

Reading Community City School District
Hamilton County
Single Audit
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018



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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



Board of Education
Reading Community City School District
1301 Bonnell Avenue
Reading, Ohio 45215

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Reading Community City School District, Hamilton County, prepared by Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 20, 2019

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Reading Community City School District
Table of Contents
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Title	Page
Independent Auditor’s Report.....	1
Management’s Discussion and Analysis.....	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities.....	13
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities.....	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds.....	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund	18
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	19
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	20
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	21
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability-Last Five Fiscal Years.....	58
Schedule of District’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – Last Two Fiscal Years.....	59
Schedule of District Contributions – Last Ten Fiscal Years	60
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.....	61
Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures.....	63
Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures	64
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	65

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	67
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	69

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Reading Community City School District
1301 Bonnell Avenue
Reading, Ohio 45215

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Reading Community 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 22 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". The 2018 financial statements have been restated due to this implementation. 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 that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, and the schedule of School District contributions on pages 4 through 11, 58 through 62, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

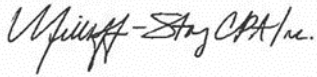
Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The schedule of federal awards expenditures, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of federal awards expenditures is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 25, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's 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.



Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio

January 25, 2019

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

The Reading Community City School District is presenting the following discussion and analysis in order to provide 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 notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position increased by \$10,933,956 or 148 percent.
- General revenues accounted for \$16,641,398 or 73 percent of total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,144,076 or 27 percent of total revenues of \$22,785,474.
- The District had \$11,851,518 in expenses for governmental activities; only \$6,144,076 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes and entitlements) and beginning net position were sufficient to provide these services.
- The District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2018 by \$18,311,899. Of this amount, (\$9,256,250) may be used to meet the District's ongoing financial obligations. This unrestricted balance was significantly adversely impacted by the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 and 75, which were implemented in fiscal years 2015 and 2018, respectively. The remaining amounts represent the difference between capital assets and related debt and net position amounts restricted for specific purposes.
- The General Fund reported a positive fund balance of \$5,806,809.

Reviewing the Basic Financial Statements

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

The *statement of net position and statement of activities* provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

The fund financial statements also look at the District's major funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The major funds for the District are the general fund and the construction capital projects fund.

Reporting the District as a Whole

The most common financial question posed to the District is "How did we do financially during 2018?" The *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*, which appear first in the District's financial statements, report information on the District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include *all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources* using the accrual basis of accounting, which is 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.

Reading Community City School District
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, for the District as a whole, whether the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. However, the District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, all of the District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements 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 major funds.

Governmental Funds – All of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) 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 – The District maintains three fiduciary funds, an agency fund and two private purpose trust funds. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Private purpose trust funds account for resources, including principal and earnings, which must be expended according to the provision of a trust agreement. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2018 and 2017:

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

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017*
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$56,616,011	\$65,839,842
Capital Assets, Net	18,795,847	5,919,308
Total Assets	75,411,858	71,759,150
Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,922,429	6,035,128
Liabilities		
Current and Other Liabilities	4,700,913	1,975,695
Long-Term Liabilities	52,018,230	61,824,574
Total Liabilities	56,719,143	63,800,269
Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,303,245	6,616,066
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,133,675	1,590,498
Restricted	17,434,474	29,608,046
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(9,256,250)	(23,820,601)
Total Net Position	\$18,311,899	\$7,377,943

*As restated. See note 22 of the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information.

Total assets increased by \$3,652,708. Current and other assets decreased by \$9,223,831 due primarily to decreases in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and intergovernmental receivables. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents resulted from the spend down of funds for the Ohio School Facilities Commission construction project. Intergovernmental receivables decreased due to draws on the Ohio School Facilities Commission grant award. Capital assets, net increased by \$12,876,539 due primarily to additions for construction in progress, which was partially offset by depreciation expense. Deferred outflows of resources increased \$887,301 due to the recognition of an actuarially determined deferral related to the District's proportionate share of the state-wide net OPEB liability due to the implementation of GASB 75, which is further discussed below. The recognition of this additional deferral was partially offset by the decrease in the actuarially determined deferral related to the District's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension liability.

Total liabilities decreased by \$7,081,126. Other liabilities increased by \$2,725,218 primarily due to the recognition of contracts and retainage payable as of June 30, 2018. Long-term liabilities decreased by \$9,806,344 due to the repayment of outstanding debt balances and decreases in actuarially determined net pension and OPEB liability estimates. Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$687,179 due to an increase in actuarially determined deferrals related to the District's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension and OPEB liabilities. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in deferred inflows for property taxes due to timing of collections prior to fiscal year end between years.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability 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

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

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.

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.

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

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 \$12,759,508 to \$7,377,943.

Table 2 demonstrates the change in net position for fiscal year 2018 as compared to 2017.

Table 2
Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,690,919	\$2,613,840
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	3,113,611	3,231,957
Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest	339,546	69,591
Total Program Revenues	<u>6,144,076</u>	<u>5,915,388</u>
General Revenues:		
Taxes	10,453,967	8,223,320
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs	6,006,875	5,956,466
Investment Earnings	49,641	25,312
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	10,625	6,475
Insurance Recoveries	0	25,000
Miscellaneous	120,290	62,402
Total General Revenues	<u>16,641,398</u>	<u>14,298,975</u>
Total Revenues	<u>22,785,474</u>	<u>20,214,363</u>
Expenses		
Instruction	5,526,295	13,080,899
Support Services:		
Pupils	764,134	1,216,980
Instructional Staff	251,095	437,337
Board of Education	32,364	66,024
Administration	801,780	1,851,109
Fiscal	203,287	524,547
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,209,072	1,476,459
Pupil Transportation	238,556	214,026
Central	66,279	92,831
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,545,004	1,710,176
Extracurricular Activities	322,798	652,080
Debt Service:		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	890,854	678,769
Total Expenses	<u>11,851,518</u>	<u>22,001,237</u>
Change in Net Position	10,933,956	(1,786,874)
Net Position, Beginning of Year-Restated	7,377,943	N/A
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$18,311,899</u>	<u>\$7,377,943</u>

The District experienced an increase of \$2,571,111, or 13 percent, in total revenues during 2018. The District experienced an increase in investment earnings due to improved market conditions. The District also experienced an increase in property taxes due to the timing of collections of amounts prior to fiscal year end being significantly

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

higher than the prior year, resulting in increased revenue recognition as compared to the recognition of deferred inflows.

Most expense functions decreased due to the recognition of negative expense allocations related to net pension and OPEB liabilities as reported by the retirement systems. This total negative expense amounted to \$7,267,645 for the fiscal year. Aside from this, most expense functions remained relatively consistent between years with some slight fluctuation due to changes an employment costs.

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 \$31,432 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 \$758,218. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$11,851,518
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75	758,218
2018 contractually required contribution	40,701
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	12,650,437
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	22,001,237
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	(\$9,350,800)

Governmental Activities

The District received 46 percent of its revenue from property taxes, 26 percent from unrestricted grants and entitlements, 12 percent from charges for services and sales, and 14 percent from operating grants, contributions, and interest. The balance of revenue received (2 percent) is primarily in the form of capital grants, contributions, and interest, investment income, and other miscellaneous items.

Expenses for instruction represent 47 percent of the total governmental expenses. Support services represent 30 percent of the total expenses. The remaining 23 percent of expenses is distributed to noninstructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

The statement of activities demonstrates the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales, grants and contributions offsetting those services. In Table 3 the total cost of services and the net cost of services are presented. The table identifies the cost of services supported by tax revenues and unrestricted state entitlements.

Table 3
 Total and Net Cost of Program Services
 Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Instruction	\$5,526,295	\$2,416,541	\$13,080,899	\$9,968,240
Support Services	3,566,567	2,366,363	5,879,313	5,000,241
Non-Instructional	1,545,004	(89,400)	1,710,176	(14,902)
Extracurricular Activities	322,798	123,084	652,080	453,501
Interest and Fiscal Charges	890,854	890,854	678,769	678,769
Total Expenses	\$11,851,518	\$5,707,442	\$22,001,237	\$16,085,849

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

The District's Funds

Information about the District's funds begins on page 14. The funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$31,724,206 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$33,882,894. The net decrease in fund balance was \$2,158,688.

The general fund experienced an increase of \$1,103,883 due to revenues in excess of expenditures. The District recognized higher revenues for taxes in 2018 due to an increase in the amount available for advance between years. This increase in revenue was only slightly offset by a small increase in expenditures for changes in employment costs.

The construction capital projects fund experienced a decrease in fund balance of \$3,527,031 due primarily to the receipt of draws from its Ohio School Facilities Commission award, all of which was expended by year end, as was carry over cash from prior year draws. This fund receives intergovernmental revenue and investment earnings to fund its School Facilities project and incidental expenses.

General Fund Budget 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. During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District revised its budget to accommodate changes in expected revenues and planned expenditures. The District's ending unencumbered cash balance was \$213,368 below the final budgeted amount. The majority of the negative budget variance was attributed to lower than expected taxes and tuition and fees, which was partially offset by cost savings in almost every expenditure category of the District.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of the 2018 fiscal year, the District had \$18,795,847 in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment. Table 4 demonstrates balances for 2018 as compared to 2017:

Table 4
 Capital Assets
 (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
 Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Land	\$1,492,451	\$1,492,451
Construction in Progress	15,546,345	2,673,759
Land Improvements	281,915	43,792
Buildings and Improvements	1,169,698	1,273,751
Furniture and Equipment	305,438	435,555
Total	\$18,795,847	\$5,919,308

The increase in capital assets is primarily attributable to acquisitions of capital assets, mainly construction in progress, in excess of depreciation expense. For more detailed information regarding capital assets, see note 8.

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

Debt

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$26,370,333 in certificates of participation and general obligation bonds outstanding with \$445,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes outstanding long-term debt.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at June 30:
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Certificates of Participation	\$1,740,000	\$1,830,000
General Obligation Bonds	24,630,333	25,008,071
Total	\$26,370,333	\$26,838,071

Additional information on debt can be found in note 12.

The Future of Reading Community City School District

The future challenges of the Reading Community City School District involve improving student achievement, improving technology opportunities for students, and replacing the aging physical plant and facilities with a new PK-12 facility projected to open in 2019.

The construction of the 215,560 square foot PK-12 facility will continued to be developed based upon the design team recommendations. Our team is led by the architectural firm, VSWC Architects in Mason, and Shook Touchstone is the Construction Manager at Risk.

In the area of technology, the District continues to modify and improve its one-to-one technology program. All students in grades 6-12 receive a Chromebook at the beginning of the school year. The District first used iPads for this program but found the Chromebooks provide increased academic function, allow students to access full versions of sites versus mobile sites, and the keyboard over a touch screen was preferred by students.

Efforts are on-going to improve student achievement and standardized test scores. The District is experiencing increases in the student population in areas of special education and English language learners which make those efforts more challenging. Looking ahead, the District is developing plans for an accelerated 8th grade program to permit students to earn high school credit while in middle school. Additionally, intervention programs are being modified to intervene with students sooner than in the past.

District Contact Information

This financial report is available to all of the citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors that may have an interest in the finances of the Reading Community City School District. Anyone having questions regarding this report or desiring additional information may contact Colette Lewis, Treasurer at Reading Community City Schools, 1301 Bonnell Avenue, Reading, Ohio 45215, by phone at 513-842-5108, or by email at clewis@readingschools.org.

Reading Community City School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$32,080,504
Intergovernmental Receivable	14,117,094
Prepaid Items	125,295
Taxes Receivable	9,916,976
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	376,142
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	17,038,796
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,757,051
Total Assets	75,411,858
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension Plans	6,721,469
OPEB Plans	200,960
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,922,429
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	78,181
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,404,472
Contracts Payable	2,430,840
Intergovernmental Payable	262,414
Accrued Interest Payable	148,864
Retainage Payable	376,142
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	512,223
Due in More Than One Year	27,001,257
Net Pension Liability	20,214,914
Net OPEB Liability	4,289,836
Total Liabilities	56,719,143
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	5,563,465
Pension Plans	1,246,010
OPEB Plans	493,770
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,303,245
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,133,675
Restricted For:	
Debt Service	1,589,689
Capital Projects	14,451,937
Other Purposes	1,324,427
Set-Asides	68,421
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(9,256,250)
Total Net Position	\$18,311,899

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Construction Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,357,160	\$24,247,170	\$3,407,753	\$32,012,083
Interfund Receivable	15,889	0	0	15,889
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,360	13,922,905	192,829	14,117,094
Prepaid Items	114,725	0	10,570	125,295
Taxes Receivable	8,448,444	0	1,468,532	9,916,976
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	68,421	376,142	0	444,563
Total Assets	\$13,005,999	\$38,546,217	\$5,079,684	\$56,631,900
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$68,725	\$0	\$9,456	\$78,181
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,304,204	0	100,268	1,404,472
Contracts Payable	0	2,430,840	0	2,430,840
Interfund Payable	0	0	15,889	15,889
Intergovernmental Payable	247,817	0	14,597	262,414
Retainage Payable	0	376,142	0	376,142
Total Liabilities	1,620,746	2,806,982	140,210	4,567,938
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	4,752,965	0	810,500	5,563,465
Unavailable Revenue:				
Property Taxes	825,479	0	148,032	973,511
Grants	0	13,922,905	103,794	14,026,699
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,578,444	13,922,905	1,062,326	20,563,675
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	114,725	0	10,570	125,295
Restricted	68,421	21,816,330	3,918,534	25,803,285
Committed	100,848	0	0	100,848
Assigned	1,347,362	0	0	1,347,362
Unassigned (Deficit)	4,175,453	0	(51,956)	4,123,497
Total Fund Balances	5,806,809	21,816,330	3,877,148	31,500,287
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$13,005,999	\$38,546,217	\$5,079,684	\$56,631,900

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2018*

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$31,500,287
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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. These assets consist of:

Land	1,492,451	
Construction in progress	15,546,345	
Land improvements	423,417	
Buildings and improvements	4,408,686	
Furniture and equipment	1,971,266	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,046,318)</u>	
		18,795,847

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

Property taxes	973,511	
Intergovernmental	<u>14,026,699</u>	
		15,000,210

The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period. Therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:

Deferred outflows-pension	6,721,469	
Deferred outflows-OPEB	200,960	
Deferred inflows-pension	(1,246,010)	
Deferred inflows-OPEB	(493,770)	
Net pension liability	(20,214,914)	
Net OPEB liability	<u>(4,289,836)</u>	
		(19,322,101)

In the statement of net position, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, as interest expenditure is reported when due. (148,864)

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:

Certificates of participation	(1,740,000)	
General obligation bonds payable	(24,630,333)	
Compensated absences	<u>(1,143,147)</u>	
		<u>(27,513,480)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$18,311,899</u></u>
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See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Construction Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Taxes	\$8,650,683	\$0	\$1,514,167	\$10,164,850
Intergovernmental	6,781,064	9,162,675	2,333,473	18,277,212
Interest	63,783	337,050	49,611	450,444
Decrease in Fair Value of Investments	(47,347)	(25,175)	0	(72,522)
Tuition and Fees	2,343,285	0	0	2,343,285
Extracurricular Activities	6,099	0	153,830	159,929
Contributions and Donations	10,368	0	24,520	34,888
Customer Sales and Services	17,108	0	170,597	187,705
Miscellaneous	113,227	0	7,063	120,290
Total Revenues	17,938,270	9,474,550	4,253,261	31,666,081
Expenditures				
Current				
Instruction				
Regular	7,787,103	0	328,722	8,115,825
Special	2,581,710	0	525,566	3,107,276
Vocational	4,687	0	791	5,478
Student Intervention Services	7,831	0	5,859	13,690
Other	764,083	0	0	764,083
Support Services				
Pupils	1,112,290	0	126,510	1,238,800
Instructional Staff	319,938	0	195	320,133
Board of Education	50,382	0	0	50,382
Administration	1,619,914	0	0	1,619,914
Fiscal	470,791	0	7,758	478,549
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,093,489	247	45,024	1,138,760
Pupil Transportation	208,374	0	30,182	238,556
Central	87,685	0	0	87,685
Operation of Noninstructional Services	81,230	0	1,474,613	1,555,843
Extracurricular Activities	423,629	0	165,393	589,022
Capital Outlay	29,611	13,001,334	120,763	13,151,708
Debt Service				
Principal	90,000	0	320,000	410,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,765	0	884,925	949,690
Total Expenditures	16,797,512	13,001,581	4,036,301	33,835,394
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,140,758	(3,527,031)	216,960	(2,169,313)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	0	47,500	47,500
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	10,625	0	0	10,625
Transfers Out	(47,500)	0	0	(47,500)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(36,875)	0	47,500	10,625
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,103,883	(3,527,031)	264,460	(2,158,688)
Beginning Fund Balances, July 1	4,702,926	25,343,361	3,612,688	33,658,975
Ending Fund Balances, June 30	\$5,806,809	\$21,816,330	\$3,877,148	\$31,500,287

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (\$2,158,688)

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

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital asset additions	13,151,708	
Depreciation expense	<u>(275,169)</u>	
		12,876,539

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

Property tax revenue	289,117	
Intergovernmental	<u>(9,180,349)</u>	
		(8,891,232)

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. 1,454,587

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 7,267,645

Governmental funds report premiums as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.

Amortization of bond premium	<u>57,738</u>	
		57,738

Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not result in an expense in the statement of activities.

Bond principal retirement	320,000	
Certificates of participation principal retirement	<u>90,000</u>	
		410,000

In the statement of net position, interest accrued on outstanding bonds is amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, the expenditure is reported when the bonds are issued:

Decrease in accrued interest	<u>1,098</u>	
		1,098

Some items 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. These activities consist of:

Decrease in early retirement incentive	60,111	
Increase in compensated absences	<u>(143,842)</u>	
		<u>(83,731)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$10,933,956

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018*

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$7,400,661	\$7,991,483	\$7,660,683	(\$330,800)
Intergovernmental	6,784,149	6,860,789	6,791,212	(69,577)
Interest	35,000	58,228	65,610	7,382
Tuition and Fees	2,119,000	2,478,614	2,318,451	(160,163)
Customer Sales and Services	35,000	35,000	16,583	(18,417)
Miscellaneous	74,500	90,182	84,102	(6,080)
Total Revenues	16,448,310	17,514,296	16,936,641	(577,655)
Expenditures				
Current				
Instruction				
Regular	7,949,916	7,983,474	7,870,591	112,883
Special	2,558,751	2,617,290	2,609,624	7,666
Vocational	5,000	5,000	4,687	313
Student Intervention Services	21,989	21,989	7,831	14,158
Other	634,620	634,620	760,937	(126,317)
Support Services				
Pupils	1,157,122	1,149,768	1,130,602	19,166
Instructional Staff	442,450	446,332	393,749	52,583
Board of Education	75,802	75,802	53,806	21,996
Administration	1,619,984	1,614,048	1,586,309	27,739
Fiscal	514,321	517,178	457,513	59,665
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,260,423	1,228,838	1,129,989	98,849
Pupil Transportation	243,570	279,436	220,884	58,552
Central	95,940	94,740	90,613	4,127
Operation of Noninstructional Services				
Extracurricular Activities	447,567	448,568	408,630	39,938
Capital Outlay				
Debt Service				
Principal	90,000	90,000	90,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	65,365	65,365	64,765	600
Total Expenditures	17,226,613	17,350,071	16,944,371	405,700
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(778,303)	164,225	(7,730)	(171,955)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	0	55,614	55,614	0
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	10,625	10,625	0
Transfers Out	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	0
Advances Out	0	0	(41,413)	(41,413)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(55,000)	11,239	(30,174)	(41,413)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(833,303)	175,464	(37,904)	(213,368)
Beginning Fund Balances, July 1	3,795,247	3,795,247	3,795,247	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	410,303	410,303	410,303	0
Ending Fund Balances, June 30	\$3,372,247	\$4,381,014	\$4,167,646	(\$213,368)

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$94,858</u>	<u>\$84,965</u>
Liabilities		
Due to Students		<u>\$84,965</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>\$84,965</u>
Net Position		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	<u>\$94,858</u>	

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions	
Contributions and Donations	\$2,000
Interest	1,212
Total Additions	3,212
Deductions	
Payments in Accordance With Trust Agreements	6,125
Total Deductions	6,125
Change in Net Position	(2,913)
Net Position Beginning of Year	97,771
Net Position End of Year	\$94,858

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Description of the District and Reporting Entity

Reading Community City School District (the District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The District operates under a locally elected Board of Education (five members) and is responsible for the education of the residents of the District. The Board controls the District's three instructional support facilities staffed by 121 certified, 26 noncertified, and 8 administrative employees providing education to approximately 1,725 students.

The District was established in 1863 and was later organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The District serves 3.14 square miles including all of the City of Reading, a small area of the City of Evendale, and a portion of Sycamore Township. The City of Reading was incorporated as a village in 1851. It is located in southwest Ohio, in the north-central portion of Hamilton County.

Financial Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For Reading Community City School District, this includes general operations, food service, preschool, and student related activities of the District.

The District reviewed potential component units for possible inclusion in the reporting entity. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District would be financially accountable for an organization if the District appointed a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District was able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District was legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the District was legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District was obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The District determined that it has no component units that meet these criteria.

The District is associated with three organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations and the other as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are the Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, the Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative Association, and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program. These organizations are presented in notes 9 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

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 more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except fiduciary funds.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support 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

During the year, the District segregates transactions related to certain District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

General Fund – The general fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Construction Fund – The construction capital projects fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the District and the Ohio School Facilities Commission for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiduciary Funds

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

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange 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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See note 6.) Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available at fiscal year end: investment earnings, grants, and property taxes available for advance.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and balance sheet sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits and are further explained in notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources included property taxes, pension, other post-employment benefits, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents grants and entitlements not received within the available period and delinquent property taxes due at June 30, 2018. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and other post-employment benefits are reported on the government-wide statement of net position and are further explained in notes 10 and 11.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. 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 the governmental funds.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes with individual fund cash balance integrity maintained through the District's financial records. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, STAR Ohio, US government agency securities, and money market funds. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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 School District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 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. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are allocated to the general fund except those specifically related to auxiliary services fund, agency funds, certain trust funds, and those funds individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund and construction fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$63,783 and \$337,050, respectively. Interest revenue was also recorded in other governmental funds as follows: capital projects fund, locally funded initiative fund, bond retirement fund, food service fund, classroom facilities maintenance fund, and auxiliary services fund in the amounts of \$14,012, \$2,394, \$18,757 \$8,339, \$2,941, and \$3,168, respectively. The private purpose trust fund was also credited interest in the amount of \$1,212. In addition, the general fund and construction fund also recognized decreases in fair market value of investments amounting to \$47,347 and \$25,175, respectively.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are 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.

Restricted – Fund balance 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 – This fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the District's Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District's 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 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 would represent intended uses established by the District's 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 the other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

used only to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which 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.

Prepaid Items

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

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the District are general capital assets, which generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

All reported capital assets 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:

Land Improvements	20 years
Buildings	50 years
Building Improvements	20-30 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees and administrators after 15 years of current service with the District.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

recorded in the account “matured compensated absences payable” in the fund from which the employee will be paid. The District had no matured compensated absences payable as of June 30, 2018.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and net pension/OPEB liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year.

Bonds, certificates of participation, and bond anticipation notes that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as liabilities in the fund financial statements when due.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes activities for food service operations, music and athletic programs, and federal and state grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

None of the restricted net position reported by the District on the government-wide statement of net position is restricted by enabling legislation.

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 the 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 could differ from those estimates.

Interfund Transactions

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Transfers within the governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Parochial Schools

Within the District’s boundaries, St. Nicholas Academy and Mount Notre Dame High School are operated through the Cincinnati Archdiocese. St. Peter and Paul Elementary is a chartered nonpublic elementary. Current state and federal legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial schools. The receipt and expenditure of these state monies is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Basis of Budgeting

All funds, other than the agency fund, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budget basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level within each fund.

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

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

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets in the construction fund are amounts held for retainage. Restricted assets in the general fund are amounts required to be set aside for capital acquisition. See note 15 for additional information.

Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables" and "interfund payables". These amounts are eliminated in the government-wide statement of net position.

Pensions/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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 3 – Fund Deficits

At June 30, 2018, the following funds had fund deficits:

Miscellaneous State Grants Fund	\$694
IDEA B Fund	5,675
Title I Fund	36,224
Improving Teacher Quality Fund	9,363

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

Note 4 – Basis of Budgeting

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 basis of budgeting as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual for the general fund is presented on the basis of budgeting to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

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) but have no effect on fund balance for GAAP.
4. Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies, rotary, and public school support funds.

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

Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP basis	\$1,103,883
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(898,664)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	16,902
Adjustment for encumbrances	(270,002)
(Excess) deficit of funds combined with general fund for reporting purposes	9,977
Budget basis	<u>(\$37,904)</u>

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

State statutes require the classification of monies held by the District into three categories.

Active deposits are those monies required to be kept in a “cash” or “near-cash” status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Inactive deposits are those monies not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies may be invested or deposited in the following securities provided they mature or are redeemable within one year from the date of purchase:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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 with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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, the District's bank balance of \$1,941,931 was either covered by FDIC or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool in the manner described below.

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 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Investments: The District's investments are summarized as follows:

Description	Fair Value	Maturity			% of Portfolio	Credit Rating
		< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	3 to 5 Years		
Federated Government Obligations						
Money Market Fund	\$5,018,343	\$5,018,343	0	0	16.34%	AAAm
STAR Ohio	11,095,762	11,095,762	0	0	36.13%	AAAm
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,900,250	3,900,250	0	0	12.70%	AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	2,169,501	2,169,501	0	0	7.06%	AA+
Federal Farm Credit Bank	3,624,064	1,851,044	1,773,020	0	11.80%	AA+
Federal National Mortgage Assn	2,327,414	1,778,009	549,405	0	7.58%	AA+
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,573,815	610,173	496,040	1,467,602	8.38%	N/A
Total	<u>\$30,709,149</u>	<u>\$26,423,082</u>	<u>\$2,818,465</u>	<u>\$1,467,602</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

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. All other investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

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.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk occurs if, in the event of a failure of a counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment securities are registered in the name of the District.

Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio for five years.

Concentration of Credit Risk – This is the risk that can be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District's investment policy allows investments in eligible securities as described in the Ohio Revised Code.

Note 6 – Property Taxes

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the District. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 represent the collections of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017 on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2018 represents collections of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien December 31, 2016, were levied after April 1, 2017, and are collected in 2018 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Hamilton County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018 are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$2,870,000 in the general fund, \$480,000 in the bond retirement fund, and \$30,000 in the classroom facilities maintenance nonmajor special revenue fund. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2018 taxes were collected are:

	2017 Second- Half Collections		2018 First- Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$169,527,740	94.48%	\$171,087,950	93.96%
Public Utility Personal Property	9,908,760	5.52%	10,989,090	6.04%
Total Assessed Value	\$179,436,500	100.00%	\$182,077,040	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$78.15		\$78.15

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of taxes, interest, interfund loans, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

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

The principal items of receivables follows:

	Taxes	Intergovernmental
General Fund	\$8,448,444	\$1,360
Construction Fund	0	13,922,905
Other Governmental Funds	1,468,532	192,829
Total	\$9,916,976	\$14,117,094

Note 8 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	\$1,492,451	\$0	\$0	\$1,492,451
Construction in Progress	2,673,759	13,070,467	(197,881)	15,546,345
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	4,166,210	13,070,467	(197,881)	17,038,796
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	181,164	242,253	0	423,417
Buildings and Improvements	4,401,429	7,257	0	4,408,686
Furniture and Equipment	1,941,654	29,612	0	1,971,266
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	6,524,247	279,122	0	6,803,369
Less Accumulated Depreciated				
Land Improvements	(137,372)	(4,130)	0	(141,502)
Buildings and Improvements	(3,127,678)	(111,310)	0	(3,238,988)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,506,099)	(159,729)	0	(1,665,828)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,771,149)	(275,169)	0	(5,046,318)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	1,753,098	3,953	0	1,757,051
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$5,919,308	\$13,074,420	(\$197,881)	\$18,795,847

Depreciation expense was charged as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$114,711
Special	517
Support Services:	
Pupils	64
Instructional Staff	833
Administration	2,439
Fiscal	697
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	120,447
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	28,724
Extracurricular Activities	6,737
Total	\$275,169

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 9 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual for general liability insurance with a \$8,000,000 aggregate limit covering all employees and volunteers of the District.

Liberty Mutual also provides property and fleet insurance; property holds a \$2,500 deductible.

The Ohio School Plan maintains a \$20,000 performance bond for the Board President and superintendent and a \$50,000 public official bond for the Treasurer. Liberty Mutual also maintains a \$50,000 employee dishonesty blanket bond for all employees.

Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There was no significant decrease in coverage from the prior year.

Worker's Compensation

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

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

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS’ Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System’s funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District’s contractually required contributions to SERS were \$249,551 for fiscal year 2018.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent 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 services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The District's contractually required contributions to STRS were \$1,164,335 for fiscal year 2018.

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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.05635780%	0.07286233%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	<u>0.05543200%</u>	<u>0.07115479%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00092580%</u>	<u>-0.00170754%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,311,940	\$16,902,974	\$20,214,914
Pension Expense	(\$141,824)	(\$6,367,603)	(\$6,509,427)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$142,534	\$652,714	\$795,248
Changes of assumptions	171,263	3,696,866	3,868,129
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	55,003	589,203	644,206
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>249,551</u>	<u>1,164,335</u>	<u>1,413,886</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$618,351</u>	<u>\$6,103,118</u>	<u>\$6,721,469</u>
<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$136,231	\$136,231
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	15,723	557,818	573,541
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>86,391</u>	<u>449,847</u>	<u>536,238</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$102,114</u>	<u>\$1,143,896</u>	<u>\$1,246,010</u>

\$1,413,886 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 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:

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2019	\$110,964	\$891,530	\$1,002,494
2020	194,212	1,660,839	1,855,051
2021	44,367	1,042,601	1,086,968
2022	(82,857)	199,917	117,060
Total	<u>\$266,686</u>	<u>\$3,794,887</u>	<u>\$4,061,573</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disable members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
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 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.5 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.5 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease (6.5%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.5%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.5%)</u>
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$4,596,111	\$3,311,940	\$2,236,184

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented below:

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>July 1, 2017</u>	<u>July 1, 2016</u>
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent 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 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. 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 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$24,229,836	\$16,902,974	\$10,731,189

Note 11 – Postemployment Benefits

Net 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 District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

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

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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 the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$31,458.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$40,701 for fiscal year 2018.

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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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.

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 District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.05635780%	0.07286233%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.05640040%</u>	<u>0.07115479%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00004260%</u>	<u>-0.00170754%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability	\$1,513,639	\$2,776,197	\$4,289,836
OPEB Expense	\$88,928	(\$847,146)	(\$758,218)

At June 30, 2018, the District 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>
<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$160,259	\$160,259
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>40,701</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40,701</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$40,701</u>	<u>\$160,259</u>	<u>\$200,960</u>
<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>			
Changes of assumptions	\$143,637	\$223,632	\$367,269
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,997	118,661	122,658
Changes in proportionate share and difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>3,843</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,843</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$151,477</u>	<u>\$342,293</u>	<u>\$493,770</u>

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

\$40,701 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability 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:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2019	(\$54,434)	(\$40,227)	(\$94,661)
2020	(54,434)	(40,227)	(94,661)
2021	(41,609)	(40,227)	(81,836)
2022	(1,000)	(40,228)	(41,228)
2023	0	(10,562)	(10,562)
Thereafter	0	(10,563)	(10,563)
Total	(\$151,477)	(\$182,034)	(\$333,511)

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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.98 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.50 to 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 to 5.00 percent

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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
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	<u>10.00</u>	3.00
 Total	 <u>100.00 %</u>	

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 District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) 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.

	<u>1% Decrease (2.63%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (3.63%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.63%)</u>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,827,911	\$1,513,639	\$1,264,654
		<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	
	<u>1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)</u>	<u>(7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)</u>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,228,204	\$1,513,639	\$1,891,416

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
Blended Discount Rate of Return	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent 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.

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

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

*10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the 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 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 District's 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 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) 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.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$3,727,000	\$2,776,197	\$2,024,752

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,928,783	\$2,776,197	\$3,891,494

Note 12 – Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations activity of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2017*	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2018	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Certificates of Participation	\$1,830,000	\$0	(\$90,000)	\$1,740,000	\$90,000
General Obligation Bonds:					
Series A Serial	5,390,000	0	(255,000)	5,135,000	290,000
Series A Term	8,885,000	0	0	8,885,000	0
Series A Premium	1,029,750	0	(31,205)	998,545	0
Series B Serial	5,525,000	0	(65,000)	5,460,000	65,000
Series B Term	3,515,000	0	0	3,515,000	0
Series B Premium	663,321	0	(26,533)	636,788	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	25,008,071	0	(377,738)	24,630,333	355,000
Compensated Absences	999,305	416,128	(272,286)	1,143,147	67,223
Early Retirement Incentive	60,111	0	(60,111)	0	0
Net Pension Liability	28,514,090	0	(8,299,176)	20,214,914	0
Net OPEB Liability	5,412,997	0	(1,123,161)	4,289,836	0
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$61,824,574	\$416,128	(\$10,222,472)	\$52,018,230	\$512,223

Certificates of Participation – In fiscal year 2013, the District authorized certificates of participation financing for the acquisition, construction, equipping, improving, installation, and renovation of school facilities, including roof repair and/or replacement. The District is required to make annual payments with interest rates ranging from 2 percent to 4.125 percent. The final payment is due on December 1, 2032. Payments will be made from the District’s general fund.

General Obligation Bonds – In fiscal year 2016, the District issued two series of general obligation notes for the purpose of repaying series 2015 and series 2016 bond anticipation notes. The series A bonds, consisting of serial and terms bonds, were issued for \$14,970,000 with a premium of \$1,060,955, interest rates varying from 2 to 4 percent, and a final maturity date of November 1, 2049. The series B bonds, consisting of serial and terms bonds, were issued for \$9,110,000 with a premium of \$689,854, interest rates varying from 1 to 4 percent, and a final maturity date of November 1, 2041.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The series A term bonds due November 1, 2046 and 2049 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on November 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year	2046	2049
November 1:		
2037	\$50,000	\$0
2038	50,000	0
2039	50,000	0
2040	50,000	0
2041	50,000	0
2042	910,000	0
2043	955,000	0
2044	1,005,000	0
2045	1,055,000	0
2046	1,105,000	0
2047	0	1,160,000
2048	0	1,200,000
2049	0	1,245,000
Total	\$5,280,000	\$3,605,000

The series B term bonds due November 1, 2025, 2027, 2037, and 2041 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on November 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year	2025	2027	2037	2049
November 1:				
2023	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	70,000	0	0	0
2025	255,000	0	0	0
2026	0	70,000	0	0
2027	0	530,000	0	0
2034	0	0	60,000	0
2035	0	0	65,000	0
2036	0	0	65,000	0
2037	0	0	710,000	0
2040	0	0	0	800,000
2041	0	0	0	825,000
Total	\$390,000	\$600,000	\$900,000	\$1,625,000

Future principal and interest requirements for the certificates of participation are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
Ending June 30:			
2019	\$90,000	\$62,403	\$152,403
2020	95,000	59,628	154,628
2021	95,000	56,778	151,778
2022	100,000	53,653	153,653
2023	105,000	50,168	155,168
2024-2028	570,000	193,610	763,610
2029-2033	685,000	72,998	757,998
Total	\$1,740,000	\$549,238	\$2,289,238

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

Future principal and interest requirements for the certificates of participation are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Series A			Series B		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$290,000	\$563,463	\$853,463	\$65,000	\$313,750	\$378,750
2020	305,000	554,538	859,538	65,000	312,775	377,775
2021	315,000	545,238	860,238	65,000	311,638	376,638
2022	365,000	533,213	898,213	65,000	310,338	375,338
2023	380,000	518,313	898,313	65,000	309,038	374,038
2024-2028	1,500,000	2,373,765	3,873,765	990,000	1,491,890	2,481,890
2029-2033	25,000	2,251,065	2,276,065	2,960,000	1,110,515	4,070,515
2034-2038	2,005,000	2,100,108	4,105,108	1,560,000	677,890	2,237,890
2039-2043	1,110,000	1,885,625	2,995,625	3,140,000	199,197	3,339,197
2044-2048	5,280,000	1,035,075	6,315,075	0	0	0
2049-2050	2,445,000	86,352	2,531,352	0	0	0
Total	\$14,020,000	\$12,446,755	\$26,466,755	\$8,975,000	\$5,037,031	\$14,012,031

The District's overall legal debt margin was (\$5,450,074) with an unvoted debt margin of \$182,077 at June 30, 2018.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9 percent of the total assessed valuation of the District. The Code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1 percent of the property valuation of the District. The Code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1 percent of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation use in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

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

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements, Board resolutions, and State laws. Eligible classified employees and administrators earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who are not on a twelve-month contract do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month for a total of 15 sick days of leave for each year under contract. During regular employment, sick leave may be accumulated, up to a maximum of 300 days for teachers, 300 days for administrators, and 240 days for classified

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

employees. Upon retirement, severance pay is based upon one-fourth of the accrual of sick days up to a maximum of 80 days for teachers, 75 days for administrators, and 60 days for classified employees.

Retirement Incentive

The District has a retirement incentive program. Participation is open to any member of the bargaining unit who retires through STRS during the term of the negotiated agreement contract under the following conditions:

- Retirement eligibility shall occur for one (1) year periods during the term of the negotiated agreement contract beginning September 1 and ending August 31 of each year of the contract.
- The member, in order to be eligible for the increase in severance retirement incentive at the fifty percent (50%) or the sixty percent (60%), must meet the qualifications as listed below:

50% of Accumulated Sick Leave

Unreduced Benefit for Retirement Between:	Minimum Age and Years of Service:
8/1/15-7/1/17	Any age and 31 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/17-7/1/19	Any age and 32 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/19-7/1/21	Any age and 33 years or age 65 and 5 years
8/1/21-7/1/23	Any age and 34 years or age 65 and 5 years

60% of Accumulated Sick Leave

Actuarially Reduced Benefit* for Retirement Between:	Minimum Age and Years of Service:
8/1/15-7/1/17	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 26 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/17-7/1/19	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 27 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/19-7/1/21	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 28 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/21-7/1/23	Any age and 30 years or age 55 and 29 years or age 60 and 5 years
8/1/23	Any age and 30 years or age 60 and 5 years

*An actuarially reduced benefit reflects a reduction for each year that a member retires before meeting eligibility for an unreduced benefit.

- The member must retire effective at the completion of the school year in which the employee first obtains eligibility based on the table above. The member must give the Board of Education written notice of his/her intention to retire before April 1 of the year in which the member first becomes eligible for the retirement incentive based on years of service and age as listed above. Failure to exercise this right shall result in that member's forfeiture of his/her right to the retirement incentive.
- Severance shall be at sixty percent (60%) or fifty percent (50%) of a maximum of three hundred (300) sick days paid out at one-third (1/3) of the amount on September 1 of the year of retirement, one-third (1/3) at January 1 of the following year, and one-third (1/3) at January 1 of the next year.
- Said retirement incentive payment shall be paid to the member on the last scheduled pay date in January of the next calendar year following retirement.

Insurance Benefits

The District provides medical, dental, and life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through the Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium. Employees generally must work in excess of 25 hours per week to be eligible for insurance benefits.

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

Note 14 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative Association

The District is a participant in a consortium of school districts that operate the Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative Association (H/CCA). H/CCA is a jointly governed organization among a two county consortium of school districts. The jointly governed 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 H/CCA based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The Governing Board of H/CCA consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Complete financial statements for H/CCA can be obtained from their administrative offices at 7615 Harrison Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45231.

Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development

The Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, 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 thirty-six participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to The Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, Mr. Ben Vanhorn, Treasurer, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Note 15 – Set-Aside Calculations

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

	Capital Acquisition
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirements	295,733
Current fiscal year offsets	(91,018)
Qualifying Disbursements	(136,294)
Totals	\$68,421
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Years	\$68,421
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$68,421

Note 16 - Contingencies

Grants

The District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2018.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

State Foundation Funding

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

Litigation

The District is not currently party to legal proceedings.

Note 17 – Claims Servicing Pool

The District participates as a member of the Greater Cincinnati Insurance Consortium (the Consortium), a shared risk pool, comprised of fourteen Hamilton County school districts and the Hamilton County Educational Service Center. Decisions concerning the operation of the Consortium are made by a Board of Directors consisting of one (1) representative selected from each participating district and the educational service center. Each member pays an administrative fee to the pool. The Consortium converted from a fully-insured Consortium through an independent third party insurance company to a self-funded insurance Consortium with stop loss coverage effective July 1, 2007. Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield provides claims review and processing.

Note 18 – Interfund Activity

Interfund Transfers

Transfers made during the year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers To</u>	<u>Transfers From</u>
<i>Major Fund</i>		
General Fund	\$0	\$47,500
<i>Nonmajor Fund</i>		
District Managed Activities Fund	\$47,500	0
Total	<u>\$47,500</u>	<u>\$47,500</u>

Transfers are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds.

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

Interfund Receivables/Payables

As of June 30, 2018, receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows:

Fund	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
<i>Major Fund</i>		
General Fund	\$15,889	\$0
<i>Nonmajor Funds</i>		
Secondary Transitions Fund	0	503
IDEA B Fund	0	7,450
Title I Fund	0	6,782
Title II-A Fund	0	1,154
Total	\$15,889	\$15,889

The amounts due to the general fund from nonmajor governmental funds are the result of the District moving unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. The general fund will be reimbursed when funds become available in other governmental funds, which is expected to be received within one year.

Note 19 – Significant Contractual Commitments

At June 30, 2018, the District had the following significant contractual commitments outstanding.

Contract	Contract Amount	Amount Paid	Amount Remaining
Architect/Engineer-OSFC Project-VSWC Architect, Inc.	\$3,624,343	\$2,562,473	\$1,061,870
Construction Manager-OSFC Project-Shook Touchstone IV, LLC	33,792,166	3,302,742	30,489,424
Commissioning Agent-OSFC Project-Four Season Environmental	135,803	31,914	103,889

Note 20 – Encumbrance Commitments

At June 30, 2018, the District had encumbrance commitments in the governmental funds as follows:

<i>Major Funds</i>	
General	\$274,263
Construction	31,663,654
<i>Nonmajor Funds</i>	
Capital Projects	50,000
Locally Funded Initiative	112,542
Food Service	75,340
Athletics	9,518
Auxiliary Services	78,307
Secondary Transitions	191
Title II-A	7,624
Total Encumbrances	\$32,271,439

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 21 – Fund Balances

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

	General	Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<i>Nonspendable</i>				
Prepaid Items	\$114,725	\$0	\$10,570	\$125,295
<i>Restricted</i>				
Capital Outlay	0	21,816,330	1,221,963	23,038,293
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	279,861	279,861
Food Service	0	0	622,157	622,157
Debt Service	0	0	1,451,522	1,451,522
Other Purposes	0	0	52,366	52,366
Nonpublic Schools	0	0	168,430	168,430
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	122,235	122,235
Set-Asides	68,421	0	0	68,421
Total Restricted	68,421	21,816,330	3,918,534	25,803,285
<i>Committed</i>				
Services and Supplies	100,848	0	0	100,848
<i>Assigned</i>				
Services and Supplies	120,882	0	0	120,882
FY19 Appropriations in Excess of Estimated Receipts	1,201,985			1,201,985
Student and Staff Support	24,495	0	0	24,495
Total Assigned	1,347,362	0	0	1,347,362
<i>Unassigned (Deficit)</i>	4,175,453	0	(51,956)	4,123,497
Total Fund Balances	\$5,806,809	\$21,816,330	\$3,877,148	\$31,500,287

Note 22 – New Accounting Pronouncements/Restatement of Beginning Balances

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District was required to implement Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 75, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions,” No. 81, “Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements,” No. 85, “Omnibus 2017,” and No. 86, “Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues.”

GASB Statement No. 75 replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, “Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.” Among other things, Statement No. 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide and requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information about their OPEB liabilities. The District implemented GASB 75, which resulted in expanded note disclosures and required supplementary information, restatement of beginning net position, and recognition of additional deferred inflows and outflows of resources and liabilities.

Reading Community City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

GASB Statement No. 81 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. Statement No. 81 requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses issues found during the application of: 1) blending a component unit in circumstances in which the primary government is a business-type activity reporting in a single column for financial statement presentation; 2) reporting amounts previously reported as goodwill and “negative” goodwill; 3) classifying real estate held by insurance entities; 4) measuring certain money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost; 5) timing of the measurement of pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities and related expenditures recognized in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus; 6) recognizing on-behalf payments for pensions or OPEB in employer financial statements; and 7) simplifying certain aspects of the alternative measurement method for 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 Statement No. 86 provides guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources, that is, resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt, are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. Under Statement No. 7, “Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt,” government entities must consider debt to be considered defeased in substance when the debtor irrevocably places cash or other monetary assets acquired with refunding debt proceeds in a trust to be used solely for satisfying scheduled payments of both principal and interest of the defeased debt. Statement No. 86 generally follows the same requirements as Statement No. 7 when a government places cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources in an irrevocable trust to extinguish the debt. However, in financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus, governments should recognize any difference between the reacquisition price (the amount required to be placed in the trust) and the net carrying amount of the debt defeased in substance using only existing resources as a separately identified gain or loss in the period of the defeasance.

Except as noted above, none of these Statements had an impact on the District’s financial statements or note disclosures.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 had the following effect on beginning net position.

Net Position, As Reported, June 30, 2017	\$12,759,508
Restatements:	
GASB 75 Implementation:	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	31,432
Net OPEB Liability	<u>(5,412,997)</u>
Net Position, As Restated, July 1, 2017	<u>\$7,377,943</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.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>State Teachers Retirement System</i>					
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06838902%	0.06838902%	0.07184919%	0.07286233%	0.07115479%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$19,814,998	\$16,634,576	\$19,857,015	\$24,389,219	\$16,902,974
District's covered-employee payroll	\$7,490,754	\$7,149,585	\$7,496,121	\$8,062,129	\$8,258,271
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	264.5%	232.7%	264.9%	302.5%	204.7%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.3%	74.7%	72.1%	66.8%	75.3%
<i>School Employees Retirement System</i>					
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05507100%	0.05507100%	0.05445050%	0.05635780%	0.05543200%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,274,896	\$2,787,112	\$3,106,999	\$4,124,871	\$3,311,940
District's covered-employee payroll	\$1,539,675	\$1,567,958	\$1,741,229	\$1,580,057	\$1,800,000
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	212.7%	177.8%	178.4%	261.1%	184.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	65.5%	71.7%	69.2%	63.0%	69.5%

The amounts presented are as of the District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.
Information not available prior to 2013.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Last Two Fiscal Years

	2016	2017
<i>State Teachers Retirement System</i>		
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.07286233%	0.07115479%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$3,805,377	\$2,776,197
District's covered-employee payroll	\$8,062,129	\$8,258,271
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	47.2%	33.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	37.3%	47.1%
 <i>School Employees Retirement System</i>		
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.05635780%	0.05640040%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,607,620	\$1,513,639
District's covered-employee payroll	\$1,580,057	\$1,800,000
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	101.7%	84.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	11.5%	12.5%

The amounts presented are as of the District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end. Information not available prior to 2016.

Reading Community City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>State Teachers Retirement System</i>										
Contractually required contribution - pension	\$1,029,043	\$1,009,667	\$983,538	\$959,264	\$973,798	\$929,446	\$1,049,457	\$1,128,698	\$1,156,158	\$1,164,335
Contractually required contribution - OPEB	79,157	77,667	75,657	73,790	74,908	71,496	0	0	0	0
Contractually required contribution - total	1,108,200	1,087,334	1,059,195	1,033,054	1,048,706	1,000,942	1,049,457	1,128,698	1,156,158	1,164,335
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,108,200	1,087,334	1,059,195	1,033,054	1,048,706	1,000,942	1,049,457	1,128,698	1,156,158	1,164,335
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered-employee payroll	\$7,915,715	\$7,766,669	\$7,565,677	\$7,378,954	\$7,490,754	\$7,149,585	\$7,496,121	\$8,062,129	\$8,258,271	\$8,316,679
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - pension	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - OPEB	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
<i>School Employees Retirement System</i>										
Contractually required contribution - pension	\$196,110	\$199,738	\$182,474	\$200,576	\$213,091	\$217,319	\$229,494	\$221,208	\$252,000	\$249,551
Contractually required contribution - OPEB (1)	82,908	6,786	20,759	8,202	2,463	2,195	14,278	0	0	9,243
Contractually required contribution - total	279,018	206,524	203,233	208,778	215,554	219,514	243,772	221,208	252,000	258,794
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	279,018	206,524	203,233	208,778	215,554	219,514	243,772	221,208	252,000	258,794
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered-employee payroll	\$1,992,988	\$1,475,170	\$1,451,663	\$1,491,271	\$1,539,675	\$1,567,958	\$1,741,229	\$1,580,057	\$1,800,000	\$1,848,526
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - pension	9.84%	13.54%	12.57%	13.45%	13.84%	13.86%	13.18%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - OPEB	4.16%	0.46%	1.43%	0.55%	0.16%	0.14%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Excludes surcharge.

Reading Community City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

State Teachers Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to 0 percent effective July 1, 2017.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Inflation assumptions were lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.
- Investment return assumptions were lowered from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent.
- Total salary increases rates were lowered by decreasing merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25 percent due to lower inflation.
- Payroll growth assumptions were lowered to 3.00 percent.
- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption 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.

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, STRS has the following changes in benefit terms since the previous measurement date:

- The HealthSpan HMO plans were eliminated.
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced to 1.9 percent per year of service from 2.1 percent.
- Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for survivors and beneficiaries who were age 65 by 2008 and either receiving a benefit or named as a beneficiary as of January 1, 2008.
- The remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be phased out over a three-year period.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB 74.
- The long-term rate of return was reduced to 7.45 percent.
- Valuation-year per capita health costs were updated.
- The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data.
- The assumed future trend rates were modified.
- Decrement rates including mortality, disability, retirement, and withdrawal were modified.
- The assumed percentage of future disabled retirees assumed to elect health coverage was decreased from 84 percent to 65 percent, and the assumed percentage of terminated vested participants assumed to elect health coverage at retirement was decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent.
- The assumed salary scale was modified.

Reading Community City School District
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

School Employees Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5 percent with a floor of 0 percent 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 calendars 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Changes in assumptions

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

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

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

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63.

Reading Community City School District
Hamilton County
Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Expenditures	Non-Cash Expenditures
United States Department of Agriculture						
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education</i>						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
School Breakfast Program	3L70	10.553	\$85,452	\$0	\$85,452	\$0
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	346,424	56,500	346,424	56,500
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			431,876	56,500	431,876	56,500
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable	3GG0	10.582	1,803	0	1,803	0
Total United States Department of Agriculture			433,679	56,500	433,679	56,500
United States Department of Education						
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education</i>						
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education-Grants to States	3M20	84.027	442,004	0	452,542	0
Special Education-Preschool Grants	3C50	84.173	4,976	0	4,976	0
Total Special Education Cluster			446,980	0	457,518	0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	3M00	84.010	487,904	0	494,559	0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	3Y60	84.367	56,176	0	57,332	0
Total United States Department of Education			991,060	0	1,009,409	0
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$1,424,739	\$56,500	\$1,443,088	\$56,500

The notes to the schedule of federal awards expenditures are an integral part of this schedule.

Reading Community City School District
Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of federal awards expenditures (the schedule) is a summary of the activity of the District federal award activity of Reading Community City School District under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2018. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de Minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3 – Child Nutrition Cluster

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

Note 4 – Food Donation Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Reading Community City School District
1301 Bonnell Avenue
Reading, Ohio 45215

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Reading Community 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, and have issued our report thereon dated January 25, 2019, wherein we noted the School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" and restated beginning net position as a result of this implementation.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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.

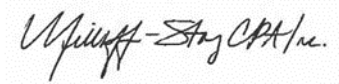
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio

January 25, 2019

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance**

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Reading Community City School District
1301 Bonnell Avenue
Reading, Ohio 45215

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Reading Community City School District's, (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2018. The District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2018.

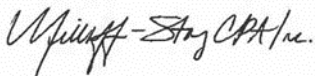
Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio

January 25, 2019

Reading Community City School District
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

<i>Financial Statements</i>	
Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
<i>Federal Awards</i>	
Internal control over major program(s):	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Type of auditor’s report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any auditing findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No
Identification of major federal program(s):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (CFDA #84.010)
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



READING COMMUNITY 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 2, 2019**