CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Accountant's Compilation Report

To the Mohawk Local School District Board of Education Sycamore, Ohio

Management is responsible for the accompanying basic financial statements of the Mohawk Local School District, which comprise the statements listed in the table of contents as of June 30, 2019, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting, and for determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable financial reporting framework. We have performed the compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the financial statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any assurance on the financial statements.

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting, which is an accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis, on pages 3 through 13 was presented to supplement the basic financial statements for purposes of additional analysis. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting and for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. This information is the representation of management. The information was subject to our compilation engagement; however, we have not audited or reviewed the information and, accordingly, do not express an opinion, conclusion, nor provide any assurance on such information.

Julian & Druke, Inc.

Westerville, Ohio August 13, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The total net position cash basis of the District increased \$1,332,974 or 21.46% from fiscal year 2018. This increase is attributable to the District balancing its budget by closely monitoring receipts and disbursements.
- General cash receipts accounted for \$11,607,210 or 82.38% of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$2,483,384 or 17.62% of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- The District had \$12,757,620 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$2,483,384 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General cash receipts (primarily taxes and grants and entitlements) of \$11,607,210 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and permanent improvement fund. The general fund, the District's largest major fund, had cash receipts of \$12,574,892 in 2019. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$12,156,154 in 2019. The general fund's cash balance increased \$418,738 from a cash balance of \$3,760,893 in 2018 to a cash balance of \$4,179,631 in 2019.
- The bond retirement fund, a District major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$1,419,935 in 2019. Cash disbursements for 2019 totaled \$474,594. The bond retirement debt service fund cash balance increased \$945,341 from a cash balance of \$726,367 in 2018 to a cash balance of \$1,671,708 in 2019.
- The permanent improvement fund, a District major fund, had receipts and other financing sources of \$331,592 in 2019. Cash disbursements for 2019 totaled \$438,518. The permanent improvement capital project fund cash balance for decreased \$106,926 from a cash balance of \$1,196,273 in 2018 to a cash balance of \$1,089,297 in 2019.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the District's cash basis of accounting.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities - Cash Basis

The statement of net position - cash basis and statement of activities - cash basis answer the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" These statements include *only net position* using the *cash basis of accounting*, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year's receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid.

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

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not collected) and liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

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

The statement of net position - cash basis and statement of activities - cash basis can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and permanent improvement fund. The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 10.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various District programs. Since the District is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, there are no differences in the net cash position and fund cash balances or changes in net cash position and changes in fund cash balances. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary between such financial statements. The governmental fund statements can be found on pages 17 - 18 of this report.

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a cash basis. The budgetary statement for the general fund is presented to demonstrate the District's compliance with annually adopted budgets. The budgetary statement can be found on page 19 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only fiduciary funds are a private-purpose trust fund and an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position cash basis and changes in fiduciary net position cash basis on pages 20-21. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 23 - 55 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Recall that the statement of net position - cash basis provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

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

Net Position - Cash Basis Governmental Governmental

	 Activities 2019		Activities 2018
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,545,294	\$	6,212,320
Net Position Restricted Unrestricted	 2,276,686 5,268,608		1,256,540 4,955,780
Total net position	\$ 7,545,294	\$	6,212,320

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

The total net cash position of the District increased \$1,332,974 which represents a 21.46% increase from fiscal year 2018. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net cash position of \$5,268,608 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The table below shows the changes in net position - cash basis for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Change in Net Position - Cash Basis

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
Receipts:	-		
Program receipts:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,672,891	\$ 1,597,215	
Operating grants and contributions	810,493	899,448	
Total program receipts	2,483,384	2,496,663	
General receipts:			
Property and other taxes	5,999,135	5,015,834	
Unrestricted grants:			
Operating	5,444,861	5,287,567	
Investment earnings	52,058	16,009	
Other	111,156	55,830	
Total general receipts	11,607,210	10,375,240	
Total receipts	\$ 14,090,594	\$ 12,871,903	
		(Continued)	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Change in Net Position - Cash Basis (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019		Governmental Activities 2018	
Disbursements:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$	4,921,109	\$	4,674,471
Special		1,242,817		1,176,135
Vocational		161,565		165,976
Support services:				
Pupil		1,108,632		1,012,487
Instructional staff		583,410		484,150
Board of education		103,244		54,713
Administration		755,359		675,253
Fiscal		414,356		363,179
Business		19,678		21,190
Operations and maintenance		1,242,055		1,311,088
Pupil transporation		608,821		544,666
Central		5,700		5,943
Operation of non instructional services:				
Food service operations		381,304		414,704
Extracurricular		572,454		544,510
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		243,520		263,340
Interest and fiscal charges		122,116		376,063
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		271,480		
Total disbursements		12,757,620		12,087,868
Change in net position		1,332,974		784,035
Net position at beginning of year		6,212,320		5,428,285
Net position at end of year	\$	7,545,294	\$	6,212,320

Governmental Activities

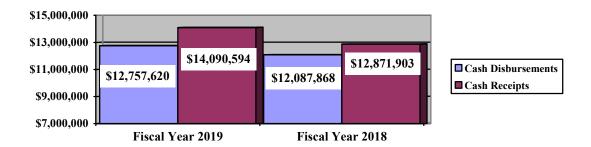
Governmental cash position increased by \$1,332,974 in 2019 from 2018. Total governmental disbursements of \$12,757,620 were offset by program receipts of \$2,483,384 and general receipts of \$11,607,210. Program receipts supported 19.47% of the total governmental disbursements. The largest governmental disbursements were instructional expenditures which totaled \$6,325,491 or 49.58% of total governmental disbursements.

The primary sources of receipts for governmental activities are derived from taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These receipt sources represent 81.22% of total governmental receipts. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

Governmental Activities - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

Governmental Activities

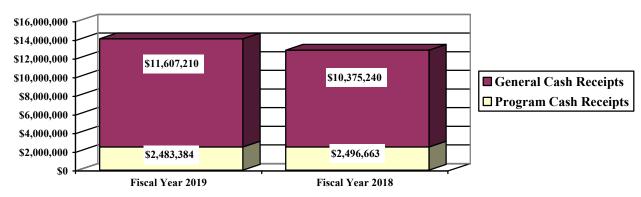
	T	otal Cost of Services 2019	<u> </u>	Net Cost of Services 2019	T	otal Cost of Services 2018	<u> </u>	Net Cost of Services 2018
Receipts:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	4,921,109	\$	3,850,241	\$	4,674,471	\$	3,672,883
Special		1,242,817		525,328		1,176,135		381,520
Vocational		161,565		129,418		165,976		133,829
Support services:								
Pupil		1,108,632		1,082,801		1,012,487		994,398
Instructional staff		583,410		583,410		484,150		461,049
Board of education		103,244		103,244		54,713		54,713
Administration		755,359		755,359		675,253		675,253
Fiscal		414,356		414,356		363,179		363,179
Business		19,678		11,004		21,190		17,590
Operations and maintenance		1,242,055		1,181,452		1,311,088		1,251,002
Pupil transportation		608,821		608,821		544,666		544,666
Central		5,700		5,700		5,943		5,943
Operation of non instructional services:								
Food service operations		381,304		23,925		414,704		38,027
Extracurricular		572,454		362,061		544,510		357,750
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		243,520		243,520		263,340		263,340
Interest and fiscal charges		122,116		122,116		376,063		376,063
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		271,480		271,480		<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>
Total	\$	12,757,620	\$	10,274,236	\$	12,087,868	\$	9,591,205

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 80.53% of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The District's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting.

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund cash balance of \$7,545,294 which is \$1,332,974 above last year's total of \$6,212,320. This increase is attributed to the District balancing is budget by closely monitoring receipts and disbursements. The schedule below indicates the fund cash balance and the total change in fund cash balance as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Cash Balance	Fund Cash Balance	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>
General	\$ 4,179,631	\$ 3,760,893	\$ 418,738
Bond retirement	1,671,708	726,367	945,341
Permanent Improvement	1,089,347	1,196,273	(106,926)
Nonmajor governmental funds	604,608	528,787	75,821
Total	\$ 7,545,294	\$ 6,212,320	\$ 1,332,974

General Fund

The general fund, the District's largest major fund, had cash receipts of \$12,574,892 in 2019. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$12,156,154 in 2019. The general fund's cash balance increased \$418,738 or 11.13% from 2018 to 2019. This increase can be attributed to an increase in property taxes as well as tuition receipts.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

The following two tables assist in illustrating the cash receipts and disbursements of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 	Percentage Change
Receipts:			
Property taxes	\$ 3,931,508	\$ 3,135,839	25.37 %
Income taxes	1,524,094	1,406,248	8.38 %
Tuition	1,196,486	1,105,370	8.24 %
Earnings on investments	52,058	15,898	227.45 %
Other local receipts	200,377	192,580	4.05 %
Intergovernmental	5,670,369	5,538,255	2.39 %
Total	\$ 12,574,892	\$ 11,394,190	10.36 %

The District's property taxes increased primarily due to an increase in public utility property tax receipts. Rover Pipeline constructed a 42" pipeline across northern Ohio. Approximately 13.9 miles of the pipeline runs through Eden Township which primarily falls within the District's boundaries. This additional source of public utility property tax receipts accounted for approximately \$875,000 in new tax receipts in fiscal year 2019. Income tax receipts increased due to improved economic conditions in the local economy. Tuition receipts increased due to increased open enrollment and special education fees. Earnings on investment increased as the District was able to invest more monies in an improved financial market. All other receipts remained comparable to fiscal year 2018.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Instruction	\$ 6,027,420	\$ 5,687,670	5.97 %
Support services	4,522,584	4,280,617	5.65 %
Extracurricular	430,364	419,175	2.67 %
Total	\$ 10,980,368	\$ 10,387,462	5.71 %

Instruction related disbursements increased 5.97% due mainly to an increase in special instruction disbursements. The increase in support services can be attributed to an increase in the costs of salaries and wages. Extracurricular activities increased due to increased participation in extracurriculars.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement debt service fund, a District major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$1,419,935 in 2019. Cash disbursements for 2019 totaled \$474,594. The bond retirement debt service fund cash balance increased \$945,341 from a cash balance of \$726,367 in 2018 to a cash balance of \$1,671,708 in 2019.

Permanent Improvement Fund

The permanent improvement capital project fund, a District major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$331,592 in 2019. Cash disbursements and other financing uses for 2019 totaled \$438,518. The permanent improvement capital project fund cash balance decreased \$106,926 from a cash balance of \$1,196,273 in 2018 to a cash balance of \$1,089,297 in 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

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

For the general fund, final budgetary basis receipts and other financing sources of \$12,236,217 were more than the original budget of \$11,395,717. Actual cash receipts and other financing sources of \$12,514,574 were more than final budget estimates by \$278,357. The final budgetary basis disbursements and other financing uses of \$12,850,681 were more than the original budget estimates of \$11,644,552. The actual budgetary basis disbursements and other financing uses of \$12,223,779 were \$626,902 less than the final budget estimates.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District does not record capital assets in the accompanying cash basis basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements.

Debt Administration

The District had the following long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018	
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,981,679	\$ 5,248,778	
Certificates of participation	990,000	1,145,000	
Total long-term obligations	\$ 5,971,679	\$ 6,393,778	

Refer to Note 8 to the basic financial statements for further detail.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has continued to maintain the highest standards of service to our students, parents and community. It has carefully managed its general fund budgets in order to optimize the dollars available for educating the students it serves. The District prides itself in the fact that it has operated within its allotted budget since the community passed a 1% income tax in 1995. This income tax issue has been successfully renewed five times since its passage and generates approximately \$1.5 million annually. The support from our local community is critical because of future state funding concerns.

Since the District receives 41% of revenue from state foundation, knowledge of the interworking is critical. The State of Ohio will passed a new biennium budget in July. The budget will provide an additional \$109,263 and \$156,390, in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively. These additional funds are required to be spent on student wellness and success. The District will formulate a plan to utilize the funds to enhance student services. Additionally, the 2020-2021 state budget shows very little change to the current funding formula. Serious discussion is currently taking place on overhauling the school funding formula. The District plans to monitor any potential new funding changes and make any necessary adjustments to the District's budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

The District received a significant increase in public utility revenue due to the completion of the Rover pipeline – phase 1. The full project is expected to be completed by the end of calendar year 2019. Upon the project completion, this is anticipated to generate close to \$1.7 million in new tax revenues. The District will have several decisions to make on how best to utilize these funds. One popular option is setting aside funds to early retire the school building bonds. As a result of increased valuation, one should keep in mind under the current state funding formula the District will see a reduction in state foundation revenue. The exact impact cannot currently be estimated.

At the end of fiscal year 2019, after many years of cost containment, the District's finances continue to be stable. In order to ensure future fiscal stability, the district placed \$200,000 into a rainy day fund at the beginning fiscal year 2014 with the intent to place \$200,000 into this fund each year for a five year period. Currently, the fund has accumulated the planned \$1,000,000. It ended the year with an unencumbered/unreserved general fund balance of \$3,899,426. The District will continue to keep a close eye on receipts versus disbursements in future years in order to stay fiscally sound.

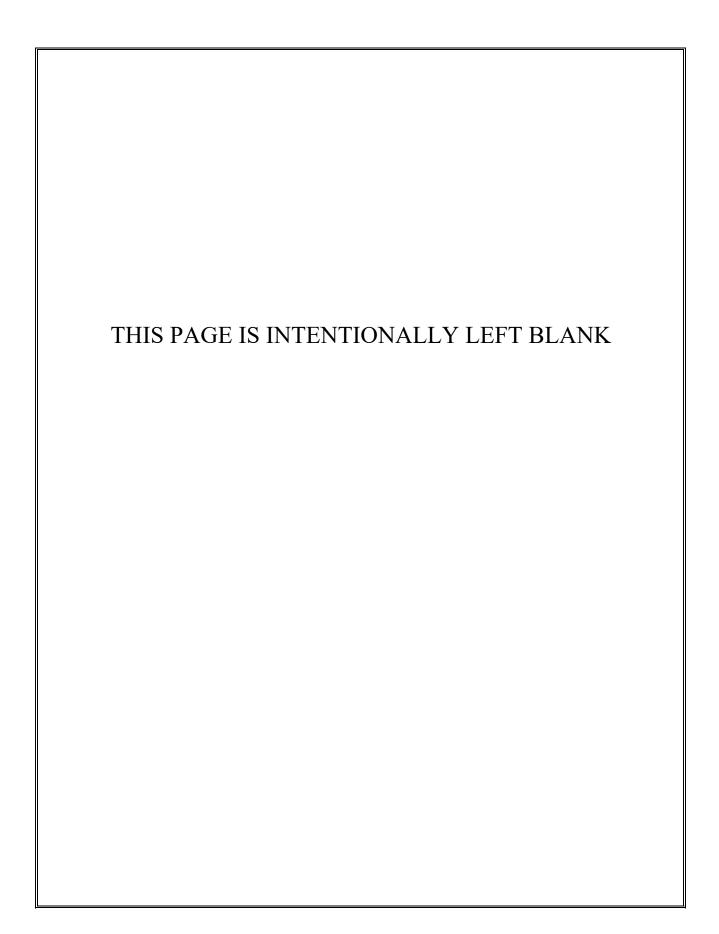
The District's greatest concern remains planning for the resources needed to address its aging facilities. To tackle this, the District began in fiscal year 2014 to allocate 20% of its income tax proceeds to a Permanent Improvement Fund. It is the current intent to keep this allocation at 20% for a total of five years and then to reduce this to 10% thereafter. Additionally, the District transferred \$250,000 to the Permanent Improvement fund at year end. Currently, the Permanent Improvement fund balance is \$1,089,347. These allocations will enable the district to plan for capital needs without jeopardizing the health and predictability of the general fund

The enrollment pattern has resulted in a very slight decline in recent years. Open enrollment figures for recent years show a positive number of students entering the District over those leaving the District. Students attending community schools have increased in recent years. Open enrollment and community school numbers are uncertain from year to year and are therefore monitored closely.

School districts have experienced major changes in legislation, school funding initiatives, and local economic conditions, as well as, increased costs for health care. The roles and influence of legislative officials is also somewhat unpredictable and will also impact future school funding decisions. The District is committed to careful monitoring and planning to provide the resources required to provide the highest standards for educating the students it serves.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rhonda Feasel, Treasurer, Mohawk Local School District, 295 State Highway 231, Sycamore, OH 44882, or phone at 419-927-2414 x4003.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

	 Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,545,294	
Net position:		
Restricted for:		
Permanent fund - nonexpendable	\$ 10,230	
Classroom facilities maintenance	442,627	
Debt service	1,671,708	
Locally funded programs	3,160	
Student activities	101,759	
Other purposes	47,202	
Unrestricted	5,268,608	
Total net position	\$ 7,545,294	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Net (Disbursements)

				Progr	am Rec	aints	C	eceipts and Changes in let Position
				harges for		vernmental		
	Disbrusements			ices and Sales		ating Grants Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:		sor usements	Servi	eces una sures	unu			rectivities
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	4,921,109	\$	1,038,982	\$	31,886	\$	(3,850,241)
Special		1,242,817		168,800		548,689		(525,328)
Vocational		161,565		· -		32,147		(129,418)
Support services:								, , ,
Pupil		1,108,632		-		25,831		(1,082,801)
Instructional staff		583,410		-		-		(583,410)
Board of education		103,244		-		-		(103,244)
Administration		755,359		-		-		(755,359)
Fiscal		414,356		-		-		(414,356)
Business		19,678		-		8,674		(11,004)
Operations and maintenance		1,242,055		59,042		1,561		(1,181,452)
Pupil transportation		608,821		· -		· -		(608,821)
Central		5,700		-		-		(5,700)
Operation of non-instructional services:		ŕ						
Food service operations		381,304		213,220		144,159		(23,925)
Extracurricular activities		572,454		192,847		17,546		(362,061)
Debt service:				ŕ		•		
Principal retirement		243,520		-		-		(243,520)
Interest and fiscal charges		122,116		-		=		(122,116)
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		271,480				-		(271,480)
Total governmental activities	\$	12,757,620	\$	1,672,891	\$	810,493		(10,274,236)
			Pro G		3			3,931,508
								485,719
								57,814
				ome taxes levie				1.504.004
				eneral purposes ants and entitles		ot restricted		1,524,094
			to	specific progra	ıms			5,444,861
								52,058
			Mi	scellaneous				111,156
			Tota	l general receip	ts			11,607,210
			Char	nge in net positi	on			1,332,974
			Net	position at beg	inning (of year		6,212,320
			Net	position at end	of year		\$	7,545,294

(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

General		Bond Retirement		Permanent Improvement		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
•	4 170 621	•	1 671 709	•	1 080 247	•	604 608	•	7,545,294
Ψ	4,179,031	Ψ	1,071,700	Ψ	1,009,547	Ψ	004,000	Ψ	7,343,294
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,230	\$	10,230
	-		1,671,708		-		-		1,671,708
	-		-		-		442,627		442,627
	-		-		-		47,202		47,202
	-		-		-		3,160		3,160
	-		-		-		101,759		101,759
	115,334		-		-		-		115,334
	20,454		-		-		-		20,454
	144,417		-		-		-		144,417
	-		-		1,089,347		-		1,089,347
	3,899,426		-		-		(370)		3,899,056
\$	4,179,631	\$	1,671,708		1,089,347	\$	604,608	\$	7,545,294
	\$	\$ 4,179,631 \$ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 4,179,631 \$ \$ - \$	General Retirement \$ 4,179,631 \$ 1,671,708 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,899,426 -	General Retirement Image: English of the property of	General Retirement Improvement \$ 4,179,631 \$ 1,671,708 \$ 1,089,347 \$ - \$ - \$ - - 1,671,708 - - - - - - - - - - 115,334 - - 20,454 - - 144,417 - - - 1,089,347 - 3,899,426 - -	General Bond Retirement Permanent Improvement Go \$ 4,179,631 \$ 1,671,708 \$ 1,089,347 \$ \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 1,671,708 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 115,334 - - - 20,454 - - - 144,417 - - - - - 1,089,347 - 3,899,426 - - -	General Bond Retirement Permanent Improvement Governmental Funds \$ 4,179,631 \$ 1,671,708 \$ 1,089,347 \$ 604,608 \$ - \$ - \$ 10,230 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 442,627 - - - 47,202 - - - 3,160 - - - 101,759 115,334 - - - 20,454 - - - 144,417 - - - - - 1,089,347 - 3,899,426 - - (370)	General Bond Retirement Permanent Improvement Governmental Funds Governmental Funds \$ 4,179,631 \$ 1,671,708 \$ 1,089,347 \$ 604,608 \$ \$ - \$ - \$ 10,230 \$ - 1,671,708 - - - - - - 442,627 - - 47,202 - 3,160 - 101,759 - - 101,759 - </td

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

			ermanent			Total Governmental Funds			
Receipts:									
From local sources:									
Property taxes	\$	3,931,508	\$ 485,719	\$	-	\$	57,814	\$	4,475,041
Income taxes		1,524,094	-		-		-		1,524,094
Tuition		1,196,486	_		-		-		1,196,486
Earnings on investments		52,058	_		-		462		52,520
Charges for services		-	_		-		213,220		213,220
Extracurricular		53,161	-		-		143,158		196,319
Classroom materials and fees		11,296	=		-		-		11,296
Rental income		55,570	=		-		-		55,570
Contributions and donations		7,895	-		-		18,037		25,932
Other local receipts		72,455	=		30,806		25,034		128,295
Intergovernmental - state		5,518,105	59,216		-		39,980		5,617,301
Intergovernmental - federal		152,264	 _				442,256		594,520
Total receipts		12,574,892	 544,935		30,806		939,961		14,090,594
Disbursements: Current:									
Instruction:									
Regular		4,890,554					30,555		4,921,109
Special		975,301	_		_		267,516		1,242,817
Vocational		161,565	-		-		207,310		161,565
Support services:		101,505	_		_		_		101,505
Pupil		1,081,031					27,601		1,108,632
Instructional staff		510,510	_		72,900		27,001		583,410
Board of education		103,244	_		72,900		_		103,244
Administration		755,359	_		_		_		755,359
Fiscal		397,355	15,588		_		1,413		414,356
Business		16,078	13,300		_		3,600		19,678
Operations and maintenance		1,044,486	_		187,508		10,061		1,242,055
Pupil transportation		608,821	_		107,500		10,001		608,821
Central		5,700	_		_		_		5,700
Operation of non-instructional services:		3,700							3,700
Food service operations		_	_		_		381,304		381,304
Extracurricular activities		430,364	_		_		142,090		572,454
Debt service:		.50,50.					1.2,000		0,2,.0.
Principal retirement		_	88,520		155,000		_		243,520
Interest and fiscal charges		_	99,006		23,110		_		122,116
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		_	271,480				_		271,480
Total disbursements		10,980,368	474,594		438,518		864,140		12,757,620
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under)									
disbursements		1,594,524	70,341		(407,712)		75,821		1,332,974
Other financing sources (uses):									
Transfers in		-	875,000		300,786		-		1,175,786
Transfers (out)		(1,175,786)	 =		-		=_		(1,175,786)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,175,786)	 875,000		300,786				
Net change in fund balances		418,738	945,341		(106,926)		75,821		1,332,974
Fund balances at beginning of year		3,760,893	 726,367		1,196,273		528,787		6,212,320
Fund balances at end of year	\$	4,179,631	\$ 1,671,708	\$	1,089,347	\$	604,608	\$	7,545,294

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGET BASIS GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original	Final			Actual	(Negative)	
Receipts:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	3,103,964	\$	3,941,964	\$	3,931,509	\$	(10,455)
Income taxes		1,410,318		1,410,318		1,524,094		113,776
Tuition.		1,190,970		1,190,970		1,196,487		5,517
Earnings on investments		17,000		17,000		52,058		35,058
Classroom materials and fees		34,400		36,900		11,296		(25,604)
Rental income		59,600		59,600		55,570		(4,030)
Contributions and donations		2,000		2,000		1,565		(435)
Other local receipts		26,257		26,257		61,501		35,244
Intergovernmental - state		5,468,208		5,468,208		5,518,106		49,898
Intergovernmental - federal		83,000		83,000		152,264		69,264
Total receipts		11,395,717		12,236,217		12,504,450		268,233
Disbursements:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,063,920		5,097,045		4,903,715		193,330
Special		990,883		1,089,331		981,240		108,091
Vocational		172,255		172,714		161,565		11,149
Pupil		1,113,027		1,140,637		1,098,718		41,919
Instructional staff		495,744		546,269		512,448		33,821
Board of education		89,648		110,509		110,405		104
Administration		722,831		740,338		716,195		24,143
Fiscal		408,845		421,069		399,601		21,468
Business		22,376		27,941		16,418		11,523
Operations and maintenance		1,258,196		1,225,329		1,108,222		117,107
Pupil transportation		603,270		649,178		615,696		33,482
Central		6,007		6,000		5,700		300
Extracurricular activities		388,671		406,145		377,289		28,856
Total disbursements		11,335,673		11,632,505		11,007,212		625,293
Excess of recepts over disbursements		60,044		603,712		1,497,238		893,526
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's receipts		(300)		(300)		(70)		230
Transfers in		-		-		664		664
Transfers (out)		(308,579)		(1,217,876)		(1,216,497)		1,379
Sale of capital assets				-		9,460		9,460
Total other financing sources (uses)		(308,879)		(1,218,176)		(1,206,443)		11,733
Net change in fund balance		(248,835)		(614,464)		290,795		905,259
Unencumbered fund balance								
at beginning of year		3,466,857		3,466,857		3,466,857		=
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		141,774		141,774		141,774		
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year	\$	3,359,796	\$	2,994,167	\$	3,899,426	\$	905,259
•	<u> </u>	, -,		, , ,	<u> </u>	, -, -		.,

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

		te-Purpose Trust	
	Sch	olarship	 Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	19,665	\$ 120,112
Net position: Held in trust for scholarships	\$	19,665	\$ 120,122
Total net position	\$	19,665	\$ 120,122

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL WEAR ENDED HINE 20, 2010

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

		Private-Purpose Trust			
	Sch	olarship			
Additions:					
Interest	\$	39			
Gifts and contributions		2,795			
Total additions		2,834			
Deductions:					
Scholarships awarded		1,500			
Change in net position		1,334			
Net position at beginning of year		18,331			
Net position at end of year	\$	19,665			

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mohawk Local School District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or Federal guidelines.

The District was established in 1957 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District serves an area of approximately one hundred twenty-five square miles. It is located in Wyandot, Seneca, and Crawford Counties. It is staffed by 49 classified employees, 63 certified teaching personnel and 5 administrative employees who provide services to 891 students and other community members. The District currently operates one building that houses all students, staff and administrative personnel.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed in Note 2.B., these financial statements are presented on the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In cases where these cash basis statements contain items that are the same as, or similar to, those items in financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP, similar informative disclosures are provided.

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers

The Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers (the "Career Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education to students. The Career Center is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of two representatives from the Fremont City School District and one representative from the other thirteen participating school districts' elected boards. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. The Career Center possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained from the Vanguard-Sentinel Career and Technology Centers, Alan Binger, who serves as Treasurer, at 1306 Cedar Street, Fremont, Ohio 43420.

META Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium that was the result of a merger between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA), the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC), the Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA), South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA) and the Southeastern Ohio Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC). Meta Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eight of the member districts. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid META Solutions \$36,049 for services. Financial information can be obtained from David Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio Association of School Business Officials/Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

The Executive Director of Comp Management, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the Plan. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

North Central Ohio Trust Regional Council of Governments (NCOT)

NCOT is a legally separate body politic and corporate organized as a regional council of governments under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NCOT is governed by an Assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The Assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The Assembly exercises control over the operation of the NCOT. All NCOT revenues are generated from charges for services. NCOT was formed for the purpose of providing and administering health insurance benefits for member governments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of a representative from each participating member. Each participating member decides which plans offered by the Board of Directors will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Association is by written application subject to the acceptance by the Board of Directors and payment of monthly premiums.

RELATED ORGANIZATION

Mohawk Community Library

The Mohawk Community Library (the "Library") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Mohawk Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel, and does not depend on the District for operation subsidies. Although the District serves as the taxing authority, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate, and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Mohawk Community Library, Michelle Schafer, Clerk/Treasurer, 200 South Sycamore Avenue, P.O. Box 9, Sycamore, Ohio 44882.

B. Basis of Accounting

Although required by Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with GAAP, the District chooses to prepare its financial statements and notes on the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. Receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

Budgetary presentations report budgetary cash disbursements when a commitment is made (i.e. when an encumbrance is approved). The difference between disbursements reported in the fund and entity wide statements and disbursements reported in the budgetary statements are due to current year encumbrances being added to disbursements reported on the budgetary statements. These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

C. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District has no proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The District classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants) and other non-exchange transactions as governmental funds. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for receipts and proceeds of bond issuance derived from levies for the retirement of debt and related interest.

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - The permanent improvement fund is used to account all transactions related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements as are authorized by Chapter 5705, Revised Code.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (b) to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the District's programs.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net cash assets and changes in net cash assets. 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 cash assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's private-purpose trust fund accounts for programs that provide college scholarships for students after graduation. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

D. Basis of Presentation

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

The government-wide statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. These disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts 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. Receipts which are not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the District. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing on the cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the District.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

E. Budgets

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the board-adopted budget is filed with the Seneca County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Although the legal level of control is the fund level, the District presents budgetary statements at the fund/function levels of expenditures. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2019. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Investments are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$52,058, which includes \$21,700 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment purchased are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets on the accompanying financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. Depreciation has not been reported for any capital assets.

H. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the cash basis of accounting.

I. Long-Term Obligations

Bonds and other long-term obligations are not recognized as a liability in the financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received, and debt service disbursements for debt principal payments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

J. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

K. Net Cash Position

Net cash position is reported as restricted when enabling legislation or creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments have imposed limitations on its use.

The District applies restricted resources first when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted cash are available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

L. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The District did not have any restricted assets at June 30, 2019.

M. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability and net OPEB asset, 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.

O. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

The District has established a budget stabilization reserve in accordance with authority established by State law. Additions to the budget stabilization reserve can only be made by formal resolution of the Board of Education. Disbursements out of the budget stabilization reserve can only be made to offset future budget deficits. At June 30, 2019, the balance in the budget stabilization reserve was \$1,000,000. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance of the general fund and in unrestricted net position on the statement of net position.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Compliance

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03(B), requires the District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the District prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements omit assets, liabilities, net position / fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The District can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the District.

B. Change in Accounting Principles

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	De	eficit
IDEA Part B	\$	22
Title l		348
	\$	370

This deficit cash balance resulted from a lag between disbursements made by the District and reimbursements from grantors and are allowable under Ohio Revised Code §3315.20.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 and 2 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$7,685,071 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$7,715,263. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$7,215,263 was exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

B. Investments

The District had no investments at June 30, 2019.

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

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

Cash per note Carrying amount of deposits	<u>\$</u>	7,685,071
Cash per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	7,545,294
Private - purpose trust funds		19,665
Agency fund		120,112
Total	\$	7,685,071

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

<u>Transfers from the general fund to:</u>	Amount
Debt Service Fund	\$ 875,000
Permanent Improvement fund	300,786
Total	\$ 1,175,786

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Wyandot, Seneca and Crawford Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

	2018 Seco	nd	2019 First		
	Half Collect	tions	Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 142,403,050	90.87	\$ 142,562,190	79.53	
Public utility personal	14,313,440	9.13	36,685,110	20.47	
Total	\$ 156,716,490	100.00	\$ 179,247,300	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$40.45		\$40.45		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The District levies a voted tax of 1 percent for general operations on the residents and estates. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax receipts are credited to the general fund.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding		Balance Outstanding	Amounts Due in	
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019	One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2004 refunding bonds:					
Capital appreciation bonds	\$ 74,994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,994	\$ -
Accretion on capital bonds	338,434	53,251	-	391,685	=
Series 2012 refunding bonds:					
Current interest bonds	4,515,000	-	-	4,515,000	360,000
Capital appreciation bonds	88,520	-	(88,520)	- -	_
Accretion on capital bonds	231,830	39,650	(271,480)	-	-
2015 certificates of participation	1,145,000		(155,000)	990,000	155,000
Total long-term obligations,	\$ 6202.779	¢ 02.001	\$ (515,000)	¢ 5 071 670	¢ 515 000
governmental activities	\$ 6,393,778	\$ 92,901	\$ (515,000)	\$ 5,971,679	\$ 515,000

Mohawk Local School Improvement Bonds (2004)

During fiscal year 2004, the District issued \$7,869,994 in general obligation bonds to provide funds for the construction of a new building to house grades pre-kindergarten through 12 (hereinafter called "Construction Project"). These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund (a major governmental fund). The source of payment is derived from a current 5.99 mil bonded debt tax levy for the Construction Project. The Construction Project was completed during fiscal year 2008.

The majority of these bonds were refunded in fiscal year 2013 with the issuance of Series 2012 Refunding Bonds leaving a balance of \$255,000 at June 30, 2014. The final principal payment was made on December 1, 2014.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2021 and December 1, 2022 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$335,000 and \$335,000 with \$595,006 representing interest that accretes over the term of the bonds. Total accreted interest on the capital appreciation bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$391,685.

Series 2012 School Improvement Refunding Bonds

On November 27, 2012, the District issued series 2012 school improvement refunding bonds to refund the callable portion of the series 2004 general obligation bonds (principal \$5,370,000). The balance of the refunded general obligation current interest bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$4,515,000.

This refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds and capital appreciation bonds, in the amount of \$5,025,000 and \$344,995, respectively. The interest rate on the current interest bonds ranges from 2.00% to 4.00%. The current interest bonds mature on December 1, 2031 and will be retired through the bond retirement fund. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2016 December 1, 2017 and December 1, 2018 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$360,000 with \$271,480 representing interest that accreted over the term of the bonds.

The following is a summary of the future debt requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds:

	Current Interest Bonds				Capita	ıl A	ppreciatio	n Bo	onds			
Year Ended	I	Principal	_]	nterest	_	Total	P	rincipal	_	Interest		Total
2020	\$	360,000	\$	99,006	\$	459,006	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-
2021		370,000		91,806		461,806		-		-		-
2022		45,000		84,406		129,406		39,765		295,235		335,000
2023		45,000		83,506		128,506		35,229		299,771		335,000
2024		380,000		82,606		462,606		-		-		-
2025 - 2028		1,585,000		253,424		1,838,424		-		-		-
2029 - 2032		1,730,000		111,763	_	1,841,763			_			<u> </u>
Total	\$	4,515,000	\$	806,517	\$	5,321,517	\$	74,994	\$	595,006	\$	670,000

2015 Certificates of Participation

On March 12, 2015, the District issued certificates of participation in the amount of \$1,600,000, to provide funds for a new HVAC system. The debt was issued in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which provides for federal tax credits for the holders of debt in lieu of interest payments. This reduces the issuers cost of borrowing. This debt was issued for a ten year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2025. The debt will be retired through the permanent improvement capital project fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The debt maturing on December 1, 2024 is subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in each year and principal and interest amounts as follows:

Fiscal.	Year	Ending
1 ISCAI	1 Cai	Liiuiiig

June 30,	_]	Principal	_I	nterest	 Total
2020	\$	155,000	\$	20,785	\$ 175,785
2021		160,000		17,742	177,742
2022		165,000		13,924	178,924
2023		165,000		10,047	175,047
2024		170,000		6,110	176,110
2025	_	175,000	_	2,056	 177,056
Total	\$	990,000	\$	70,664	\$ 1,060,664

D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation 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 effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$13,213,971 (including available funds of \$1,671,708) and an unvoted debt margin of \$179,247.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted for the following insurance coverage:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Insurance provided by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	
Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$2,500 deductible)	\$45,502,569
Insurance provided by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	
Automotive Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured motorists	1,000,000
General liability	
Per occurrence	2,000,000
Aggregate	2,000,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Settled claims have not exceeded these coverages in any of the past three years, and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior fiscal year.

B. North Central Ohio Trust Regional Council of Governments (NCOT)

The District participates in NCOT, a regional council of governments consisting of member school districts (See Note 2.A.). Each participating member pays premiums to NCOT for employee medical, dental, life and vision coverage. NCOT is responsible for the management and operation of the program. Upon withdrawal, the District is responsible for the payment of all NCOT liabilities to its employees, dependents, and designated beneficiaries accruing as a result of the withdrawal. Upon termination of NCOT, all member's claims are paid without regard to the members account balance. NCOT Board of Directors has the right to return or not return monies to an existing participating member subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

C. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the OASBO/OSBA/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. 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 their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school 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

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 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$193,703 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$599,795 for fiscal year 2019.

Net Pension Liability

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

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.04121710%	0.03431303%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.03988280%	0.03563254%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00133430</u> %	0.00131951%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,284,162	\$ 7,834,795	\$ 10,118,957

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

3.00% 3.50% to 18.20%

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 3,217,414	\$ 2,284,162	\$ 1,501,692		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 11,441,687	\$ 7,834,795	\$ 4,782,051

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$22,630.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$29,804 for fiscal year 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	.04158550%	0.0	03431303%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.04061590%	0.0	03563254%	
Change in proportionate share	<u>-0</u>	.00096960%	0.0	00131951%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		·		
OPEB liability	\$	1,126,795	\$	-	\$ 1,126,795
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	572,578	\$ 572,578

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	19	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Current Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,367,277	\$	1,126,795	\$	936,378	
	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	909,117	\$	1,126,795	\$	1,415,040	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (7.45%)		% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	490,753	\$	572,578	\$	641,349
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	637,466	\$	572,578	\$	506,680

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

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 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balances on the cash basis, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The statement of receipts, disbursements and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and major special revenue fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budget basis and the cash basis is outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budget) rather than a reservation of fund balance (cash).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the cash basis statement to the budgetary basis statement:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	290,795
Funds budgeted elsewhere **		(10,068)
Adjustment for encumbrances		138,011
Cash basis	\$	418,738

^{**} The public school support fund and the termination benefits fund are legally budgeted as a separate special revenue funds; however, they are considered part of the general fund for financial reporting purposes.

NOTE 14 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	(Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	<u>rovements</u>
Set-aside reserve balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		156,564
Current year qualifying expenditures		(239,388)
Total	\$	(82,824)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End Encumbrances	
Fund Type		
General fund Other nonmajor governmental	\$	138,585 428
Total	\$	139,013