 at a rate of 1.9%. The bonds will be retired in 2022. The general obligation is paid out of the general fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding at year end are as follows:

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Fiscal Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$710,000	\$30,729	\$740,729
2021	720,000	18,554	738,554
2022	170,000	10,418	180,418
2023	170,000	6,398	176,398
2024	25,000	3,657	28,657
2025-2026	50,000	2,924	52,924
Total	\$1,845,000	\$72,680	\$1,917,680

Note 8 – Capital Leases – Lessee Disclosure

The District also has entered into a lease that relates to lighting improvements in the District whose proceeds were recorded in the permanent improvement fund. The District is leasing the project from the Columbus Regional Airport Authority. Columbus Regional Airport Authority will retain title to the project during the lease term. Columbus Regional Airport Authority assigned U.S. Bank as trustee. U.S. Bank deposited \$1,340,000 in the District’s name for the project. The District made an interest payment to U.S. Bank. The lease is renewable annually and expires in fiscal year 2032. The intention of the District is to renew the lease annually.

The District began making principal payments in fiscal year 2011. The principal amount owed on the lease at fiscal year end is \$445,000.

The trustee entered into an Interest Rate Exchange Agreement with respect to the loan, locking in the rate at 4.11% plus an annual administrative fee.

The District also has entered into a lease-purchase agreement that relates to constructing, renovating, furnishing, and equipping Alumni Field. The District is leasing the project from PNC Bank. PNC Bank will retain title to the project during the lease term. PNC Bank deposited \$897,125 in the District’s name for the project. The District began making principal payments in fiscal year 2015.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of fiscal year end.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Long-Term Debt
2020	\$260,851
2021	260,535
2022	122,494
2023	124,550
Total Minimum Lease Payments	768,430
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(58,008)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$710,422

Wilmington City School District
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Capital assets acquired under capital leases in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 are as follows:

Equipment	\$925,084
Buildings and Improvements	2,758,567

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions between an employer and its employees of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and 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 pensions and OPEB are a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the District's proportionate share of each pension and OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension and OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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.

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 and OPEB are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB Statements No. 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 10 for the required OPEB disclosures.

**Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$524,094 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$48,778 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

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 is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 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 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes 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.

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

Funding Policy

Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,854,720 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$313,272 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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 contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,328,299	\$24,081,695	\$30,409,994
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.11049580%	0.10952321%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.10758390%</u>	<u>0.10821176%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00291190%</u>	<u>0.00131145%</u>	
Pension Expense	\$409,650	\$2,440,873	\$2,850,523

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

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Wilmington City School District
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	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$347,067	\$555,880	\$902,947
Changes of assumptions	142,907	4,267,730	4,410,637
Changes in employer proportionate share of net pension liability	97,152	386,879	484,031
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	524,094	1,854,720	2,378,814
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$1,111,220</u>	<u>\$7,065,209</u>	<u>\$8,176,429</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$157,268	\$157,268
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	175,338	1,460,287	1,635,625
Changes in employer proportionate share of net pension liability	233,608	6,496	240,104
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$408,946</u>	<u>\$1,624,051</u>	<u>\$2,032,997</u>

\$2,378,814 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from 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:

Fiscal Year	SERS	STRS	Total
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	\$382,954	\$2,193,299	\$2,576,253
2021	56,678	1,467,959	1,524,637
2022	(207,678)	188,763	(18,915)
2023	(53,774)	(263,583)	(317,357)
Total	<u>\$178,180</u>	<u>\$3,586,438</u>	<u>\$3,764,618</u>

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.

Wilmington City School District
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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:

Inflation	3.00%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

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

Discount Rate

The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute.

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Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$8,913,886	\$6,328,299	\$4,160,457

Assumption and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date

With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

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:

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45%
Payroll Increases	3.00%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0%, effective July 1, 2017

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

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

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

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.45 percent or one percentage point higher 8.45 percent than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease 6.45%	Current Discount Rate 7.45%	1% Increase 8.45%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$35,168,145	\$24,081,695	\$14,698,519

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

Note 10 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See note 9 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description

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

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

Funding Policy

State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$70,958.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$90,369 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$48,778 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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.

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Funding Policy

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

OPEB Liabilities (Assets), OPEB Expense (Income), 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 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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$3,104,153	\$0	\$3,104,153
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	0	(1,759,926)	(1,759,926)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.11189080%	0.10952321%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.10925910%</u>	<u>0.10821176%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00263170%</u>	<u>0.00131145%</u>	
OPEB Expense	\$77,699	(\$3,809,731)	(\$3,732,032)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$50,670	\$205,563	\$256,233
Changes in employer proportionate share of net OPEB liability	65,424	46,734	112,158
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>90,369</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>90,369</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$206,463</u>	<u>\$252,297</u>	<u>\$458,760</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$102,539	\$102,539
Changes of assumptions	278,885	2,398,039	2,676,924
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	4,657	201,057	205,714
Changes in employer proportionate share of net OPEB liability	<u>93,707</u>	<u>1,411</u>	<u>95,118</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$377,249</u>	<u>\$2,703,046</u>	<u>\$3,080,295</u>

Wilmington City School District
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\$90,369 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB 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:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	(\$154,650)	(\$439,385)	(\$594,035)
2021	(117,093)	(439,385)	(556,478)
2022	1,837	(439,385)	(437,548)
2023	3,820	(393,723)	(389,903)
2024	3,497	(377,705)	(374,208)
Thereafter	1,434	(361,166)	(359,732)
Total	<u>(\$261,155)</u>	<u>(\$2,450,749)</u>	<u>(\$2,711,904)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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Inflation	3.00%
Wage Increases	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50% net of investment 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 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

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

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

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Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the 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 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). 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 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$3,766,646	\$3,104,153	\$2,579,583
	1% Decrease (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.25% decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,504,482	\$3,104,153	\$3,898,225

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

The following changes in key methods and assumptions as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	3.70%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date	3.56%
Measurement Date	3.62%

(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	3.70%

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Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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%
Discount Rate of Return	7.45%
Health Care Cost Trends:	
Medical:	
Pre-Medicare	6% initial, 4% ultimate
Medicare	5% initial, 4% ultimate
Prescription Drug:	
Pre-Medicare	8% initial, 4% ultimate
Medicare	(5.23%) initial, 4% ultimate

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

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

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

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
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	<u>1.00%</u>	2.25%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

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

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Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was 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 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the 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 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$1,508,422)	(\$1,759,926)	(\$1,971,304)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$1,959,371)	(\$1,759,926)	(\$1,557,374)

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent 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.

The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

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Note 11 – Contingent Liabilities

Foundation Funding

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

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 is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds.

However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District as of June 30, 2019.

Litigation

The District's attorney estimates that all other potential claims against the District not covered by insurance resulting from all other litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the District.

Note 12 – Jointly Governed Organization

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Employee Benefit Plan Trust - The EPC Benefit Plan Trust (the Plan) is a group purchasing pool consisting of public school districts who are members of the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Cooperative (EPC). The purpose of a group purchasing pool is for members to pool funds or resources to purchase group insurance products to provide health benefits to participants at a lower rate than if the individual districts acted independently. Each district pays a monthly premium to the Trust fund for insurance coverage which is provided by Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield or United Healthcare. The Plan is governed by a Board of Trustees elected in accordance with the Trust Agreement and voted on by participating EPC member districts. Financial information can be obtained from the administrator, at EPC Benefits Office, 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

The Hopewell Special Education Regional Resource Center (Hopewell) is a jointly governed organization created by the Ohio Department of Education at the request of the participating school districts to offer direct and related services to low incidence handicapped students of the region. Seventeen local, city and exempted village school districts receive services from Hopewell. Hopewell is operated under regulations and policies established by the Ohio Department of Education, and its own governing board. The governing board is made up of Superintendents from the seventeen school districts, plus county board of education, board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities,

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and joint vocational school superintendents as well as three parents of handicapped children in the region. The Southern Ohio Educational Service Center acts as fiscal agent. Hopewell receives funding from contracts with each of the member school districts and a considerable number of Federal and State Grants. Complete financial statements can be obtained from Hopewell located at 5350 West New Market Road, Hillsboro, Ohio 45133.

The District is a participant in the **Miami Valley Educational Computer Association (MVECA)** which is a council of governments. MVECA is an association of public school districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. MVECA was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. MVECA is governed by a board of directors consisting of superintendents and treasurers of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the board. Complete financial statements can be obtained from MVECA located at 330 East Enon Road, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Note 13 – Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage to or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, employee injuries and natural disasters. The District addresses these risks by maintaining a comprehensive risk management program through the purchase of various types of liability, inland marine and property insurance from private carriers. General Liability insurance is maintained in the amount of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and \$4,000,000 in the general aggregate. Other liability insurance includes \$1,000,000 bodily injury and \$300,000 property damage per accident as well as uninsured motorist coverage. In addition, the District maintains property damage insurance on the buildings and contents in the amount of \$66,549,972. For the last three years, the amount of settlement did not exceed insurance coverage.

Note 14 – Accountability

The following individual funds had a deficit in fund balance at year end:

<u>Funds</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Other Governmental:	
Special Education	\$5,010
Title I	26,113
Food Service	62,457
IDEA Preschool Grants	1,694

The deficit in fund balances were primarily due to accruals in GAAP. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required not when accruals occur.

Note 15 – Fund Balance Reserves for Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital <u>Acquisition</u>	Budget <u>Stabilization</u>
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$0	\$57,982
Current Year Set Aside Requirement	510,554	0
Qualified Disbursements	(943,294)	0
Current Year Offsets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2019	<u>(\$432,740)</u>	<u>\$57,982</u>

Expenditures for capital activity during the year totaled \$943,294.

Senate Bill 345 eliminated the Budget Stabilization Reserve. Senate Bill 345 also restricted what the District may use. Bureau of Workers' Compensation refunds for which the District was previously required to deposit into the Budget Stabilization Reserve. The balance of the Budget Stabilization Reserve reflects Bureau of Workers' Compensation refunds previously received into the Budget Stabilization Reserve.

Note 16 – Interfund Transactions/Transfers

Interfund transactions at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following transfers in and out, and interfund receivables and payables:

	Transfers		Interfund	
	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$7,203	\$0
Other Governmental Funds	<u>163,161</u>	<u>163,161</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,203</u>
Total All Funds	<u>\$163,161</u>	<u>\$163,161</u>	<u>\$7,203</u>	<u>\$7,203</u>

Interfund transactions are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

Note 17 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Prepays	\$38,586	\$5,139	\$43,725
Total Nonspendable	<u>38,586</u>	<u>5,139</u>	<u>43,725</u>
Restricted for:			
Improving Teacher Quality	0	11,703	11,703
Hopewell Grant	0	44,993	44,993
Student Activity	0	56,067	56,067
Auxiliary Services	0	22,176	22,176
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	833,613	833,613
Debt Service	0	700,165	700,165
Permanent Improvement	0	12,946	12,946
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	5,644	5,644
Total Restricted	<u>0</u>	<u>1,687,307</u>	<u>1,687,307</u>
Assigned to:			
Budgetary Resources	943,417	0	943,417
Encumbrances	294,045	0	294,045
Public School	92,801	0	92,801
Total Assigned	<u>1,330,263</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,330,263</u>
Unassigned (Deficit)	<u>12,757,714</u>	<u>(100,413)</u>	<u>12,657,301</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$14,126,563</u>	<u>\$1,592,033</u>	<u>\$15,718,596</u>

Note 18 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 83 sets out to address the 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 based on the guidance in this Statement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 88 sets out to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government 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 Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019

terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt. If applicable, GASB Statement No. 88 has been implemented in the notes to financial statements.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Six Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.11049580%	\$6,328,299	\$3,607,207	175.43%	71.36%
2018	0.10758390%	6,427,900	3,550,236	181.06%	69.50%
2017	0.11471020%	8,395,728	3,562,471	235.67%	62.98%
2016	0.11730930%	6,693,782	4,440,910	150.73%	69.16%
2015	0.11654300%	5,895,175	3,420,722	172.34%	71.70%
2014	0.11654300%	6,932,516	4,427,341	156.58%	65.52%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

(2) Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District's Contributions for Net Pension Liability
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$524,094	(\$524,094)	\$0	\$3,882,178	13.50%
2018	486,973	(486,973)	0	3,607,207	13.50%
2017	497,033	(497,033)	0	3,550,236	14.00%
2016	498,746	(498,746)	0	3,562,471	14.00%
2015	585,312	(585,312)	0	4,440,910	13.18%
2014	474,112	(474,112)	0	3,420,722	13.86%
2013	612,744	(612,744)	0	4,427,341	13.84%
2012	619,560	(619,560)	0	4,606,394	13.45%
2011	594,576	(594,576)	0	4,730,119	12.57%
2010	524,196	(524,196)	0	3,871,462	13.54%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Six Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.10952321%	\$24,081,695	\$12,780,600	188.42%	77.30%
2018	0.10821176%	25,705,936	12,098,400	212.47%	75.30%
2017	0.10824867%	36,234,093	11,119,457	325.86%	66.80%
2016	0.10698873%	29,568,556	10,602,771	278.88%	72.10%
2015	0.10613883%	25,816,637	11,678,646	221.06%	74.70%
2014	0.10613883%	30,669,792	12,360,554	248.13%	69.30%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

(2) Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District's Contributions for Net Pension Liability
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$1,854,720	(\$1,854,720)	\$0	\$13,248,000	14.00%
2018	1,789,284	(1,789,284)	0	12,780,600	14.00%
2017	1,693,776	(1,693,776)	0	12,098,400	14.00%
2016	1,556,724	(1,556,724)	0	11,119,457	14.00%
2015	1,484,388	(1,484,388)	0	10,602,771	14.00%
2014	1,518,224	(1,518,224)	0	11,678,646	13.00%
2013	1,606,872	(1,606,872)	0	12,360,554	13.00%
2012	1,732,404	(1,732,404)	0	13,326,185	13.00%
2011	1,755,084	(1,755,084)	0	13,500,646	13.00%
2010	1,758,660	(1,758,660)	0	13,528,154	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Three Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2019	0.11189080%	\$3,104,153	\$3,607,207	86.05%	13.57%
2018	0.10925910%	2,932,227	3,550,236	82.59%	12.46%
2017	0.11628250%	3,314,481	3,562,471	93.04%	11.49%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

(2) Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB Liability
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Four Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution (2)	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$90,369	(\$90,369)	\$0	\$3,882,178	2.33%
2018	77,564	(77,564)	0	3,607,207	2.15%
2017	59,948	(59,948)	0	3,550,236	1.69%
2016	58,993	(58,993)	0	3,562,471	1.66%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

(2) Includes surcharge.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Three Fiscal Years (1) (2)

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB (Asset)/Liability
2019	0.10952321%	(\$1,759,926)	\$12,780,600	(13.77%)	176.00%
2018	0.10821176%	4,222,024	12,098,400	34.90%	47.10%
2017	0.10824870%	5,789,169	11,119,457	52.06%	37.30%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

(2) Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District, Ohio
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District's Contributions for Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,248,000	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	12,780,600	0.00%
2017	0	0	0	12,098,400	0.00%
2016	0	0	0	11,119,457	0.00%

(1) The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$14,337,164	\$14,743,737	\$14,672,147	(\$71,590)
Tuition and Fees	1,013,187	1,041,919	1,036,860	(5,059)
Investment Earnings	220,213	226,458	225,358	(1,100)
Intergovernmental	13,263,828	13,639,964	13,573,733	(66,231)
Charges for Services	10,646	10,948	10,895	(53)
Other Revenues	182,601	187,779	186,867	(912)
Total Revenues	29,027,639	29,850,805	29,705,860	(144,945)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	13,852,781	13,852,781	13,477,652	375,129
Special	3,235,255	3,235,255	3,147,645	87,610
Vocational	90,712	90,712	88,256	2,456
Other	974,477	974,477	948,088	26,389
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,524,500	1,524,500	1,483,217	41,283
Instructional Staff	883,129	883,129	859,214	23,915
General Administration	155,043	155,043	150,844	4,199
School Administration	1,766,953	1,766,953	1,719,104	47,849
Fiscal	705,169	705,169	686,073	19,096
Business	220,042	220,042	214,083	5,959
Operations and Maintenance	2,877,390	2,877,390	2,799,471	77,919
Pupil Transportation	1,845,996	1,845,996	1,796,007	49,989
Central	49,628	49,628	48,284	1,344
Extracurricular Activities	540,094	540,094	525,468	14,626
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	187,000	192,205	187,000	5,205
Interest and Fiscal Charges	18,094	12,889	12,540	349
Total Expenditures	28,926,263	28,926,263	28,142,946	783,317
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	101,376	924,542	1,562,914	638,372
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,210	1,244	1,238	(6)
Advances (Out)	(7,403)	(7,403)	(7,203)	200
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(6,193)	(6,159)	(5,965)	194
Net Change in Fund Balance	95,183	918,383	1,556,949	638,566
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (includes prior year encumbrances appropriated)	11,733,760	11,733,760	11,733,760	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$11,828,943	\$12,652,143	\$13,290,709	\$638,566

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year 2019.

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

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as an assignment of fund balance for governmental fund types and expendable trust funds (GAAP basis).
4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions.
5. Some funds are reported as part of the general fund (GAAP basis) as opposed to the general fund being reported alone (budget basis).

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended June 30, 2019

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis to the budgetary basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
	General
GAAP Basis	\$414,547
Revenue Accruals	1,371,575
Expenditure Accruals	128,649
Advances (Out)	(7,203)
Encumbrances	(350,619)
Budget Basis	\$1,556,949

Note 2 - Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2019: With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in Assumptions:

2018-2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) 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,
- (6) 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,
- (7) 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
- (8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended June 30, 2019

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2019: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

2018: STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in Assumptions:

2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

2018: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
- (2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
- (3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
- (4) 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,
- (5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
- (6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

Note 3 - Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2019: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

- (1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	3.70%
- (2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date	3.56%
Measurement Date	3.62%
- (3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	3.70%

2018: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended June 30, 2019

in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

- (1) Discount Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018	3.63%
Fiscal Year 2017	2.98%
- (2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018	3.56%
Fiscal Year 2017	2.92%
- (3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Fiscal Year 2018	3.63%
Fiscal Year 2017	2.98%

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) 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,
- (6) 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, and
- (7) 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.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% 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. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive \$29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to \$0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

Changes in Assumptions:

2019: 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.

Wilmington City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended June 30, 2019

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

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**WILMINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLINTON COUNTY**

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Grant Year	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures	Non-Cash Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):				
National School Lunch Program	2019	10.555		\$86,427
Cash Assistance:				
National School Breakfast Program	2019	10.553	\$146,252	
National School Lunch Program	2019	10.555	596,411	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>742,663</u>	<u>86,427</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>742,663</u>	<u>86,427</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	2019	84.027	551,684	
Special Education Grants to States (Restoration)	2019	84.027	37,623	
Special Education Grants to States	2018	84.027	74,388	
Total Special Education Grants to States			<u>663,695</u>	
Special Education - Preschool Grants	2019	84.173	17,832	
Special Education - Preschool Grants (Restoration)	2019	84.173	9,709	
Special Education - Preschool Grants	2018	84.173	8,690	
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants			<u>36,231</u>	
Total Special Education Cluster			<u>699,926</u>	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2019	84.010	810,229	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2018	84.010	114,677	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>924,906</u>	
Title VI-B Rural and Low Income School Grants	2018	84.358	53,139	
Title VI-B Rural and Low Income School Grants	2017	84.358		
Total Title VI Rural and Low Income School Grants			<u>53,139</u>	
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>1,677,971</u>	
Total Federal Awards			<u><u>\$2,420,634</u></u>	<u><u>\$86,427</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**WILMINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLINTON COUNTY**

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 2019, the District made allowable transfers of \$112,705.11 from the Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality (84.367) program and \$50,455.69 from the Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment (84.424) program to the Title I (84.010) program. The Schedule shows the District spent \$0 on the Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality program and \$0 on the Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment program. The amounts reported for the Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality program and Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment program on the Schedule exclude the amounts transferred to the Title I program. The amounts transferred to the Title I program are included as Title I expenditures when disbursed.



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

Wilmington City School District
Clinton County
341 S. Nelson Avenue
Wilmington, Ohio 45177

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 Wilmington City School District, Clinton County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 17, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and corrective action plan. We did not subject the District's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 17, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

Wilmington City School District
Clinton County
341 S Nelson Avenue
Wilmington, Ohio 45177

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Wilmington 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 year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 17, 2020

**WILMINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLINTON COUNTY**

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Capital Assets Additions – Material Weakness

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, Terms of Engagement, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

**FINDING NUMBER 2019-001
(Continued)**

The District recorded expenditures for capital assets throughout the year. However, the District lacked controls to ensure that capital assets that exceeded the capitalization threshold were recorded as assets and depreciated over their useful life. As a result, the District did not record capital assets in the amount of \$549,610. Also, the District did not record related accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense in the amount of \$31,400.

Failure to perform a detailed review of capital assets could result in assets missing from the asset listing. The District should take the necessary steps to ensure that all capital asset additions are accurately recorded in the District's capital asset system.

Officials' Response:

The Treasurer will make it part of the monthly closing process to run reports on purchases over the threshold of \$5,000 in order to pick up any capital items that were charged to purchase services rather than capital assets.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



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Kimberly DeWeese
Treasurer

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CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
June 30, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Planned Corrective Action: The Treasurer will make it part of the monthly closing process to run reports on purchases over the threshold of \$5,000 in order to pick up any capital items that were charged to purchase services rather than capital assets.

Anticipated Completion Date: On Going
Responsible Contact Person: Kimberly DeWeese

Board of Education

Steve Murphy, *President* • Marty Beaugard, Sr., *Vice President*
Board Members – Larry Roberts II, Michael Flanigan, Kevin N. Snarr
Melinda A. McCarty-Stewart, *Superintendent* • Kim DeWeese, *Treasurer*

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



WILMINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLINTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
APRIL 2, 2020**