



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**MARIEMONT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
HAMILTON COUNTY**

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MARIEMONT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
HAMILTON COUNTY

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mariemont City School District
Hamilton County
2 Warrior Way
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mariemont City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mariemont City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 11 and 17 to the financial statements, during 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 2, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 2, 2019

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Mariemont City School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$12,885,435 which represents a 63% increase from 2017.
- General revenues accounted for \$26,509,217 in revenue or 93% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,875,733 or 7% of total revenues of \$28,384,950.
- The District had \$15,499,515 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,875,733 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$26,509,217 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The Government-wide Financial Statements answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the overall financial position of the District is presented as Governmental Activities – All of the District's programs and services are reported as Governmental Activities including instruction, support services, operation of noninstructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

The District as a Whole

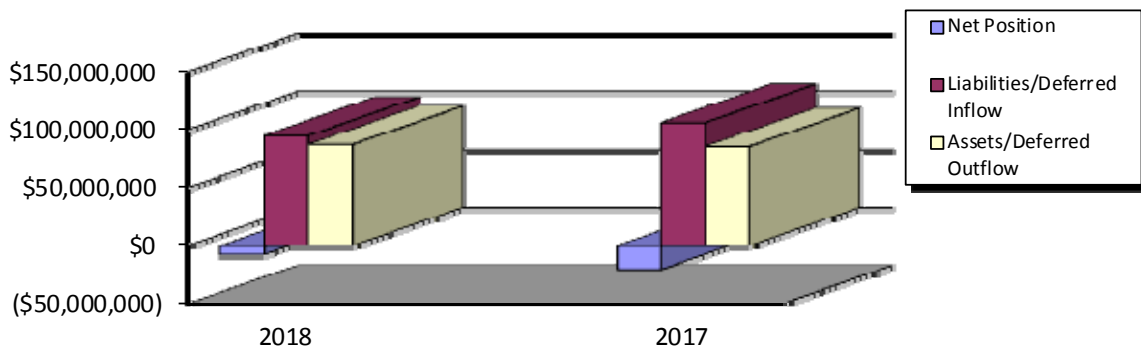
As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2018 compared to 2017:

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017-Restated
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$38,121,520	\$36,671,291
Capital Assets	40,598,364	41,715,337
Total Assets	78,719,884	78,386,628
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred Charge on Refunding	17,149	19,293
OPEB	268,909	46,108
Pension	8,415,893	7,235,196
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,701,951	7,300,597
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities	2,703,922	2,454,303
Long-Term Liabilities	78,325,871	91,570,328
Total Liabilities	81,029,793	94,024,631
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Property Taxes	11,841,421	12,005,584
OPEB	800,064	0
Pension	1,390,342	182,230
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,031,827	12,187,814
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(3,685,221)	(3,866,219)
Restricted	2,624,443	2,434,841
Unrestricted	(6,579,007)	(19,093,842)
Total Net Position	(\$7,639,785)	(\$20,525,220)



Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest single liabilities reported by the District at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. 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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from (\$12,971,820) to (\$20,525,220).

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources were less than liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$7,639,785.

At year-end, capital assets represented 52% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and vehicles. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2018, were (\$3,685,221). These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,624,443 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Total assets increased slightly from the prior year mainly due to the increase in the District's cash and investments. Long-term liabilities decreased due to the decrease in Net Pension Liability from 2017 to 2018.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Revenues:		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$851,508	\$792,525
Operating Grants, Contributions	1,024,225	1,059,875
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	21,077,852	21,690,857
Grants and Entitlements	5,303,538	5,779,004
Investment Earnings	83,059	38,749
Other	44,768	106,634
Total Revenues	<u>28,384,950</u>	<u>29,467,644</u>
Program Expenses:		
Instruction	7,885,473	15,241,326
Support Services:		
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,686,325	2,742,705
School Administrative, General		
Administration, Fiscal and Business	433,140	2,452,110
Operations and Maintenance	2,094,621	2,545,570
Pupil Transportation	935,580	905,709
Central	61,884	173,953
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	414,745	486,944
Extracurricular Activities	564,775	953,816
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,422,972	1,413,312
Total Program Expenses	<u>15,499,515</u>	<u>26,915,445</u>
Change in Net Position	12,885,435	2,552,199
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated	<u>(20,525,220)</u>	N/A
Net Position - End of Year	<u>(\$7,639,785)</u>	<u>(\$20,525,220)</u>

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$46,108 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$1,015,105. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Total 2018 operating expenses under GASB 75	\$15,499,515
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75	1,015,105
2018 contractually required contribution	60,387
Adjusted 2018 operating expenses	<u>16,575,007</u>
Total 2017 operating expenses under GASB 45	<u>26,915,445</u>
Change in operating expenses not related to OPEB	<u><u>(\$10,340,438)</u></u>

The District revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general and debt service purposes, and grants and entitlements comprised 93% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

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

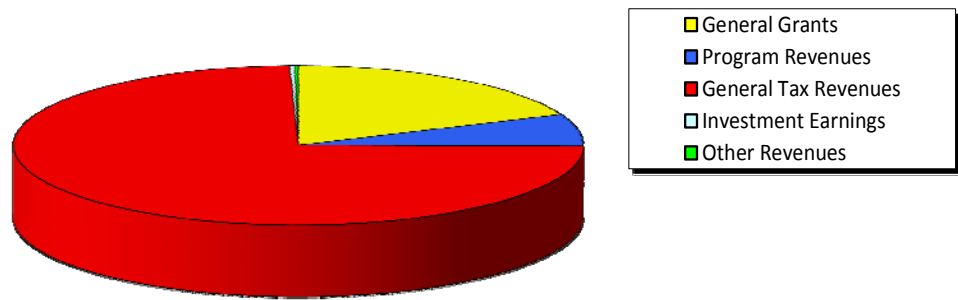
Thus Ohio districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 74% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2018.

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Governmental Activities
Revenue Sources

	2018	Percentage
General Grants	\$5,303,538	18.70%
Program Revenues	1,875,733	6.50%
General Tax Revenues	21,077,852	74.30%
Investment Earnings	83,059	0.30%
Other Revenues	44,768	0.20%
Total Revenue Sources	\$28,384,950	100.00%



Instruction comprises 51% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 34% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest and fiscal charges were 15%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Program revenues increased from the prior year due to an increase in charges for services and sales. General revenues decreased due to a decrease in property tax and grants and entitlements revenue.

Governmental Activities

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for government activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. These services are mainly supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Instruction	\$7,885,473	\$15,241,326	(\$7,064,659)	(\$14,464,361)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,686,325	2,742,705	(1,477,307)	(2,504,084)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	433,140	2,452,110	(433,140)	(2,452,110)
Operations and Maintenance	2,094,621	2,545,570	(2,094,621)	(2,545,570)
Pupil Transportation	935,580	905,709	(918,569)	(884,243)
Central	61,884	173,953	(61,884)	(173,953)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	414,745	486,944	31,603	(23,466)
Extracurricular Activities	564,775	953,816	(182,233)	(601,946)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,422,972	1,413,312	(1,422,972)	(1,413,312)
Total Expenses	<u>\$15,499,515</u>	<u>\$26,915,445</u>	<u>(\$13,623,782)</u>	<u>(\$25,063,045)</u>

The District’s Funds

The District has one major governmental fund: the General Fund. Assets of the General Fund comprised \$34,064,093 (89%) of the total \$38,121,520 governmental funds assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2018 was \$20,338,379 including \$18,842,844 of unassigned balance. The District had an increase in fund balance of \$1,202,213. The increase was mainly due to proceeds from capital leases.

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.

The District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management. During the course of the year, the District revised the Budget in an attempt to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue was \$24,546,003, compared to original budget estimates of \$23,365,439.

The District’s unobligated cash balance for the General Fund was \$15,963,300.

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$40,598,364 invested in land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2018 balances compared to fiscal year 2017:

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year End
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Land	\$1,110,469	\$1,110,469
Buildings and Improvements	38,403,780	39,471,508
Equipment and Vehicles	1,084,115	1,133,360
Total Net Capital Assets	<u>\$40,598,364</u>	<u>\$41,715,337</u>

Total Net Capital Assets decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017 because depreciation expense was greater than current year additions.

See Note 7 to the Basic Financial Statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$44,761,218 in debt outstanding, \$1,555,917 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes total debt outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	2018	2017
General Obligation Bonds Payable:		
Certificate of Participation	\$1,440,000	\$1,535,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds 2010 BABs	27,825,000	27,900,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds 2010 QSCB	9,575,000	10,035,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds 2005	0	440,000
Refunding Bonds - 2015	3,810,000	3,860,000
Premium and Discount on Bonds	800,675	847,324
Capital Leases	1,310,543	983,525
Total Outstanding Debt at Year End	<u>\$44,761,218</u>	<u>\$45,600,849</u>

See Notes 8 and 9 to the Basic Financial Statements for further details on the District's obligations.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

Economic Outlook

The Ohio Department of Education explains the school funding model in Ohio as follows:

The funding of K-12 public schools in Ohio is a joint effort between the state and local school districts. Since the 1970s through FY 2009, with the exception of a few years, Ohio's funding formula was foundation based by means of which a per pupil amount determined by the General Assembly as the per-pupil resource for provision of a basic adequate education was multiplied by the number of pupils to determine the base funding of the school districts. From this product, the local share of the basic adequate amount or the charge off was subtracted to arrive at the state share of the base funding. Additional funding was also provided for services targeted to categories of pupils such as handicapped, vocational, gifted, and economically disadvantaged as well as some adjustments and funding guarantees.

The 2010-11 biennial budget (Am. Sub. HBI of the 128th General Assembly) established another new funding formula called the Evidence-Based Model (EBM). Am. Sub. HB 153 of the 129th General Assembly repealed the EBM and implemented a temporary funding formula, the Bridge Formula, for the 12-13 school year as a new funding formula was developed. The State revised the funding model in June, 2013 and adopted HB 59, the FY 14 and FY 15 biennium budget which again changed our funding formula, but not our funding. In June 2015, Ohio's Governor signed HB64, the state biennium budget bill for FY 16 and FY 17. This made further changes to the funding formula.

Given the uncertainty of the school funding formula and the economic conditions within the State, the level at which the State will fund schools in the future remains uncertain. The District remains concerned about the instability of the state economy and the political ramifications of changing the funding formula every two years. We plan carefully and prudently to provide resources to meet the needs of our students but the uncertainty of state funding challenges our planning.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Treasurer at Mariemont City School District, 2 Warrior Way, Mariemont, OH 45227.

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Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$17,967,118
Restricted Cash and Investments	140,000
Receivables (Net):	
Taxes	19,924,501
Accounts	30,499
Interest	8,503
Intergovernmental	18,905
Prepays	17,675
Inventory	14,319
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,110,469
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>39,487,895</u>
 Total Assets	 <u>78,719,884</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Charge on Refunding Pension	17,149
OPEB	8,415,893
	<u>268,909</u>
 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	 <u>8,701,951</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	81,727
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,504,122
Accrued Interest Payable	118,073
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,597,074
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	27,131,541
Net OPEB Liability	5,946,753
Other Amounts	<u>43,650,503</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>81,029,793</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	11,841,421
OPEB	800,064
Pension	<u>1,390,342</u>
 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 <u>14,031,827</u>
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(3,685,221)
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	2,087,589
Capital Projects	203,449
District Managed Activities	105,808
Auxiliary Services	34,703
Food Service	55,253
Federal Grants	19,638
Other Purposes	118,003
Unrestricted	<u>(6,579,007)</u>
 Total Net Position	 <u>(\$7,639,785)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$6,453,102	\$249,527	\$33,180	(\$6,170,395)
Special	1,255,493	41,014	495,003	(719,476)
Adult	1,232	0	0	(1,232)
Other	175,646	2,090	0	(173,556)
Support Services:				
Pupil	864,268	0	167,932	(696,336)
Instructional Staff	822,057	0	41,086	(780,971)
General Administration	10,234	0	0	(10,234)
School Administration	12,034	0	0	(12,034)
Fiscal	398,377	0	0	(398,377)
Business	12,495	0	0	(12,495)
Operations and Maintenance	2,094,621	0	0	(2,094,621)
Pupil Transportation	935,580	0	17,011	(918,569)
Central	61,884	0	0	(61,884)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	414,745	176,335	270,013	31,603
Extracurricular Activities	564,775	382,542	0	(182,233)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,422,972	0	0	(1,422,972)
Totals	\$15,499,515	\$851,508	\$1,024,225	(13,623,782)

General Revenues:

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes	18,675,158
Debt Service Purposes	2,402,694
Grants and Entitlements, Not Restricted	5,303,538
Unrestricted Contributions	2,246
Investment Earnings	83,059
Other Revenues	42,522

Total General Revenues 26,509,217

Change in Net Position 12,885,435

Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated (20,525,220)

Net Position - End of Year (\$7,639,785)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2018

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$16,146,134	\$1,820,984	\$17,967,118
Restricted Cash and Investments	140,000	0	140,000
Receivables (Net):			
Taxes	17,723,270	2,201,231	19,924,501
Accounts	28,637	1,862	30,499
Interest	8,503	0	8,503
Intergovernmental	0	18,905	18,905
Prepays	17,549	126	17,675
Inventory	0	14,319	14,319
Total Assets	34,064,093	4,057,427	38,121,520
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	64,121	17,606	81,727
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,486,278	17,844	2,504,122
Total Liabilities	2,550,399	35,450	2,585,849
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	11,167,294	1,376,231	12,543,525
Grants and Other Taxes	0	18,905	18,905
Investment Earnings	8,021	0	8,021
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,175,315	1,395,136	12,570,451
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	17,549	126	17,675
Restricted	0	2,626,715	2,626,715
Assigned	1,477,986	0	1,477,986
Unassigned	18,842,844	0	18,842,844
Total Fund Balances	20,338,379	2,626,841	22,965,220
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$34,064,093	\$4,057,427	\$38,121,520

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
 Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2018

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$22,965,220
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		40,598,364
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	702,104	
Interest	8,021	
Intergovernmental	18,905	
		<u>729,030</u>
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		
		(118,073)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(486,359)
Deferred charge on refunding associated with long-term liabilities that are not reported in the funds.		
		17,149
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	8,415,893	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(1,390,342)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	268,909	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(800,064)	
		<u>6,494,396</u>
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net Pension Liability	(27,131,541)	
Net OPEB Liability	(5,946,753)	
Other Amounts	(44,761,218)	
		<u>(77,839,512)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u>(\$7,639,785)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$18,642,950	\$2,391,929	\$21,034,879
Tuition and Fees	291,101	0	291,101
Investment Earnings	78,278	4,292	82,570
Intergovernmental	5,304,534	1,056,562	6,361,096
Extracurricular Activities	47,631	302,370	350,001
Charges for Services	0	170,445	170,445
Other Revenues	76,784	7,869	84,653
Total Revenues	24,441,278	3,933,467	28,374,745
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	11,138,274	5,895	11,144,169
Special	2,304,911	282,389	2,587,300
Adult	1,232	0	1,232
Other	175,646	0	175,646
Support Services:			
Pupil	1,574,270	179,332	1,753,602
Instructional Staff	1,066,509	43,854	1,110,363
General Administration	13,509	0	13,509
School Administration	1,675,239	6,958	1,682,197
Fiscal	606,810	25,743	632,553
Business	12,495	0	12,495
Operations and Maintenance	2,518,838	0	2,518,838
Pupil Transportation	932,154	0	932,154
Central	142,387	0	142,387
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	456,854	456,854
Extracurricular Activities	620,712	332,308	953,020
Capital Outlay	606,131	0	606,131
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	228,466	1,025,000	1,253,466
Interest and Fiscal Charges	87,041	1,382,192	1,469,233
Total Expenditures	23,704,624	3,740,525	27,445,149
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	736,654	192,942	929,596
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds of Capital Leases	460,484	0	460,484
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	5,075	0	5,075
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	465,559	0	465,559
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,202,213	192,942	1,395,155
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	19,136,166	2,433,899	21,570,065
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$20,338,379	\$2,626,841	\$22,965,220

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
 in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds \$1,395,155

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

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities	44,477	
Depreciation Expense	(1,132,271)	
		(1,087,794)

Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. The amount of the proceeds must be removed and the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets must be recognized. This is the amount of the difference between the proceeds and the gain or loss. (29,179)

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

District pension contributions	1,902,988	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions - Pensions	8,759,071	
District OPEB contributions	60,387	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions - OPEB	1,015,105	
		11,737,551

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

Delinquent Property Taxes	43,049	
Interest	489	
Intergovernmental	(14,428)	
		29,110

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 1,253,466

In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due. 1,756

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

Compensated Absences	1,349	
Amortization of Bond Premium	47,463	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding	(2,144)	
Amortization of Bond Discount	(814)	
		45,854

Proceeds from debt issues are an other financing source in the funds, but a debt issue increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. (460,484)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$12,885,435

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$85,978	\$58,551
Total Assets	<u>85,978</u>	<u>58,551</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	0	895
Other Liabilities	<u>0</u>	<u>57,656</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>0</u>	<u>\$58,551</u>
Net Position:		
Held in Trust	<u>85,978</u>	
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$85,978</u></u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions:	
Investment Earnings	<u>\$978</u>
Total Additions	<u>978</u>
Deductions:	
Scholarships	<u>550</u>
Total Deductions	<u>550</u>
Change in Net Position	428
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>85,550</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$85,978</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Description of the District

The District was chartered by the Ohio State Legislature. In 1853 state laws were enacted to create local Boards of Education. Today, the District operates under current standards prescribed by the Ohio State Board of Education as provided in division (D) of Section 3301.07 and Section 119.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The District operates under a locally elected five member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by state and/or federal agencies. This Board controls the District's instructional and support facilities staffed by 60 non-certificated personnel and 130 certificated full time teaching and administrative personnel to provide services to students and other community members. The District is the 15th largest in Hamilton County (among 22 Districts) in terms of enrollment. It currently operates 2 elementary schools, 1 junior high school (grades 7-8), and 1 high school (grades 9-12).

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, which consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. This includes general operations, food service, preschool 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 School 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; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or 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 School approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The District is associated with three jointly governed organizations. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

- Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center
- Great Oaks Career Campuses
- Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium

These organizations are presented in Note 13.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The District has no business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which differs from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, the governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the School District's governmental activities. 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 charges paid by the recipient of the 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 which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements

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. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

Fund Accounting

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

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Governmental Funds

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

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

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds report on net position and changes in net position. The District's fiduciary funds consist of a private-purpose trust fund and agency funds. The District's private-purpose trust fund accounts for scholarship programs for students from the Fairfax attendance area. These assets are not available for the District's use. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District accounts for student activities in its agency funds.

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures/expenses) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources includes a deferred charge on refunding, pension, and other post employment benefits. These amounts are reported on government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to a deferred charge on refunding, pension, and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

The District reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, OPEB, pension, grants, and investment earnings. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance year 2019 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Grants and investment earnings are recorded as deferred inflows only on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For more pension and OPEB related information, see Notes 10 and 11.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

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 financial statements.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Except for non-participating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. (If a quoted market price is not available, the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments must be disclosed.) Non-participating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

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

For 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. During fiscal year 2018, \$78,278 was credited to the general fund, and \$4,292 was credited to other governmental funds.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the general fund represent cash and cash equivalents set aside to establish a budget stabilization reserve as required by State statute.

	<u>Capital Acquisition</u>	<u>Budget Stabilization</u>
Set Aside Cash Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$0	\$140,000
Current Year Set-Aside Requirements	304,862	0
Qualified Disbursements	(1,207,623)	0
Current year Offsets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2018	<u>(\$902,761)</u>	<u>\$140,000</u>
Set-Aside Cash as of June 30, 2018	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$140,000</u>

Effective July 1, 2011, the textbook reserve requirement was eliminated; therefore, no balance or other information is presented.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory consists of donated food, purchased food, and school supplies held for resale and are expensed when used.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2018 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements but are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements. All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of three thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide statements. Capital assets are reported as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

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:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-15 years
Vehicles	8-10 years

Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16 specifies that compensated absences should be accrued as they are earned by employees if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
2. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employee for the benefits through paid time off or cash payment.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

<u>Vacation</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Administrators</u>	<u>Non-Certificated</u>
How Earned	Not Eligible	25 days	10-20 days for each service year, depending on length of service
Maximum Accumulation	Not Applicable	25 days	20 days
Vested	Not Applicable	25 days	20 days
Termination Entitlement	Not Applicable	Paid upon termination	Paid upon termination
<u>Sick Leave</u>			
How Earned	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employment (15 days per year)
Maximum Accumulation	230 days	Contract days	230 days
Vested	As Earned	As Earned	As Earned
Termination Entitlement	Per contract	Per contract	Per contract

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, a liability is recorded only for the portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Accrued Liabilities And Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the fiscal year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in 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.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Net Position

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

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

Estimates

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

Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs/Bond Premium And Discount

On government-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized in the current period.

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

On the governmental financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

Fund Balance

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

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

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education.

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

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

Note 3 – Fund Balance/Net Position Deficit

The District had no deficit fund balances during the 2018 fiscal year.

Note 4 - Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments".

State Statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

Active Monies - 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.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Interim Monies – Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies that 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 pass book accounts.

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

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

- (1) United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- (2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- (3) Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- (4) Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- (5) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- (6) The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

- (7) Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" and amended by GASB Statement No. 40 "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures"

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2018, \$6,867,013 of the District's bank balance of \$7,117,013 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized.

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

Eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured; or

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

Investments

As of June 30, 2018, the District had the following investments:

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	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Money Market Funds	\$81,930	N/A	0.00
Star Ohio	8,818,723	N/A	0.13
Negotiable CDs	<u>2,368,909</u>	Level 2	2.26
Total Investments	<u>\$11,269,562</u>		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			0.59

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018. As discussed further in Note 2, STAR Ohio is reported at its share price (Net Asset value per share). All other investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices.

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the maximum maturity of investments in its portfolio to five years.

Credit Risk – It is the District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments which have a credit quality rating of the top 2 ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in STAR Ohio were rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. Money Market Funds and Negotiable CDs were not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District is required to disclose the amount of investments with any one issuer that represent five percent or more of total investments. Of the District's total investments, 78% is in STAR Ohio, 21% is in Negotiable CDs and 1% is in Money Market Funds.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, 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 securities are registered in the name of the District.

Note 5 - Property Taxes

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

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

after April 1 on the value listed as of December 31 of the current year. Tangible personal property tax is assessed on equipment and inventory held by businesses. Tangible property is assessed at twenty-five percent of true value (as defined). In 2015, each business was eligible to receive a \$10,000 exemption in assessed value, which was reimbursed by the State.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. In 2018, if paid annually, payment was due by January 20th. If paid semi-annually, the first payment (at least 1/2 amount billed) was due January 20th with the remainder due June 20th.

The County Auditor remits portions of the taxes collected to all taxing Districts with periodic settlements of Real and Public Utility property taxes in February and August and Tangible Personal property taxes in June and October. The District records billed but uncollected property taxes as receivables at their estimated net realizable value.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes that are measurable at June 30, 2018. Property tax advances available at year end and delinquent property taxes collected within 60 days are included as a receivable and tax revenue as of June 30, 2018. All other tax receivables are recorded with an offset credit to deferred revenue, because although measurable, they are intended to finance the next fiscal year's operations.

Property taxes include amounts levied against real, public utility and tangible personal (business) property.

The assessed value, by property classification, upon which taxes collected in 2018 were based are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Tangible Personal Property	\$8,632,420
Real Property	<u>376,996,550</u>
Total	<u>\$385,628,970</u>

Note 6 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of taxes, accounts, interest, and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose of the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State Programs, and the current year guarantee of Federal Funds.

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$1,110,469	\$0	\$0	\$1,110,469
<i>Capital Assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and Improvements	50,782,758	0	29,179	50,753,579
Equipment	1,642,208	13,598	0	1,655,806
Vehicles	59,285	30,879	0	90,164
Totals at Historical Cost	<u>53,594,720</u>	<u>44,477</u>	<u>29,179</u>	<u>53,610,018</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	11,311,250	1,038,549	0	12,349,799
Equipment	533,160	89,927	0	623,087
Vehicles	34,973	3,795	0	38,768
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>11,879,383</u>	<u>1,132,271</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,011,654</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$41,715,337</u>	<u>(\$1,087,794)</u>	<u>\$29,179</u>	<u>\$40,598,364</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$1,107,882
Special	205
Support Services:	
Operations and Maintenance	1,715
Pupil Transportation	3,426
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	11,867
Extracurricular Activities	7,176
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$1,132,271</u>

Note 8 – Capitalized Leases - Lessee

In prior years, the District has entered into capitalized leases for the acquisition of phone, office, musical and energy conservation equipment and building improvements. The terms of each equipment lease agreement provide options to purchase the equipment. The cost of equipment under capital lease at June 30, 2018 is \$985,668. The cost of building improvements under capital lease at June 30, 2018 is \$1,078,600. The cost of the computer capital lease at June 30, 2018 is \$460,484. Each lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one that transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018.

Fiscal Year <u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2019	\$293,312
2020	292,686
2021	292,378
2022	292,783
2023	128,946
2024-2025	<u>144,474</u>
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,444,579
Less: Amounts representing interest	<u>134,036</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u><u>\$1,310,543</u></u>

Note 9 - Long-Term Liabilities

In 2012, the District issued \$1,995,000 of certificates of participation. The purpose of the certificates was to provide general, ongoing permanent improvements consisting of building renovations, improvements and repair. The bond issue is a general obligation of the school district for which the full faith and credit of the school district is pledged for repayment.

In 2011, the District issued \$39,800,000 of general obligation bonds. The purpose of the bonds was to provide general, ongoing permanent improvements consisting of building renovations, improvements and repair. The bond issue is a general obligation of the school district for which the full faith and credit of the school district is pledged for repayment.

In 2005, the District issued \$5,124,989 in general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of providing resources for all future debt service payments of \$4,382,067 of general obligations bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

The following changes occurred in long-term liabilities during the year ended June 30, 2018:

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Restated Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due In One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Certificate of Participation - 2012	\$1,535,000	\$0	(\$95,000)	\$1,440,000	\$95,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds - 2010 - BABS	27,900,000	0	(75,000)	27,825,000	125,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds - 2010 - QSCB	10,035,000	0	(460,000)	9,575,000	640,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds - 2005	440,000	0	(440,000)	0	0
Refunding Bonds - 2015	3,860,000	0	(50,000)	3,810,000	440,000
Premium on Bonds - Series 2010	606,990	0	(19,580)	587,410	0
Premium on Refunding Bonds - Series 2015	250,951	0	(27,883)	223,068	0
Discount on Issuance - COP 2012	(10,617)	0	814	(9,803)	0
Subtotal Bonds	44,617,324	0	(1,166,649)	43,450,675	1,300,000
Capital Leases	983,525	460,484	(133,466)	1,310,543	255,917
Compensated Absences	548,956	29,318	(91,915)	486,359	41,157
Subtotal Bonds & Other Amounts	46,149,805	489,802	(1,392,030)	45,247,577	1,597,074
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	31,151,513	0	(9,158,169)	21,993,344	0
SERS	6,669,502	0	(1,531,305)	5,138,197	0
Subtotal Net Pension Liability	37,821,015	0	(10,689,474)	27,131,541	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
STRS	4,977,117	0	(1,364,861)	3,612,256	0
SERS	2,622,391	0	(287,894)	2,334,497	0
Subtotal Net OPEB Liability	7,599,508	0	(1,652,755)	5,946,753	0
Total Governmental Activities	\$91,570,328	\$489,802	(\$13,734,259)	\$78,325,871	\$1,597,074

Bonds will be paid from the Bond Retirement fund and capital leases and certificates of participation will be paid from the General Fund.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the fund benefitting from their service.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation certificates/bonds:

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$1,300,000	\$1,394,330	\$2,694,330
2020	1,345,000	1,378,952	\$2,723,952
2021	1,390,000	1,364,748	\$2,754,748
2022	1,610,000	1,348,234	\$2,958,234
2023	1,660,000	1,329,245	\$2,989,245
2024-2028	8,890,000	6,238,261	\$15,128,261
2029-2033	5,560,000	5,267,266	\$10,827,266
2034-2038	6,900,000	3,890,111	\$10,790,111
2039-2043	5,850,000	2,556,024	\$8,406,024
2044-2048	8,145,000	958,826	\$9,103,826
Total	<u>\$42,650,000</u>	<u>\$25,725,997</u>	<u>\$68,375,997</u>

Note 10 - 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 employer’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.

Ohio Revised Code limits the obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The employer cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the employer 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

Mariemont City School District
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contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in accrued wages and benefits on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on year of service; 2.20% for the first thirty years of service and 2.50% for years of service credit over 30 or \$86.00 multiplied by the years of service credit. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

Post-Retirement Increases – Before January 1, 2018; on each anniversary of the initial date of retirement, the allowances of all retirees and survivors are increased by 3% of the base benefit. On or after January 1, 2018; on each anniversary of the initial retirement, the allowance of all retirees and survivors are increased by the annual rate of increase in the CPI-W measured as of the June preceding the beginning of the applicable calendar year. The annual rate of increase shall not be less than 0% nor greater than 2.5%. COLA’s shall be suspended for calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the employer 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, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5%. The remaining 0.5% was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$398,032 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount \$72,714 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2% 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 at 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 9.5% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5% 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 Ohio 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 Ohio bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS Ohio therefore has included all three plan options in the GASB 68 schedules of employer allocations and pension amounts by employer.

Mariemont City School District
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A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least 10 years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member’s designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member’s account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The employer was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,504,956 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount \$261,984 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The proportion of the net pension liability was based on the share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$5,138,197	\$21,993,344	\$27,131,541
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.08599810%	0.09258323%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.09112490%</u>	<u>0.09306456%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00512680%	-0.00048133%	
Pension Expense	(\$294,616)	(\$8,464,455)	(\$8,759,071)

At June 30, 2018, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$221,130	\$849,280	\$1,070,410
Changes of assumptions	265,700	4,810,186	5,075,886
Changes in employer proportionate share of net pension liability	0	366,609	366,609
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>398,032</u>	<u>1,504,956</u>	<u>1,902,988</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$884,862</u>	<u>\$7,531,031</u>	<u>\$8,415,893</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$177,258	\$177,258
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	24,390	725,806	750,196
Changes in employer proportionate share of net pension liability	<u>254,766</u>	<u>208,122</u>	<u>462,888</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$279,156</u>	<u>\$1,111,186</u>	<u>\$1,390,342</u>

\$1,902,988 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$100,126	\$1,036,244	\$1,136,370
2020	213,563	2,145,793	2,359,356
2021	13,767	1,348,639	1,362,406
2022	<u>(119,782)</u>	<u>384,213</u>	<u>264,431</u>
Total	<u>\$207,674</u>	<u>\$4,914,889</u>	<u>\$5,122,563</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan

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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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50% - 18.20%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Actuarial Assumptions Experience Study Date	5 year period ended June 30, 2015

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3.0% was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, 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 disable members were 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 long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the 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.

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$7,130,481	\$5,138,197	\$3,469,252

Changes in Benefit Terms

The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

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Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50%	2.75%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	12.25% at age 20 to 2.75% at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00%	3.50%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0%, effective July 1, 2017	2% simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2% per year; for members retiring August 1 2013, or later, 2% COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, 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.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males’ ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 annualized 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, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.45% or one percentage point higher 8.45% than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease 6.45%	Current Discount Rate 7.45%	1% Increase 8.45%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$31,526,711	\$21,993,344	\$13,962,912

Changes in Assumptions

The Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a

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decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms

Effective July 1, 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Note 11 – Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plans

Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

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

The net OPEB liability 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 calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The employer cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the employer 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. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net OPEB liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at year-end is included in accrued liabilities on the accrual basis 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

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service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, 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 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0% 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 2018, the surcharge obligation was \$45,645.

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 \$60,387 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount \$45,645 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the employer's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,334,497	\$3,612,256	\$5,946,753
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.08698680%	0.09258323%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.09200178%	0.09306456%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00501498%</u>	<u>-0.00048133%</u>	
OPEB Expense	\$90,839	(\$1,105,944)	(\$1,015,105)

At June 30, 2018, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$208,522	\$208,522
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>60,387</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>60,387</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$60,387</u>	<u>\$208,522</u>	<u>\$268,909</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes of assumptions	\$221,532	\$290,979	\$512,511
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	6,165	154,396	160,561
Changes in employer proportionate share of net pension liability	<u>104,928</u>	<u>22,064</u>	<u>126,992</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$332,625</u>	<u>\$467,439</u>	<u>\$800,064</u>

\$60,387 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2019	(\$119,824)	(\$56,019)	(\$175,843)
2020	(119,824)	(56,019)	(175,843)
2021	(91,436)	(56,019)	(147,455)
2022	(1,541)	(56,019)	(57,560)
2023	0	(17,421)	(17,421)
Thereafter	0	(17,420)	(17,420)
Total	(\$332,625)	(\$258,917)	(\$591,542)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

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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	3.56%
Prior Measurement Date	2.92%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Measurement Date	3.63%
Prior Measurement Date	2.98%
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.50% to 5.00%
Pre-Medicare	7.50% to 5.00%

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 2.63%	Current Discount Rate 3.63%	1% Increase 4.63%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,819,203	\$2,334,497	\$1,950,487

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	1% Decrease 6.50% decreasing to 4.00%	Current Trend Rate 7.50% decreasing to 5.00%	1% Increase 8.50% decreasing to 6.00%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,894,270	\$2,334,497	\$2,917,146

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
Blended Discount Rate of Return	4.13%
Health Care Cost Trends	6.00% to 11.00% initial, 4.5% ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Since the prior measurement date, 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) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced 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. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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

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

*10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which includes 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 actual rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate

The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13%) or one percentage point higher (5.13%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease 3.13%	Current Discount Rate 4.13%	1% Increase 5.13%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$4,849,396	\$3,612,256	\$2,634,511
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,509,641	\$3,612,256	\$5,063,427

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, 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) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also for fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced 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.

**Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018**

Note 12 - Contingent Liabilities

School District Funding

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. 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 school districts, 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, 2018 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2018.

Litigation

Currently, no litigation is pending against the District.

Note 13 - Jointly Governed Organizations

HAMILTON CLERMONT COOPERATIVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC) is a governmental jointly governed organization among two county consortium of school districts. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports HCC based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. HCC is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the superintendents and treasurers of member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

GREAT OAKS CAREER CAMPUSES

The Great Oaks Career Campuses (Great Oaks), a jointly governed organization, 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 district's elected board. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority as a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code. Great Oaks was formed for the purpose of providing vocational education opportunities to the students of the member school districts, which includes the students of the District. The District has no ongoing financial interest in nor responsibility for Great Oaks. To obtain financial information, write to Great Oaks, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

GREATER CINCINNATI INSURANCE CONSORTIUM

The District is a member of the Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium (GCIC) which is a group insurance consortium. The Consortium is a jointly governed organization with member governmental entities and provides a wide range of group insurance benefits to each member schools employees and dependents and designated beneficiaries. The purpose of the consortium is to establish and maintain a fund to provide and/or purchase health insurance, dental insurance, life insurance and other insurance benefits to employees, their dependents and designated beneficiaries. The consortium is governed by a Board of Directors made up from one representative of each school district/service center.

Note 14 - Risk Management

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents, vehicles and general liability insurance. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Payments have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant decline in coverage from the prior year.

Note 15 – Fund Balances

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

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Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fund Balances	Other Governmental		Total
	General	Funds	
Nonspendable on:			
Prepays	\$17,549	\$126	\$17,675
Total Nonspendable	17,549	126	17,675
Restricted for:			
Art Connection Grant	0	6,506	6,506
Instructional Music	0	105,808	105,808
Career Development	0	34,577	34,577
Title III	0	733	733
Food Service	0	55,253	55,253
Vending Machine	0	111,497	111,497
Bond Retirement	0	2,108,892	2,108,892
Permanent Improvement	0	203,449	203,449
Total Restricted	0	2,626,715	2,626,715
Assigned to:			
Budgetary Resources	1,410,220	0	1,410,220
Encumbrances	67,766	0	67,766
Total Assigned	1,477,986	0	1,477,986
Unassigned (Deficit)	18,842,844	0	18,842,844
Total Fund Balance	\$20,338,379	\$2,626,841	\$22,965,220

Note 16 – Tax Abatements entered Into By Other Governments

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area (“CRA”) program with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA program is a directive incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under this program, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, Village of Mariemont has entered into such an agreement. Under this agreement the District’s property taxes were reduced by approximately \$545,978. The District is not receiving any amounts from this other government in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

Note 17 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 81, Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements, GASB Statement No. 82, Pensions Issues – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73, and GASB No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues, and GASB Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017, GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting).

GASB Statement No. 81 sets out to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. Examples of these types of agreements include charitable lead trusts, charitable remainder trusts, and life-interests in real estate. This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. This Statement also enhances the decision-usefulness of general purpose external financial reports, and their value for assessing accountability, by more clearly identifying the resources that are available for the government to carry out its mission. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 82 addresses certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, and No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. This Statement amends Statements 67 and 68 to instead require the presentation of covered payroll, defined as the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based, and ratios that use that measure. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 82 was included in the footnote disclosures for 2018.

GASB Statement No. 86 sets out to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. One of the criteria for determining an in-substance defeasance is that the trust hold only monetary assets that are essentially risk-free. If the substitution of essentially risk-free monetary assets with monetary assets that are not essentially risk-free is not prohibited, governments should disclose that fact in the period in which the debt is defeased in substance. In subsequent periods, governments should disclose the amount of debt defeased in substance that remains outstanding for which that risk of substitution exists. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

Mariemont City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). These changes were incorporated in the District's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2017:

Net position June 30, 2017	(\$12,971,820)
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(7,599,508)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	<u>46,108</u>
Restated Net Position June 30, 2017	<u><u>(\$20,525,220)</u></u>

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the District made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

Note 18 – Subsequent Event

Voters in the District approved Issue 2 on the November 6, 2018 ballot. Funds from this combined issue will meet the day-to-day operating needs of the District for the next four years as well as address the significant needs at the high school and provide security enhancements and ongoing maintenance support at all schools across the District. The District intends to issue debt for school renovations. In addition the District will be able to avoid nearly \$2 million in budget reductions over the next two fiscal years.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.09258323%	0.09306456%	0.09091043%	0.09174238%	0.09174238%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$21,993,344	\$31,151,513	\$25,124,984	\$22,314,922	\$26,509,803
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$10,124,400	\$9,717,857	\$9,409,714	\$10,094,577	\$10,380,831
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	217.23%	320.56%	267.01%	221.06%	255.37%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

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

Note- Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08599810%	0.09112490%	0.09186140%	0.09213600%	0.09213600%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$5,138,197	\$6,669,502	\$5,241,701	\$4,662,951	\$5,480,674
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,846,900	\$2,830,000	\$3,534,090	\$2,704,329	\$3,118,439
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	180.48%	235.67%	148.32%	172.43%	175.75%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

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

Note- Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$1,504,956	\$1,417,416	\$1,360,500	\$1,317,360	\$1,312,295	\$1,349,508	\$1,383,048	\$1,430,364	\$1,435,236	\$1,396,656
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,504,956)	(1,417,416)	(1,360,500)	(1,317,360)	(1,312,295)	(1,349,508)	(1,383,048)	(1,430,364)	(1,435,236)	(1,396,656)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$10,749,686	\$10,124,400	\$9,717,857	\$9,409,714	\$10,094,577	\$10,380,831	\$10,638,831	\$11,002,800	\$11,040,277	\$10,743,508
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$398,032	\$398,566	\$396,200	\$465,793	\$374,820	\$431,592	\$413,160	\$406,248	\$326,316	\$366,984
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(398,032)	(398,566)	(396,200)	(465,793)	(374,820)	(431,592)	(413,160)	(406,248)	(326,316)	(366,984)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,948,385	\$2,846,900	\$2,830,000	\$3,534,090	\$2,704,329	\$3,118,439	\$3,071,822	\$3,231,885	\$2,410,015	\$3,729,512
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Mariemont City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share
 of the Net Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) Liability
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.09258323%	0.09306456%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$3,612,246	\$4,977,117
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$10,124,400	\$9,717,857
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	35.68%	51.22%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.10%	37.30%

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

Note- Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Mariemont City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share
 of the Net Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) Liability
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.08698680%	0.09200178%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,334,497	\$2,622,391
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,846,900	\$2,830,000
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	82.00%	92.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	12.46%	11.49%

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

Note- Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Mariemont City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District Contributions to
 Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB)
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution to OPEB	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions to OPEB in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$10,749,686	\$10,124,400	\$9,717,857
Contributions to OPEB as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Mariemont City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of District Contributions to
 Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB)
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
 Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually Required Contribution to OPEB (2)	\$60,387	\$46,108	\$45,079
Contributions to OPEB in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(60,387)</u>	<u>(46,108)</u>	<u>(45,079)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,948,385	\$2,846,900	\$2,830,000
Contributions to OPEB as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	2.05%	1.62%	1.59%

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

(2) - Includes Surcharge.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$17,979,852	\$18,888,303	\$18,936,974	\$48,671
Tuition and Fees	109,069	114,580	114,875	295
Investment Earnings	116,379	122,259	122,574	315
Intergovernmental	5,036,429	5,290,900	5,304,534	13,634
Extracurricular Activities	45,285	47,573	47,696	123
Other Revenues	78,425	82,388	82,600	212
Total Revenues	23,365,439	24,546,003	24,609,253	63,250
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,919,954	10,962,644	10,940,225	22,419
Special	2,247,441	2,256,227	2,251,613	4,614
Other	175,321	176,006	175,646	360
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,571,252	1,577,395	1,574,169	3,226
Instructional Staff	1,072,105	1,076,296	1,074,095	2,201
General Administration	13,484	13,537	13,509	28
School Administration	1,662,225	1,668,724	1,665,311	3,413
Fiscal	601,703	604,055	602,820	1,235
Business	12,472	12,521	12,495	26
Operations and Maintenance	2,548,316	2,558,278	2,553,046	5,232
Pupil Transportation	930,146	933,783	931,873	1,910
Central	137,457	137,994	137,712	282
Extracurricular Activities	619,501	621,923	620,651	1,272
Capital Outlay	155,427	156,035	155,716	319
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	229,693	230,591	230,119	472
Interest and Fiscal Charges	85,230	85,563	85,388	175
Total Expenditures	22,981,727	23,071,572	23,024,388	47,184
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	383,712	1,474,431	1,584,865	110,434
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	4,818	5,062	5,075	13
Transfers In	37,978	39,897	40,000	103
Transfers (Out)	(39,926)	(40,082)	(40,000)	82
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,870	4,877	5,075	198
Net Change in Fund Balance	386,582	1,479,308	1,589,940	110,632
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year (includes prior year encumbrances appropriated)	14,373,360	14,373,360	14,373,360	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$14,759,942	\$15,852,668	\$15,963,300	\$110,632

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year 2018.

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

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

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

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis to the budgetary basis for the General Fund.

	General
GAAP Basis	\$1,202,213
Revenue Accruals	167,975
Expenditure Accruals	812,123
Issuance of Debt	(460,484)
Transfer In	40,000
Transfer (Out)	(40,000)
Encumbrances	(131,887)
Budget Basis	\$1,589,940

Note 2 - SERS Change in Assumptions-Net Pension Liability

The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Note 3 - STRS Change in Assumptions and Benefit Terms-Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions

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

Changes in Benefit Terms

Effective July 1, 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Note 4 - SERS Change in Assumptions-Net OPEB Liability

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Mariemont City School District, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Note 5 - STRS Change in Assumptions-Net OPEB Liability

For fiscal year 2018, 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)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also for fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced 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.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

Mariemont City School District
Hamilton County
2 Warrior Way
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mariemont City School District, Hamilton County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 2, 2019, wherein we noted the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 2, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



MARIEMONT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
APRIL 16, 2019**