BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



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Board of Education Wynford Local School District 3288 Holmes Center Road Bucyrus, Ohio 44820

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 6, 2020



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 15
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position	
of Governmental Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	21
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	22 22
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	22 - 23
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	24
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund	25
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in	23
Net Position - Proprietary Fund	26
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	27
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	28
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund	29
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	31 - 77
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	79 - 80
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	81 - 82
Schedule of the District's Contributions:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	83 - 84
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	85 - 86
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	87
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	88
Schedule of the District's OPEB Contributions:	89 - 90
School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	91 - 92
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	93 - 94
Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	95
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on	
Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	96 - 97
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major	
Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance	00 00
Required by the <i>Uniform Guidance</i>	98 - 99
Schedule of Findings 2 CFR § 200.515	100





Julian & Grube, Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

Wynford Local School District Crawford County 3288 Holmes Center Road Bucyrus, Ohio 44820-9462

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Wynford Local School District Crawford County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2019, on our consideration of the Wynford Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Wynford Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 12, 2019

Julian & Sube, the.

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,102,872, which represents a 36.18% increase from fiscal year 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$12,581,251 in revenue or 79.38% of total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,267,984 in revenue or 20.62% of total revenues of \$15,849,235.
- The District had \$12,746,363 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,267,984 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$12,581,251 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the building fund, and the classroom facilities fund. The general fund had \$12,460,032 in revenues and \$11,597,830 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$862,202 from \$4,449,410 to \$5,311,612.
- The building fund had \$155,807 in revenues and \$1,394,963 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$1,239,156 from \$6,508,951 to \$5,269,795 primarily due to a transfer out to the classroom facilities fund of \$1,218,626.
- The classroom facilities fund had \$2,635,180 in revenues and other financing sources. During fiscal year 2019, the classroom facilities fund's fund balance increased \$1,009,308 from \$11,816,972 to \$12,826,280.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. 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. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the building fund and the classroom facilities fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-24 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains one proprietary fund, an internal service fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for a medical/hospitalization, prescription drug, and dental self-insurance program. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25-27 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals. This activity is reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 28-29. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 31-77 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 78-93 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

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

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

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019		Governmental Activities 2018		
Assets					
Current assets	\$	41,525,749	\$	40,904,029	
Net OPEB asset		708,019		-	
Capital assets, net		8,477,068		6,880,536	
Total assets		50,002,817		47,784,565	
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>		3,434,365		4,400,458	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Current liabilities		2,117,341		1,299,669	
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		759,276		807,887	
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability		11,750,079		12,953,817	
Net OPEB liability		1,013,544		2,762,365	
Other amounts		20,499,421		21,165,010	
Total liabilities		36,139,661		38,988,748	
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>		6,326,190		4,619,797	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets		2,610,763		2,754,229	
Restricted		14,321,261		12,932,714	
Unrestricted (deficit)		(5,252,674)		(7,110,465)	
Total net position	\$	11,679,350	\$	8,576,478	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$11,679,350. Of this total, \$14,321,261 is restricted in use.

The District's current assets increased \$621,720 primarily due to an increase in equity in pooled cash and investments as a result of current year activities.

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

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

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

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 16.95% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 was \$2,610,763. 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.

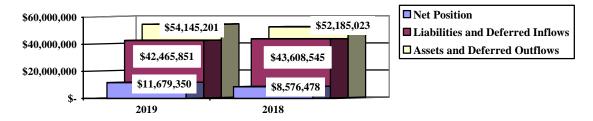
Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 13 for more detail.

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

A portion of the District's net position, \$14,321,261, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$5,252,674.

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

Governmental Activities



The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,053,182	\$ 2,079,769
Operating grants and contributions	1,214,802	1,308,802
General revenues:		
Property taxes	5,731,117	5,510,891
Grants and entitlements	6,228,648	17,311,928
Investment earnings	505,522	41,258
Increase in fair value of investments	46,276	63,535
Miscellaneous	69,688	54,575
Total revenues	15,849,235	26,370,758
		(Continued)

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 4,235,356	\$ 1,655,316
Special	1,871,525	949,877
Vocational	3,882	981
Adult education	-	1,008
Other	834,833	874,667
Support services:		
Pupil	828,760	585,436
Instructional staff	344,410	271,682
Board of education	15,888	8,345
Administration	922,098	427,995
Fiscal	447,423	318,942
Business	26,765	9,980
Operations and maintenance	709,340	474,629
Pupil transportation	747,152	425,102
Central	129,309	130,671
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	409,747	410,925
Other non-instructional services	7,051	599
Extracurricular activities	363,923	155,245
Interest and fiscal charges	848,901	624,180
Total expenses	12,746,363	7,325,580
Change in net position	3,102,872	19,045,178
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	8,576,478	(10,468,700)
Net position at end of year	\$ 11,679,350	\$ 8,576,478

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,102,872. Total governmental expenses of \$12,746,363 were offset by program revenues of \$3,267,984 and general revenues of \$12,581,251. Program revenues supported 25.64% of total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 75.46% of total governmental revenue. Grants and entitlements (general revenue) decreased from the prior fiscal year due to the District receiving a grant from the OFCC related to schools facilities construction in the prior fiscal year. Grant and entitlement revenue consists primarily of funding from the State of Ohio primarily in the form of Foundation payments. Investment earnings increased due to the investment of bond proceeds. These investment earnings are not specific to a particular program of the District.

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

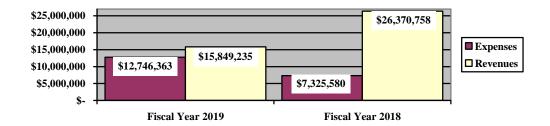
Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,420,783 or 74.00%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when comparted fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,073,349 and (\$4,173,650) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,501,504) and (\$483,621) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$4,229,116. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$6,945,596 or 54.49% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expense



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

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues.

Governmental Activities

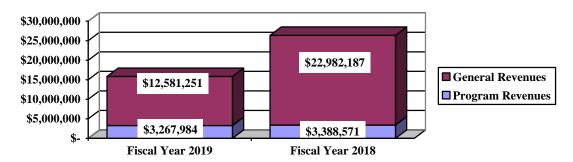
	T	otal Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	To	otal Cost of Services 2018	N	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	4,235,356	\$ 2,489,993	\$	1,655,316	\$	(91,835)
Special		1,871,525	907,315		949,877		17,571
Vocational		3,882	(1,481)		981		(4,587)
Adult education		-	-		1,008		1
Other		834,833	834,833		874,667		874,667
Support services:							
Pupil		828,760	810,137		585,436		566,136
Instructional staff		344,410	309,708		271,682		95,773
Board of education		15,888	15,888		8,345		8,345
Administration		922,098	922,098		427,995		427,995
Fiscal		447,423	447,423		318,942		317,689
Business		26,765	26,765		9,980		9,980
Operations and maintenance		709,340	702,739		474,629		456,303
Pupil transportation		747,152	747,152		425,102		411,111
Central		129,309	123,909		130,671		125,271
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations		409,747	21,141		410,925		48,376
Other non-instructional services		7,051	7,051		599		599
Extracurricular activities		363,923	264,807		155,245		49,434
Interest and fiscal charges		848,901	 848,901		624,180		624,180
Total expenses	\$	12,746,363	\$ 9,478,379	\$	7,325,580	\$	3,937,009

The dependence upon taxes and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 60.91% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 74.36%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are the primary support for the District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$26,133,336, which is greater than last year's total balance of \$25,219,149. The table below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase	Percentage <u>Change</u>
	<u> </u>			
General	\$ 5,311,612	\$ 4,449,410	\$ 862,202	19.38 %
Building	5,269,795	6,508,951	(1,239,156)	(19.04) %
Classroom facilities	12,826,280	11,816,972	1,009,308	8.54 %
Nonmajor governmental	2,725,649	2,443,816	281,833	11.53 %
Total	\$ 26,133,336	\$ 25,219,149	\$ 914,187	3.62 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$862,202. The table below illustrates general fund revenues.

		2019 Amount		2018 Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues	_		_		<u> </u>	
Taxes	\$	3,942,961	\$	4,055,862	\$ (112,901)	(2.78) %
Tuition		1,804,791		1,810,015	(5,224)	(0.29) %
Earnings on investments		60,952		17,861	43,091	241.26 %
Classroom materials and fees		10,791		7,977	2,814	35.28 %
Intergovernmental		6,564,849		6,574,606	(9,757)	(0.15) %
Other revenues		75,688		54,725	 20,963	38.31 %
Total	\$	12,460,032	\$	12,521,046	\$ (61,014)	(0.49) %

Revenues of the general fund decreased \$61,014 or 0.49%. Property tax revenue decreased due to fluctuations in the amounts collected and available as advance at year-end. These amounts can vary depending upon when tax bills are sent. Earnings on investments increased as the District had more monies to invest. Other revenues increased due to increased refunds and reimbursements to the District. All other revenues remained comparable to the prior fiscal year or the dollar amount was insignificant overall.

The table below illustrates general fund expenses.

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

		2019		2018		Increase/	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	_((Decrease)	Change
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	6,894,707	\$	6,372,596	\$	522,111	8.19 %
Support services		4,290,679		4,189,864		100,815	2.41 %
Other non-instructional services		7,051		599		6,452	1,077.13 %
Extracurricular activities		300,796		310,023		(9,227)	(2.98) %
Facilities acquisition and construction		5,318		-		5,318	100.00 %
Debt service	_	99,190		101,213		(2,023)	(2.00) %
Total	\$	11,597,741	\$	10,974,295	\$	623,446	5.68 %

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$623,446 or 5.68%. Instruction expenditures increased \$522,111 mainly due to increases in regular instruction related to increased benefit costs. Support services expenditures increased mainly due to increases in pupil transportation due to the purchase of two new school buses. All other expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year or the dollar amount was insignificant overall.

Building Fund

The building fund had \$155,807 in revenues and \$1,394,963 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$1,239,156 from \$6,508,951 to \$5,269,795 primarily due to a transfer out to the classroom facilities fund of \$1,218,626.

Classroom facilities Fund

The classroom facilities fund had \$2,635,180 in revenues and other financing sources. During fiscal year 2019, the classroom facilities fund's fund balance increased \$1,009,308 from \$11,816,972 to \$12,826,280.

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 multiple times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$12,508,597 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$12,773,256. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$12,813,729. This represents a \$40,473 increase from final budgeted amounts.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) totaled \$12,602,906 and final budgeted amounts totaled \$12,677,147. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$11,848,676, which was \$828,471 less than the final budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$5,477,068 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

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

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

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			ities
		2019		2018
Land	\$	230,237	\$	230,237
Construction in progress	1	1,792,713		-
Land improvements		62,161		72,541
Buildings and improvements	5	5,098,620		5,280,055
Furniture and equipment		719,566		767,141
Vehicles		573,771	_	530,562
Total	\$ 8	3,477,068	\$	6,880,536

The overall increase in capital assets of \$1,596,532 is due to capital outlays of \$1,995,129 exceeding depreciation expense of \$365,072 and net disposals of \$33,525.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$16,860,000 in series 2018 general obligation bonds, \$2,340,000 in series 2018 refunding general obligation bonds, \$119,995 in capital appreciation bonds, \$368,677 in accreted interest, \$644,224 in Series 2017 Energy Conservation Notes, and \$4,462 in capital lease obligations. Of this total, \$667,557 is due within one year and \$19,669,801 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds, notes, and capital lease obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
General obligation bonds - series 1999	\$ -	\$ 440,000	
General obligation bonds - series 2018	16,860,000	17,060,000	
Refunding bonds - series 2018	2,340,000	-	
Refunding bonds - series 2008			
Current interest bonds	-	2,375,000	
Capital appreciation bonds	119,995	119,995	
Accreted interest	368,677	311,570	
Energy Conservation Note	644,224	708,647	
Capital lease obligations	4,462	17,413	
Total	\$ 20,337,358	\$ 21,032,625	

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

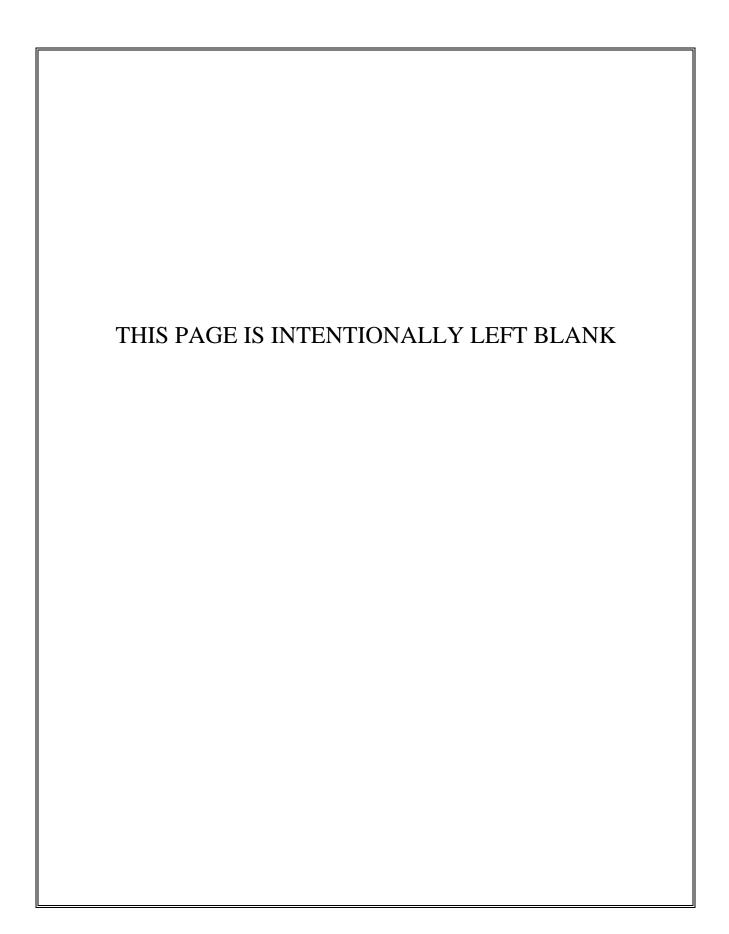
Consistent with many school districts in Ohio, the District is forced to face the difficult challenges of maintaining the highest standards of service to the students and the community, while striving to remain financially solvent. A new funding model (HB64) was introduced under Governor John Kasich's leadership and was approved by the House and Senate in June of 2015. Through this model, the District received approximately the same funding in fiscal year 2016 through 2019. A new biennium budget was effective on July 1, 2019, that will result in consistent funding through June 30, 2021. However, the District will receive a new restricted funding source, "Student Wellness and Success Funds" for at least in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The District plans to continue to monitor how any new funding model's calculations, changes in the State's biennium budget, and corresponding decisions on school funding affect the District's budget.

As of June 30, 2019, the District's five-year forecast shows a positive carryover to the subsequent year at the end of fiscal years 2020 through 2023. Although the current forecast displays a favorable outlook in each of the five years, the District will continue to make adjustments, closely monitor the annual results of the partially self-insured Health Savings Account plan for its medical and prescription insurance, maintain careful spending, and identify ways to further trim expenditures that will continue to ensure elimination of potential negative margins in future years. It should be noted that the passage of a \$350,000 emergency level renewal and a 6.9 mill operating levy renewal in May 2018, was essential to continuing the positive carryover balances in fiscal years 2019 and beyond. The consistent voter approval of both renewal levies exemplifies the support of the District's community to maintain expenditures to provide a quality education to the students. The community provided additional support in November, 2017, when the voters approved a bond levy for construction of a new building for grades six through twelve. In addition, the bond levy will provide funding for renovations at the Wynford Elementary building for such items as technology and replacement of windows, doors, and the chillers for the building. The Board of Education will continue to monitor the projections included in the five year forecast and make decisions accordingly, including attempting to identify additional cost savings with the administration and staff's assistance.

The District continues to face many challenges in the future and stabilizing the District's finances is critical to continuing its academic excellence. The District's community takes pride in its schools and values the education its students receive. The Board of Education, along with the administration and staff, is committed to working with the community in order to maintain their support and to continue operating a safe, effective, and efficient school system.

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 Ms. Leesa Smith, Treasurer, Wynford Local School District, 3288 Holmes Center Road, Bucyrus, Ohio 44820-9462.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Acceptan	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 26,309,844
Investments	27,857
Receivables:	21,031
Property taxes	6,156,678
Accounts	127,504
Accrued interest	28,633
Intergovernmental	8,841,272
Prepayments	33,961
Net OPEB asset (Note 13)	708,019
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,022,950
Depreciable capital assets, net	6,454,118
Capital assets, net	8,477,068
Total assets	50,710,836
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding .	40,114
Pension (Note 12)	3,236,707
OPEB (Note 13)	157,544
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,434,365
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	55,749
Contracts payable	719,124
Retainage payable	31,571
Accrued wages and benefits payable	872,954
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	146,423
Intergovernmental payable	27,036
Accrued interest payable	124,577
Claims payable	139,907
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	759,276
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (Note 12)	11,750,079
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)	1,013,544
Other amounts due in more than one year .	20,499,421
Total liabilities	36,139,661
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,110,657
Pension (Note 12)	951,752
OPEB (Note 13)	1,263,781
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,326,190
N.A. and Mari	
Net position: Net investment in capital assets	2,610,763
Restricted for:	2,010,703
Capital projects	12,310,291
Classroom facilities maintenance	170,994
Debt service	1,714,930
Locally funded programs	5,635
State funded programs	1,212
Federally funded programs	8,357
Student activities	101,822
Other purposes	8,020
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,252,674)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 11,679,350

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

			Program	Revenue	PS	Net (Expense) Revenue and
		Cha	rges for		ating Grants	Changes in
_	Expenses	Service	s and Sales	and C	Contributions	Net Position
Governmental activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 4,235,356	\$	1,661,129	\$	84,234	\$ (2,489,993)
Special	1,871,525		156,801		807,409	(907,315)
Vocational	3,882		-		5,363	1,481
Adult/continuing	-		-		-	-
Other	834,833		-		-	(834,833)
Support services:						
Pupil	828,760		-		18,623	(810,137)
Instructional staff	344,410		-		34,702	(309,708)
Board of education	15,888		-		-	(15,888)
Administration	922,098		-		-	(922,098)
Fiscal	447,423		-		-	(447,423)
Business	26,765		-		-	(26,765)
Operations and maintenance	709,340		509		6,092	(702,739)
Pupil transportation	747,152		-		-	(747,152)
Central	129,309		-		5,400	(123,909)
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations	409,747		141,857		246,749	(21,141)
Other non-instructional services	7,051					(7,051)
Extracurricular activities	363,923		92,886		6,230	(264,807)
Interest and fiscal charges	848,901					 (848,901)
Totals	\$ 12,746,363	\$	2,053,182	\$	1,214,802	 (9,478,379)
		General	revenues:			
		Proper	ty taxes levied	l for:		
						3,964,192
						1,275,397
						404,968
					ntenance	86,560
			and entitleme			
						6,228,648
						505,522
					ments	46,276
		Miscel	laneous			 69,688
		Total ger	neral revenues			 12,581,251
		Change i	n net position			3,102,872
		Net posi				
		at be	ginning of yea	ar		 8,576,478
		Net posi	tion at end of	year		\$ 11,679,350

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General	Building		Classroom Facilities	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:		301101111	2 unung	_	1 401111100	1 41145	-	1 dilus
Equity in pooled cash								
and investments	\$	4,973,449	\$ 5,344,534	\$	13,498,805	\$ 2,261,292	\$	26,078,080
Investments		-	-		-	27,857		27,857
Receivables:								
Property taxes		4,261,771	-		-	1,894,907		6,156,678
Accounts		31,998	-		-	81		32,079
Accrued interest		2 929	-		28,633	-		28,633
Interfund loans		2,838 53,275	-		8,688,387	99,610		2,838 8,841,272
Intergovernmental		22,569	1,115		10,277	99,010		33,961
Total assets	\$	9,345,900	\$ 5,345,649	\$	22,226,102	\$ 4,283,747	\$	41,201,398
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	32,369	\$ 785	\$	7,176	\$ 15,419	\$	55,749
Contracts payable		-	71,912		647,212	-		719,124
Retainage payable		-	3,157		28,414	-		31,571
Accrued wages and benefits payable		808,793	-		-	64,161		872,954
Compensated absences payable		29,044	-		-	-		29,044
Intergovernmental payable		26,106	-		-	930		27,036
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		140,239	-		-	6,184		146,423
Interfund loans payable		-	-		-	2,838		2,838
Total liabilities		1,036,551	 75,854		682,802	 89,532		1,884,739
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,719,647	-		-	1,391,010		4,110,657
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		208,437	-		-	74,695		283,132
Classroom materials and fees revenue not available.		23,438	_		-	_		23,438
Intergovernmental revenue not available		39,188	-		8,688,387	2,861		8,730,436
Accrued interest not available		_	_		28,633	_		28,633
Miscellaneous revenue not available		7,027	_		-	_		7,027
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,997,737	 _		8,717,020	 1,468,566		13,183,323
Fund balances: Nonspendable:								
Prepaids		22,569	1,115		10,277	-		33,961
Debt service		_	_		_	1,830,499		1,830,499
Capital improvements		_	5,268,680		12,816,003	-		18,084,683
Classroom facilities maintenance		_	-		,,	166,706		166,706
Food service operations		_	_		_	7,648		7,648
Extracurricular activities		_	_		_	101,822		101,822
Special education		_	_		_	1,400		1,400
Targeted academic assistance						6,263		
2		-	-		-	7,913		6,263
Other purposes		-	-		-	7,913		7,913
Capital improvements					_	607,612		607,612
• •		35,850	-		-	007,012		35,850
Student and staff support			-		-	-		
		78,314	-		-	-		78,314
Assigned: Student instruction		24,155	_		_	_		24,155
Student and staff support		102,443	-		-	-		102,443
Unassigned (deficit)		5,048,281	-		-	(4,214)		5,044,067
•			 - 5 260 505		12.027.200	 		
Total fund balances	Φ.	5,311,612	 5,269,795		12,826,280	 2,725,649	ф.	26,133,336
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	9,345,900	\$ 5,345,649	\$	22,226,102	\$ 4,283,747	\$	41,201,398

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 26,133,336
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		8,477,068
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable	\$ 283,132 30,465	
Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	28,633 8,730,436	9,072,666
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net position.		187,282
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(444,834)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		40,114
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred outflows and inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	3,236,707 (951,752) (11,750,079)	(9,465,124)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred outflows and inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Net OPEB asset Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	708,019 157,544 (1,263,781) (1,013,544)	(1,411,762)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(124,577)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences payable General obligation bonds payable Notes payable Capital lease obligations payable	(447,461) (19,688,672) (644,224) (4,462)	
Total	(1,102)	 (20,784,819)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 11,679,350

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

	General	Building	Classroom Facilities	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	Dunung	Tacinics	runus	Tunus
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 3,942,961	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,765,402	\$ 5,708,363
Tuition	1,804,791	_	_	-	1,804,791
Earnings on investments	60,952	155,807	264,843	231	481,833
Charges for services	-	-		141,857	141,857
Extracurricular	_	_	_	93,395	93,395
Classroom materials and fees	10,791	_	_	-	10,791
Contributions and donations	6,000	_	_	11,290	17,290
Other local revenues	69,688	_	_	-	69,688
Intergovernmental - state	6,461,621	_	1,105,435	136,963	7,704,019
Intergovernmental - federal	103,228	_	· · · -	796,972	900,200
Increase in fair value of investments	_	_	46,276	· -	46,276
Total revenues	12,460,032	155,807	1,416,554	2,946,110	16,978,503
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	4,480,610	-	-	82,269	4,562,879
Special	1,573,017	-	-	394,315	1,967,332
Vocational	4,610	-	-	-	4,610
Other	836,470	-	-	-	836,470
Support services:					
Pupil	888,212	-	-	17,641	905,853
Instructional staff	313,789	-	-	35,978	349,767
Board of education	17,410	-	-	-	17,410
Administration	1,011,240	-	-	-	1,011,240
Fiscal	421,015	-	-	39,229	460,244
Business	23,746	-	-	-	23,746
Operations and maintenance	696,671	-	-	6,627	703,298
Pupil transportation	805,846	-	-	-	805,846
Central	112,750	-	-	5,400	118,150
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	-	-	-	408,871	408,871
Other non-instructional services	7,051	-	-	-	7,051
Extracurricular activities	300,796	-	-	97,877	398,673
Facilities acquisition and construction	5,318	176,337	1,625,872	-	1,807,527
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	77,374	-	-	675,000	752,374
Interest and fiscal charges	21,816	-	-	808,299	830,115
Bond issuance costs				46,060	46,060
Total expenditures	11,597,741	176,337	1,625,872	2,617,566	16,017,516
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	862,291	(20,530)	(209,318)	328,544	960,987
Other financing sources (uses):					
Issuance of refunding bonds	_	_	_	2,340,000	2,340,000
Transfers in			1,218,626	2,340,000	1,218,715
Transfers (out)	(89)	(1,218,626)	1,210,020	-	(1,218,715)
Payment to bond escrow agent	-	(1,210,020)	_	(2,386,800)	(2,386,800)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(89)	(1,218,626)	1,218,626	(46,711)	(46,800)
Net change in fund balances	862,202	(1,239,156)	1,009,308	281,833	914,187
Fund halamass at hasin-in f	4 440 410	6 500 051	11.016.072	2 442 017	25 210 140
Fund balances at beginning of year Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,311,612	6,508,951 \$ 5,269,795	\$ 12,826,280	\$ 2,443,816 \$ 2,725,649	\$ 25,219,149

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 914,187
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 1,995,129 (365,072)	1,630,057
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(33,525)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	22.754	, , ,
Property taxes Other local revenues Tuition	22,754 7,027 (5,560)	
Earnings on investments Classroom materials and fees	23,825 881	
Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond, note, and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the	 (1,163,439)	(1,114,512)
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:		
General obligation bonds Notes payable Capital lease obligations	675,000 64,423 12,951	
Total Issuance of refunding bonds are recorded as other financing sources in	,	752,374
the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(2,340,000)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Deferred charges related to bond refundings are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities. The following refunding transactions occurred during the year:		(2,540,000)
Bonds refunded Deferred charges on refundings	 2,340,000 46,800	
Total Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts		2,386,800
as deferred outflows. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		897,322 (1,073,349)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		29,464
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,501,504
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	70,649 (57,107)	
Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges of refundings Total	 27,871 (14,139)	27,274
22.		(Continued)

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

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

20,106

An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.

(494,830)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 3,102,872

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts				Fina	ance with al Budget ositive	
		Original		Final	 Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:		2057.454		1051010	1051010		
Property taxes	\$	3,967,461	\$	4,064,242	\$ 4,064,242	\$	(1.502)
Tuition		1,761,814		1,806,383	1,804,791		(1,592)
Earnings on investments		53,214		54,850 12,537	54,512		(338)
Rental income		10,531		12,537 150	10,788		(1,749) (150)
Contributions and donations		5,857		6,000	6,000		(130)
Other local revenues		6,122		6,272	6,271		(1)
Intergovernmental - state		6,331,163		6,485,607	6,485,604		(3)
Intergovernmental - federal		21,166		24,000	21,682		(2,318)
Total revenues		12,157,328		12,460,041	 12,453,890		(6,151)
	-				 		(0,101)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:		4.750.200		4 702 669	4 474 570		220,000
Regular		4,759,399		4,702,668	4,474,570		228,098
Special		1,685,519 4,901		1,633,852 4,610	1,584,648 4,608		49,204 2
Other		890,950		923,607	837,630		85,977
Support services:		890,930		923,007	837,030		65,911
Pupil		945,687		1,026,900	889,092		137,808
Instructional staff		329,905		327,109	310,162		16,947
Board of education		19,173		26,745	18,026		8,719
Administration		1,110,747		1,080,618	1,044,274		36,344
Fiscal		470,278		447,429	442,134		5,295
Business		25,643		25,224	24,108		1,116
Operations and maintenance		781,655		792,032	734,876		57,156
Pupil transportation		849,361		877,800	798,530		79,270
Central		127,559		143,062	119,925		23,137
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services		7,739		7,276	7,276		-
Extracurricular activities		299,532		282,528	281,606		922
Facilities acquisition and construction		5,657		5,318	5,318		-
Debt service:							
Principal		68,524		128,846	64,423		64,423
Interest and fiscal charges		22,592		44,504	21,240		23,264
Total expenditures		12,404,821		12,480,128	11,662,446		817,682
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(247,493)		(20,087)	791,444		811,531
over (under) experiences		(247,473)		(20,007)	 771,777		011,551
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		121,813		81,648	124,784		43,136
Transfers in		67,591		65,741	69,240		3,499
Transfers (out)		(57,543)		(64,887)	(54,099)		10,788
Advances in		151,094		154,781	154,780		(1)
Advances (out)		(140,542)		(132,132)	(132,131)		1
Sale of assets		10,772		11,045	11,035		(10)
Total other financing sources (uses)		153,185		116,196	 173,609		57,413
Net change in fund balance		(94,308)		96,109	965,053		868,944
Fund balance at beginning of year		3,424,437		3,424,437	3,424,437		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		321,683		321,683	 321,683		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,651,812	\$	3,842,229	\$ 4,711,173	\$	868,944

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets:		
Current:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and investments	\$	231,764
Receivables:		
Accounts		95,425
Total assets		327,189
Liabilities: Current:		400.00
Claims payable		139,907
Total liabilities		139,907
Net position:		
Unrestricted		187,282
Total net position	\$	187,282

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$	788,195		
Operating expenses: Purchased services		283,673 999,447 1,283,120		
Operating loss		(494,925)		
Nonoperating revenues: Interest revenue		95		
Change in net position		(494,830)		
Net position at beginning of year		682,112		
Net position at end of year	\$	187,282		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from charges for services	\$	788,195		
Cash payments for purchased services		(283,654)		
Cash payments for claims		(1,082,744)		
Net cash used in operating activities		(578,203)		
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received		95		
Net cash provided by investing activities		95		
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(578,108)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		809,872		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	231,764		
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Operating loss	\$	(494,925)		
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) in accounts receivable		(95,406)		
Increase in claims payable		12,128		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(578,203)		

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private T		
	Scho	larship	 Agency
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	776	\$ 106,141
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		-	\$ 240
Due to students		-	105,901
Total liabilities			\$ 106,141
Net position:			
Held in trust for scholarships		776	
Total net position	\$	776	

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

		te-Purpose Trust
	Sch	olarship
Additions:		
Gifts and contributions	\$	1,000
Deductions:		1 000
Scholarships awarded		1,000
Change in net position		-
Net position at beginning of year		776
Net position at end of year	\$	776



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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Wynford Local School District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to provide educational services to students and other community members of the District. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four-year terms by the citizens of the District. The District serves an area of approximately 327 square miles in Crawford County, and includes portions of the City of Bucyrus, the Village of Nevada and portions of surrounding townships.

The District currently operates two instructional buildings and a bus garage. The District is staffed by 86 certified and 35 non-certified employees to provide services to approximately 1,206 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Pioneer Career and Technology Center (PCTC)

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

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

The COG is a jointly governed organization among 15 school districts, an educational service center, and a career center. The COG is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca, and Wyandot Counties. The COG was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. Each member school district supports the COG based on a per-pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of Superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid \$81,506 to the COG for various services. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer of the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as an insurance purchasing pool.

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Building fund</u> – The building fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with the District's Locally Funded Initiatives (LFI).

<u>Classroom facilities fund</u> - The classroom facilities fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program, which provides medical/hospitalization, prescription drug, and dental benefits to employees.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund include claims and purchased services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Note 12 and 13 for the deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

In addition, for the District, see Note 12 and 13 for the deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds (except agency funds). The specific timetable for fiscal year 2019 is as follows:

1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

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

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

- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Crawford County Budget Commission for tax rate determination. Crawford County has waived this requirement for fiscal year 2019.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original, appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to July 1, 2019. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), U.S. Treasury Notes, commercial paper, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, U.S. Government money market mutual funds, and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Except for investments in STAR Ohio and nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$60,952, which includes \$50,373 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory Held for Resale

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

The District did not have any inventory held for resale at June 30, 2019.

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

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. 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 deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

C-----1

Governmental
Activities
Estimated Lives
15 - 50 years
10 - 50 years
5 - 20 years
8 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. The District had \$2,838 in outstanding interfund balances to report at June 30, 2019.

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service; or 20 years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

The total liability for vacation leave and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Prepayments

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

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

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

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

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

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

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

Q. Interfund Activity

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

T. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	_Defic	cit_
IDEA Part B	\$	500
Improving teacher quality	3,	714

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury 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 requirement have been met;
- 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); and

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$3,825 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$7,262,271 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$7,426,348. Of the bank balance, \$5,985,468 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,440,880 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the District had the following investment and maturity:

			Investment Ma			<u>ity</u>
Measurement/	N	l easurement	6	months or		7 to 12
Investment type	Value			less		Months
Fair value:						
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	6,821,934	\$	3,489,912	\$	3,332,022
Commercial Paper		10,095,595		7,576,474		2,519,121
FHLMC		696,445		-		696,445
FHLB		1,200,936		-		1,200,936
U.S. Government Money						
Market Mutual Funds		19,435		19,435		-
Amortized cost:						
STAR Ohio		344,177		344,177		
Total	\$	19,178,522	\$	11,429,998	\$	7,748,524

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.46 years.

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

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the U.S. Government money market mutual fund an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The U.S. Treasury Notes received an AA+ and Aaa from Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively. The Federal Agency securities received an AA+ and Aaa from Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively. The commercial paper received an A-1/A-1+ and P-1 from Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Measurement/	M	leasurement	
Investment type		Value	% of Total
Fair value:			
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	6,821,934	35.57
Commercial Paper		10,095,595	52.65
FHLMC		696,445	3.63
FHLB		1,200,936	6.26
U.S. Government Money			
Market Mutual Fund		19,435	0.10
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		344,177	1.79
Total	\$	19,178,522	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 7,262,271
Investments	19,178,522
Cash on hand	 3,825
Total	\$ 26,444,618
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities Private-purpose trust fund Agency fund	\$ 26,337,701 776 106,141
Total	\$ 26,444,618

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Transfers from General fund to:	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 89
Transfers from Building fund to:	
Classroom facilities fund	 1,218,626
Total	\$ 1,218,715

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

The transfer from the building fund to the classroom facilities fund was made to move monies for the District's required local share contribution of the construction project with the OFCC to a specific fund (the classroom facilities fund) as required by the agreement between the District and the OFCC.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no transfers are reported in the statement of activities.

B. Interfund loans receivable/payable at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following as reported on the fund financial statements:

	terfund ceivable	terfund ayable
General fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 2,838	\$ 2,838
Total	\$ 2,838	\$ 2,838

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Crawford and Wyandot Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,333,687 in the general fund, \$379,639 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$24,782 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). These amounts are recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,454,968 in the general fund, \$455,019 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$28,523 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$28,523 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections			2019 Firs Half Collecti		
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	171,089,430 11,781,710	93.56	\$	161,438,490 19,091,610	89.42 10.58
Total	\$	182,871,140	100.00	\$	180,530,100	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	59.77		\$	59.47	

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), intergovernmental grants and entitlements, accrued interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A list of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$	5,156,678
Accounts		127,504
Intergovernmental	:	3,841,272
Accrued interest		28,633
Total	\$ 1:	5,154,087

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. The intergovernmental receivable in the amount of \$8,688,387 reported in the classroom facilities fund is expected to be collected over the next several years as the OFCC construction project is completed. All other receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	June 30, 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 230,237	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,237
Construction in progress		1,792,713		1,792,713
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	230,237	1,792,713		2,022,950
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	344,259	-	-	344,259
Buildings and improvements	10,467,175	-	-	10,467,175
Furniture and equipment	1,803,134	37,135	(16,067)	1,824,202
Vehicles	1,371,491	165,281	(331,399)	1,205,373
Total capital assets, being depreciated	13,986,059	202,416	(347,466)	13,841,009
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(271,718)	(10,380)	-	(282,098)
Buildings and improvements	(5,187,120)	(181,435)	-	(5,368,555)
Furniture and equipment	(1,035,993)	(82,242)	13,599	(1,104,636)
Vehicles	(840,929)	(91,015)	300,342	(631,602)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,335,760)	(365,072)	313,941	(7,386,891)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,880,536	\$1,630,057	\$ (33,525)	\$ 8,477,068

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	111,434
Special		27,816
Vocational		107
Other		240
Support services:		
Pupil		10,767
Instructional staff		3,675
Board of education		232
Administration		24,373
Fiscal		4,909
Operations and maintenance		42,016
Pupil transportation		104,512
Central		11,159
Extracurricular activities		23,556
Food service operations	_	276
Total depreciation expense	\$	365,072

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capitalized lease for copier equipment. The lease agreement meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$59,746. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$12,951 paid by the general fund. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$53,771, leaving a current book value of \$5,975.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 4,509
Total minimum lease payments	4,509
Less: amount representing interest	(47)
Total	\$ 4,462

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

oonganons.	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2019	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds - Series 1999	\$ 440,000	\$ -	\$ (440,000)		\$ -
General obligation bonds - Series 2018	17,060,000	=	(200,000)	16,860,000	100,000
Refunding bonds - Series 2008					
Current interest bonds	2,375,000	-	(2,375,000)	-	-
Capital appreciation bonds	119,995	=	=	119,995	119,995
Accreted interest	311,570	57,107	-	368,677	368,677
Refunding bonds - Series 2018		2,340,000		2,340,000	10,000
Total general obligation bonds	20,306,565	2,397,107	(3,015,000)	19,688,672	598,672
Energy Conservation Note - Series 2016	708,647		(64,423)	644,224	64,423
Net pension liability	12,953,817	-	(1,203,738)	11,750,079	-
Net OPEB liability	2,762,365	16,791	(1,765,612)	1,013,544	-
Compensated absences	467,567	64,451	(55,513)	476,505	91,719
Capital lease obligations	17,413		(12,951)	4,462	4,462
Total	\$ 37,216,374	\$ 2,478,349	<u>\$ (6,117,237)</u>	33,577,486	\$ 759,276
Add: unamortized premium on bonds				444,834	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 34,022,320	

General Obligation Bonds Payable - Series 1999: On January 16, 1999, the District issued \$7,263,000 in general obligation bonds. The proceeds of these bonds were used to provide long-term financing of the District's building projects. These bonds bear an annual interest rate of 3.30% to 5.55% and were scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2024. These general obligation bonds were issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of equipment and facilities and to pay judgments against the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for on the statement of net position. A portion of the Series 1999 general obligation bonds were refunded during fiscal year 2008 in the amount of \$2,800,000. The remaining balance of the Series 1999 general obligation bonds matured on December 1, 2018. Payments of principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

<u>General Obligation Bonds Payable - Series 2018</u>: On February 27, 2018, the District issued \$17,060,000 in general obligation bonds to perform school improvement projects. This issue is comprised of general obligation bonds with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%. The general obligation bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing a new elementary school and a new Middle/High school. As of June 30, 2019, the District had \$15,257,791 of unspent bond proceeds remaining on the bond issue.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Interest payments on the general obligation bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2054. The bonds will be retired from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

<u>Series 2008 Refunding General Obligation Bonds</u>: On February 14, 2008, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2008 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund the callable portion of the Series 1999 general obligation bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded Series 1999 general obligation current interest bonds at June 30, 2019 is \$2,800,000.

The refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$2,680,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$119,995. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 3.75% to 4.00%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2019 (approximate initial offering yield at maturity 3.75%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds maturing December 1, 2019 is \$520,000. Total accreted interest of \$368,677 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2019.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue was December 1, 2023. A portion of the Series 2008 refunding general obligation bonds were refunded during fiscal year 2019 in the amount of \$2,375,000. Payments of principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$193,069. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

<u>Series 2018 Refunding General Obligation Bonds</u> - On September 5, 2018, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2018 Refunding Bonds) to current refund the callable portion of the Series 2008 Current Interest Refunding Bonds (principal \$2,340,000; interest rate of 3.75% to 4.00%). Issuance proceeds of \$2,386,800 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for the debt service payment due on December 1, 2018 when the refunded debt was called. The Series 2008 Refunding bonds have been defeased and removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$2,340,000. The interest rate on the current interest bonds is 2.35%.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt (including unamortized deferred changes and unamortized premiums) by \$46,800. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunding was undertaken to reduce future debt service payments by \$126,579 resulting in a current economic gain of \$117,225.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Payments of principal and interest relating to the Series 2018 refunding bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2023.

<u>Energy Conservation Note</u> – <u>Series 2016</u>: On July 27, 2016, the District issued a \$773,070 energy conservation note to finance the purchase and installation of energy conservation measures at District buildings. The note bears an interest rate of 3.14% and matures on August 15, 2028. This issuance is considered a direct borrowing in that the terms have been negotiated between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. Payments of principal and interest are recorded as expenditures of the general fund.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: See Note 12 for further information on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u>: See Note 13 for further information on the District's net OPEB liability/asset. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund and certain nonmajor grant funds.

<u>Capital Lease Obligations</u>: The capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund. See Note 9 for details.

B. The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity:

Year Ending	General Obligation Bonds - Series 2018				
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 673,981	\$ 773,981		
2021	5,000	672,406	677,406		
2022	5,000	672,256	677,256		
2023	5,000	672,106	677,106		
2024	5,000	671,956	676,956		
2025-2029	1,085,000	3,257,907	4,342,907		
2030-2034	1,580,000	2,993,608	4,573,608		
2035-2039	2,225,000	2,614,905	4,839,905		
2040-2044	2,915,000	2,030,780	4,945,780		
2045-2049	3,625,000	1,333,203	4,958,203		
2050-2054	4,340,000	600,939	4,940,939		
2055	970,000	18,188	988,188		
Total	\$ 16,860,000	\$ 16,212,235	\$ 33,072,235		

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Year Ending June 30,		apital Appreciation ag Bonds - Series Accretion	
2020	\$ 119,995	\$ 400,005	\$ 520,000
Total	\$ 119,995	\$ 400,005	\$ 520,000
Year Ending June 30,	Refundir Principal	ng GO Bonds - Se Interest	eries 2018 <u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 10,000	\$ 54,872	\$ 64,872
2021	540,000	48,410	588,410
2022	565,000	35,426	600,426
2023	600,000	21,738	621,738
2024	625,000	7,344	632,344
Total	\$ 2,340,000	\$ 167,790	\$ 2,507,790
Year Ending	Energy Cor	nservation Note -	Series 2016
June 30,	Principal	Interest	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 64,423	\$ 19,217	\$ 83,640
2021	64,423	17,194	81,617
2022	64,423	15,172	79,595
2023	64,423	13,149	77,572
2024	64,422	11,126	75,548
2025-2029	322,110	25,285	347,395
Total	\$ 644,224	\$ 101,143	\$ 745,367

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of (\$1,241,787) (including available funds of \$1,830,499) and an unvoted debt margin of \$180,530.

The Ohio Revised Code further provides that when a Board of Education declares a resolution that the student population is not adequately served by existing facilities, and that insufficient capacity exists within the 9% limit to finance additional facilities, the State Department of Education may declare that district a "special needs" district. This permits the incurrence of additional debt based upon projected 5-year growth of the school district's assessed valuation. The Wynford Local School District was determined to be a "special needs" district by the State Superintendent.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property, Fleet, and Liability Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with various insurance companies for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance, and inland marine coverage. Coverage provided by these insurance companies is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Liability Limit
Building and contents - replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$44,727,894
Boiler and machinery (\$1,000 deductible)	44,727,894
Mobile radio, computer, audio visual and music equipment (\$100 deductible)	44,727,894
Automobile liability (\$500 deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured motorists	1,000,000
General liability:	
Per occurrence	1,000,000
Per year	2,000,000
Umbrella policy	5,000,000

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

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Medical/Hospitalization, Prescription Drug and Dental Insurance

The District provides employee medical/hospitalization, prescription drug, and dental benefits through a self-insured program. The District maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance this program. The claims liability reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019, in the amount of \$139,907, is based on an estimate provided by United HealthCare Services, Inc. (UMR, the third party administrator) and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims. Change in claims activity for the past two fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Claims Incurred (1)	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2019	\$ 127,779	\$ 1,094,872	\$ (1,082,744)	\$ 139,907
2018	130,000	477,060	(479,281)	127,779

(1) Represents gross claims incurred. Claims expense reported on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position reflects claims expense net of stop loss reimbursements receivable of \$95.425.

C. Employee Group Life Insurance

The District offers group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all employees through American United Life Insurance Company. Regardless of the plan utilized by the employees, all group benefit plans are traditionally funded, and the District does not retain any risk of loss

D. Workers' Compensation Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

The workers' compensation experience of the participating districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$172,025 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$7,936 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$725,297 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$115,100 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.03688550%	0	.04525318%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.03600380%	0	.04406123%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00088170%	-0	.00119195%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,062,004	\$	9,688,075	\$ 11,750,079
Pension expense	\$	95,046	\$	978,303	\$ 1,073,349

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 113,087	\$ 223,634	\$ 336,721
Changes of assumptions	46,564	1,716,910	1,763,474
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	16,185	223,005	239,190
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	172,025	725,297	897,322
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 347,861	\$2,888,846	\$3,236,707
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 63,268	\$ 63,268
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	57,129	587,477	644,606
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	67,608	176,270	243,878
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 124,737	\$ 827,015	\$ 951,752

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$897,322 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	SERS STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 124,251	\$	878,557	\$	1,002,808
2021	12,036		567,094		579,130
2022	(67,666)		60,632		(7,034)
2023	(17,522)		(169,749)		(187,271)
Total	\$ 51,099	\$	1,336,534	\$	1,387,633

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

3.50% to 18.20%

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

3.00%

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current				
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$	2,904,489	\$	2,062,004	\$ 1,355,638

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 14,148,158	\$ 9,688,075	\$ 5,913,220

^{**}The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$23,093.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$29,464 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$23,387 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability prior measurement date	0	.03714050%	(0.04525318%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0	<u>.03653370</u> %	(0.04406123%		
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00060680%	-().00119195 <mark></mark> %		
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability	\$	1,013,544	\$	-	\$	1,013,544
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(708,019)	\$	(708,019)
OPEB expense	\$	35,483	\$	(1,536,987)	\$	(1,501,504)

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

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources	·				
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	16,545	\$ 82,697	\$	99,242
Difference between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		-	28,838		28,838
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		29,464	 		29,464
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	46,009	\$ 111,535	\$	157,544

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	41,252	\$	41,252
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,520		80,884		82,404
Changes of assumptions		91,058		964,733		1,055,791
Difference between District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		41,859		42,475		84,334
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	134,437	\$	1,129,344	\$	1,263,781

\$29,464 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(51,608)	\$	(181,095)	\$	(232,703)
2021		(41,094)		(181,095)		(222,189)
2022		(7,802)		(181,093)		(188,895)
2023		(7,156)		(162,725)		(169,881)
2024		(7,258)		(156,286)		(163,544)
Thereafter		(2,974)		(155,515)		(158,489)
Total	\$	(117,892)	\$	(1,017,809)	\$	(1,135,701)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current						
	19	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,229,855	\$	1,013,544	\$	842,265	

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current			
	1%	Decrease	T	rend Rate	1% Increase		
		(6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		% decreasing o 4.75 %)	(8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	817,744	\$	1,013,544	\$	1,272,818	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{**} The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate (6.45%) (7.45%)			1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	606,839	\$	708,019	\$	793,056
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	788,256	\$	708,019	\$	626,532

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	
Budget basis	\$	965,053
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(35,909)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(114,303)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(173,698)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		1,354
Adjustment for encumbrances		219,705
GAAP basis	\$	862,202

The public school support fund is legally budgeted in a separate fund classification but is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019, Foundation funding for the District; therefore, any financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this may result in either a receivable to or a liability of the District.

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

	(Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		200,870
Current year qualifying expenditures		(127,676)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(73,194)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	-

During fiscal year 1999, the District issued \$7,263,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. During fiscal year 2018, the District issued \$17,060,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to zero. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$21,706,028 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Year End
<u>Fund</u>	Encumbrances
General fund	\$ 201,212
Building fund	1,595,930
Classroom facilities fund	23,512,698
Nonmajor governmental funds	11,503
Total	\$ 25,321,343

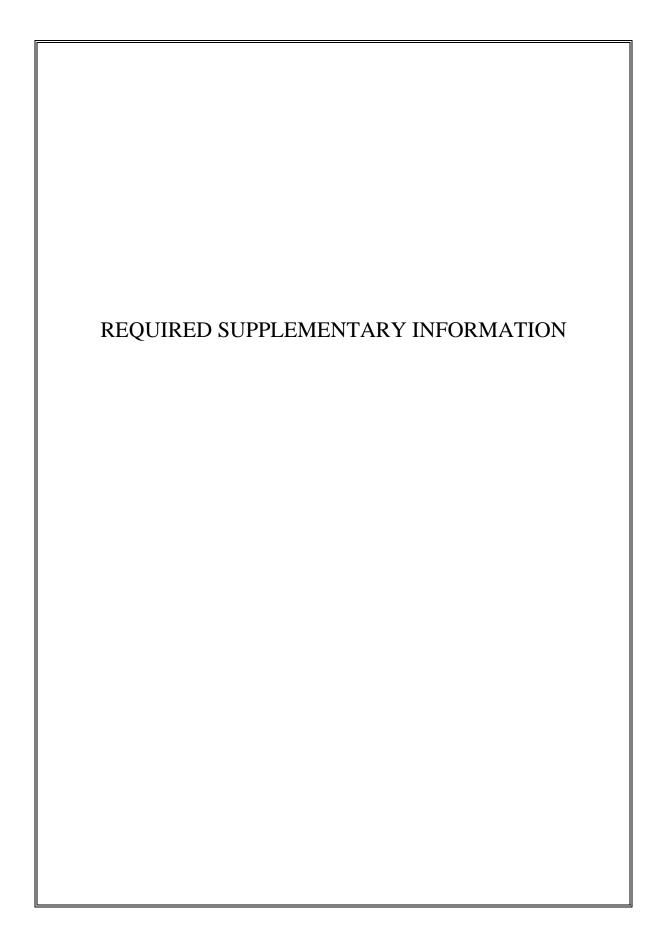
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 18 – CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The District had the following contractual commitments at June 30, 2019:

Vendor	Project	Amount	Expended	June 30, 2019	
Buehrer Group	School Renovation	\$ 1,744,421	\$ 934,993	\$ 809,428	
Adena Corp.	School Renovation - Pre-Construction Phase	289,170	64,490	224,680	
Adena Corp.	School Renovation - Construction Phase	24,009,732	-	24,009,732	





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03600380%		0.03688550%		0.03805530%		0.03660450%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,062,004	\$	2,203,827	\$	2,785,297	\$	2,088,688
District's covered payroll	\$	1,222,015	\$	1,176,043	\$	1,177,750	\$	1,101,950
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		168.74%		187.39%		236.49%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
C	0.04061900%	(0.04061900%
\$	2,055,704	\$	2,415,482
\$	1,180,303	\$	1,141,423
	174.17%		211.62%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04406123%		0.04525318%		0.04449827%		0.04424335%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,688,075	\$	10,749,990	\$	14,894,912	\$	12,227,568
District's covered payroll	\$	5,153,914	\$	5,129,507	\$	4,901,414	\$	4,645,093
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		187.98%		209.57%		303.89%		263.24%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

	2015		2014
(0.04357200%	(0.04357200%
\$	10,598,160	\$	12,624,459
\$	4,451,969	\$	4,937,838
	238.06%		255.67%
	74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 172,025	\$ 164,972	\$ 164,646	\$ 164,885
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(172,025)	(164,972)	(164,646)	 (164,885)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,274,259	\$ 1,222,015	\$ 1,176,043	\$ 1,177,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015		2014	 2013		2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 145,237	\$	163,590	\$ 157,973	\$	153,855	\$ 138,666	\$ 142,492
 (145,237)		(163,590)	 (157,973)		(153,855)	 (138,666)	 (142,492)
\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 1,101,950	\$	1,180,303	\$ 1,141,423	\$	1,143,903	\$ 1,103,150	\$ 1,052,378
13.18%		13.86%	13.84%		13.45%	12.57%	13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 725,297	\$ 721,548	\$ 718,131	\$ 686,198
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (725,297)	 (721,548)	 (718,131)	 (686,198)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,180,693	\$ 5,153,914	\$ 5,129,507	\$ 4,901,414
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013 2012 2011		2012		2010		
\$ 650,313	\$ 578,756	\$ 641,919	\$	624,204	\$	641,924	\$	597,509
 (650,313)	 (578,756)	 (641,919)		(624,204)		(641,924)		(597,509)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	_
\$ 4,645,093	\$ 4,451,969	\$ 4,937,838	\$	4,801,569	\$	4,937,877	\$	4,596,223
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.03653370%	C	0.03714050%	(0.03828824%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,013,544	\$	996,753	\$	1,091,356
District's covered payroll	\$	1,222,015	\$	1,176,043	\$	1,177,750
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		82.94%		84.75%		92.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(0.04406123%	(0.04525318%	().04449827%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(708,019)	\$	1,765,612	\$	2,379,779
District's covered payroll	\$	5,153,914	\$	5,129,507	\$	4,901,414
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.74%		34.42%		48.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 29,464	\$ 25,882	\$ 18,902	\$ 18,187
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(29,464)	(25,882)	(18,902)	 (18,187)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,274,259	\$ 1,222,015	\$ 1,176,043	\$ 1,177,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.31%	2.12%	1.61%	1.54%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 28,180	\$ 20,262	\$ 23,625	\$ 28,132	\$ 38,788	\$ 26,348
 (28,180)	 (20,262)	 (23,625)	 (28,132)	 (38,788)	 (26,348)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,101,950	\$ 1,180,303	\$ 1,141,423	\$ 1,143,903	\$ 1,103,150	\$ 1,052,378
2.56%	1.72%	2.07%	2.46%	3.52%	2.50%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,180,693	\$ 5,153,914	\$ 5,129,507	\$ 4,901,414
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 46,373	\$ 49,378	\$ 48,016	\$ 49,379	\$ 45,962
 	 (46,373)	 (49,378)	 (48,016)	 (49,379)	 (45,962)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,645,093	\$ 4,451,969	\$ 4,937,838	\$ 4,801,569	\$ 4,937,877	\$ 4,596,223
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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



WYNFORD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PASS T	AL GRANTOR/ HROUGH GRANTOR/ RAM/CLUSTER TITLE	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	(C) PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	(A) TOTAL FEDERA EXPENDITURE	
U.S. DE	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	Through the Ohio Department of Education				
	Child Nutrition Cluster:				
(D)	School Breakfast Program	10.553	2019	\$ 51,90)
(D)	National School Lunch Program	10.555	2019	194,012	,
(E)	National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555	2019	19,28	
(2)	Total National School Lunch Program	10,000	2017	213,29	_
	Total National School Editch Trogram			213,29.	<u>, </u>
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			265,20	<u>1</u>
	PARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed '	Through the Ohio Department of Education				
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2018	15,45	
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2019	190,369)
	Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			205,82	5
	Special Education Cluster (IDEA):				
	Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	2018	35,92	7
	Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	2019	204,62	
					_
	Total Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)			240,555	3
	Special Education-Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	2019	10,233	5
	Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			250,78	3
	Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	2018	733	2
	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2019	31,679)
	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2019	8,98)
	Total U.S. Department of Files of the			400.00	4
	Total U.S. Department of Education			498,00	-
	Total Federal Expenditures			\$ 763,20	3

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

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





Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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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*

Wynford Local School District Crawford County 3288 Holmes Center Road Bucyrus, Ohio 44820-9462

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Wynford Local School District, Crawford County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Wynford Local School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

December 12, 2019



Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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

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

Wynford Local School District Crawford County 3288 Holmes Center Road Bucyrus, Ohio 44820-9462

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 12, 2019

Julian & Sube, the.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





WYNFORD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CRAWFORD COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 18, 2020