



CANTON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Canton Local School District Stark County 600 Faircrest Street SE Canton, Ohio 44707

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Canton Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

THIN

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 17, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$6,286,586 which represents a 39.26% increase over the 2018 deficit balance of \$16,014,442, primarily the result of the reduction in the net pension liability.
- General revenues accounted for \$27,319,955 in revenue or 80.01% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$6,824,651 or 19.99% of total revenues of \$34,144,606.
- The District had \$27,858,020 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$6,824,651 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants and contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$27,319,955 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the debt service fund and the capital projects fund. The general fund had \$27,214,368 in revenues and other financing sources, \$29,222,412 in expenditures and other financing uses and \$2,047,016 in an extraordinary item related to insurance proceeds. During fiscal 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$38,972 from \$7,089,091 to \$7,128,063.
- The debt service fund had \$2,182,220 in revenues and \$2,022,699 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$159,521 from \$626,328 to \$785,849.
- The capital projects fund had \$2,750,000 in other financing sources. During fiscal 2019, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$2,750,000 from \$5,000,000 to \$7,750,000.

Using These Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations. The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 19-20 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 15. 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' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the debt service fund and the capital projects fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-77 of this report.

Required Supplemental Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net position and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 79-95 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

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

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

	Net Position			
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2019	2018		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 36,389,123	\$ 34,157,900		
Capital assets, net	37,003,427	36,204,689		
Total assets	73,392,550	70,362,589		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred charges on refunding	1,977,157	2,063,322		
Pension	7,404,889	8,938,799		
OPEB	411,430	304,142		
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,793,476	11,306,263		
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	3,779,005	4,311,726		
Long-term liabilities	70,294,932	76,328,324		
Total liabilities	74,073,937	80,640,050		
Deferred inflows of resources				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	13,628,693	14,183,058		
Pension	2,292,802	1,971,048		
OPEB	2,918,450	889,138		
Total deferred inflows of resources	18,839,945	17,043,244		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	2,945,182	2,056,721		
Restricted	1,270,981	1,748,605		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,944,019)	(19,819,768)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (9,727,856)	\$ (16,014,442)		

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

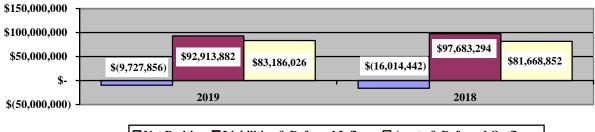
In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets plus deferred outflows of resources by \$9,727,856.

At year end, capital assets represented 50.42% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$2,945,182. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,270,981, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance is a deficit of unrestricted net position.

The graph below shows the District's assets, liabilities and net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018.



Governmental Activities

■ Net Position ■ Liabilities & Deferred Inflows ■ Assets & Deferred Outflows

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

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	Change in N	et Position
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
<u>Revenues</u>		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 3,035,650	\$ 3,126,638
Operating grants and contributions	3,684,574	3,679,081
Capital grants and contributions	104,427	298,207
General revenues:		
Property taxes	15,344,162	14,385,968
Payments in-lieu of taxes	40,125	126,649
Grants and entitlements	11,474,409	11,420,964
Investment earnings	222,511	109,035
Increase (decrease) in fair value		
of investments	81,608	(12,579)
Miscellaneous	157,140	23,146
Total revenues	\$ 34,144,606	\$ 22 157 100
10tal levellues	\$ 34,144,606	\$ 33,157,109

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

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
<u>Expenses</u>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 10,368,410	\$ 7,793,466
Special	3,786,863	2,053,180
Vocational	1,091,919	714,922
Adult / continuing	2,000	4,000
Other	961	135
Support services:		
Pupil	1,456,244	704,718
Instructional staff	1,313,975	859,389
Board of education	147,036	118,955
Administration	2,037,605	1,037,008
Fiscal	350,174	206,032
Business	457,404	351,521
Operations and maintenance	2,120,169	1,126,725
Pupil transportation	976,937	693,728
Central	269,344	263,711
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	16,074	60,342
Food service operations	1,128,931	854,460
Extracurricular activities	1,025,547	565,067
Interest and fiscal charges	1,308,427	1,475,417
Total expenses	27,858,020	18,882,776
Change in net position	6,286,586	14,274,333
Net position at beginning of year	(16,014,442)	(30,288,775)
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ (9,727,856)</u>	\$ (16,014,442)

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

Governmental Activities

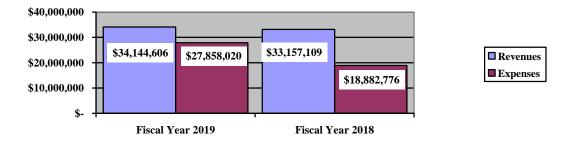
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$6,286,586 over the 2018 balance. Total governmental expenses of \$27,858,020 were offset by program revenues of \$6,824,651 and general revenues of \$27,319,955. Program revenues supported 24.50% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$8,975,244 or 47.53%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.66% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$15,250,153 or 54.74% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

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

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

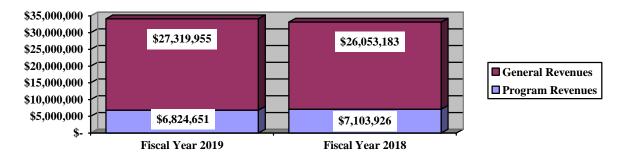
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost o Services 2019	f Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 10,368,4	10 \$ 8,423,959	\$ 7,793,466	\$ 5,756,101
Special	3,786,8	53 1,724,787	2,053,180	(65,240)
Vocational	1,091,9	19 617,947	714,922	236,096
Adult / continuing	2,00	972	4,000	3,952
Other	90	61 961	135	135
Support services:				
Pupil	1,456,24	1,222,358	704,718	542,112
Instructional staff	1,313,9	1,272,250	859,389	820,982
Board of education	147,0	36 147,036	118,955	118,955
Administration	2,037,6	1,559,937	1,037,008	567,929
Fiscal	350,1	74 350,174	206,032	206,032
Business	457,40	04 440,972	351,521	320,912
Operations and maintenance	2,120,10	59 2,006,196	1,126,725	906,385
Pupil transportation	976,92	927,695	693,728	662,157
Central	269,34	14 269,344	263,711	263,711
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	16,0	74 5,277	60,342	27,575
Food service operations	1,128,93	31 (30,563	8) 854,460	(394,589)
Extracurricular activities	1,025,54	785,640	565,067	330,228
Interest and fiscal charges	1,308,42	1,308,427	1,475,417	1,475,417
Total expenses	\$ 27,858,02	<u>\$ 21,033,369</u>	\$ 18,882,776	\$ 11,778,850

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 70.61% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 75.50%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

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



Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$16,423,800, which is a higher balance than last year's total balance of \$14,779,974. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	(Decrease)
General	\$ 7,128,063	\$ 7,089,091	\$ 38,972
Debt service	785,849	626,328	159,521
Capital projects	7,750,000	5,000,000	2,750,000
Other governmental	<u>759,888</u>	2,064,055	(1,304,167)
Total	\$ 16,423,800	<u>\$ 14,779,474</u>	\$ 1,644,326

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased \$38,972 from \$7,089,091 to \$7,128,063. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund. The District's general fund revenues exceeded expenditures by \$724,393. During fiscal year 2019, the District reported an increase in tax revenues due to an increase in the collections of public utility personal property tax revenue and real estate taxes. Tuition revenues increased due to an increase in revenues related to open enrollment. Earning on investments increased due to an increase in investments and the interest earned on those investments. Intergovernmental revenues related to compensation for property tax exemptions. Expenditures related to instruction and support services increased due to an increase in wages and benefits. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures increased due to an extraordinary item. During fiscal year 2019, the District reported an extraordinary item of \$2,047,016 in insurance proceeds related to a watermain break that caused damage to the District's high school building. The proceeds were offset against the related expenditures remained consistent with the prior fiscal year.

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

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 12,601,882	\$ 11,759,798	\$ 842,084	7.16 %
Tuition	1,423,344	1,329,627	93,717	7.05 %
Earnings on investments	219,603	102,511	117,092	114.22 %
Intergovernmental	12,466,618	12,389,596	77,022	0.62 %
Other revenues	485,358	344,454	140,904	40.91 %
Total	\$ 27,196,805	\$ 25,925,986	\$ 1,270,819	4.90 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 14,893,770	\$ 14,086,035	\$ 807,735	5.73 %
Support services	8,757,678	8,260,563	497,115	6.02 %
Operation of non-instructional services	3,527	30,745	(27,218)	(88.53) %
Extracurricular activities	795,421	695,556	99,865	14.36 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	2,022,016	-	2,022,016	100.00 %
Debt service	-	382,479	(382,479)	(100.00) %
Total	\$ 26,472,412	\$ 23,455,378	\$ 3,017,034	12.86 %
Total	\$ 26,472,412	\$ 23,455,378	\$ 3,017,034	12.86 %

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had \$2,182,220 in revenues and \$2,022,699 in expenditures. During fiscal 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$159,521 from \$626,328 to \$785,849.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund had \$2,750,000 in other financing sources. During fiscal 2019, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$2,750,000 from \$5,000,000 to \$7,750,000.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$28,363,054. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2019 were \$28,830,433 which was \$467,379 higher than the budgeted revenues. Actual revenues were greater than budgeted revenues due to an increase in Real Estate Taxes and intergovernmental state revenues.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses of \$28,630,160 were increased to \$30,168,160 in the final budget primarily due to transfer out. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$29,335,222, which was \$832,938 less than the final budgeted appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$37,003,427 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

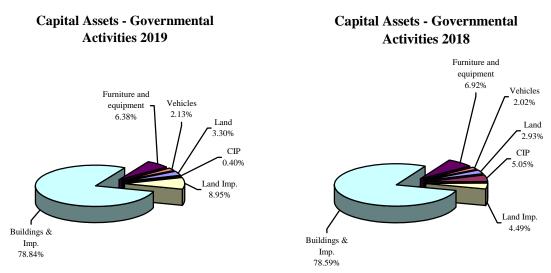
The following table shows fiscal 2019 balances compared to the 2018.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Government	al Activities
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 1,222,814	\$ 1,060,919
Construction in progress	144,504	1,830,758
Land improvements	3,312,079	1,624,596
Building and improvements	29,174,632	28,452,166
Furniture and equipment	2,360,408	2,506,052
Vehicles	788,990	730,198
Total	\$ 37,003,427	\$ 36,204,689

The overall increase in capital assets of \$798,738 is due to capital outlays of \$2,268,452 exceeding depreciation expense of \$1,451,979 and net disposals of \$17,735.

The graphs below present the District's capital assets for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.



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

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$33,733,933 in general obligation bonds and \$46,698 in OWDA loans outstanding. Of this total, \$724,669 is due within one year and \$33,055,962 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the outstanding obligations for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018.

	Outstanding Debt, at Year End		
	Governmental	G	overnmental
	Activities		Activities
	2019		2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 33,733,933	\$	34,388,110
OWDA loan	46,698		53,702
Total	\$ 33,780,631	\$	34,441,812

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The voters of the District approved the renewal of a combined five-year operating and permanent improvement levy on March 15, 2016. Funds are to be used for operational costs, building maintenance and repairs, and equipment replacement. This levy will expire in 2021. The District passed an 8.0 mill levy on November 5, 2013 that generated \$36.6 million to be used for construction of a new high school and improvements to other District sites.

As a result of the continuing decline in student enrollment, the Board decided to implement several cost-saving measures. Beginning with the 2010-11 school year, the fifth grade was relocated from Walker Elementary to Faircrest Middle School; and the kindergarten and first grade were relocated from Amos McDannel Elementary to Walker Elementary. The District now operates one elementary, one middle school, and one high school. No further staff reductions or restructuring is currently planned. The District collectively bargained new agreements in 2018 with both classified and certified employees that are in effect through June 30, 2020 for certified and 2021 for classified. Both agreements include small wage increases.

The uncertainty surrounding school funding for Ohio public school districts, and particularly the funding as it relates to the District's declining pupil enrollment, will continue to present a challenge to the District's management. Legislative action regarding school funding, including changes to the phase out of tangible personal property tax replacement payments that represents 6 percent of the District's general fund resources, could significantly alter the financial condition of the District. Despite minimal increases in State Unrestricted Aid over the past five years, the District's financial condition has improved thanks in large part to an increase in public utility tax revenues.

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 Mr. Jason Schatzel, Treasurer, Canton Local School District, 600 Faircrest Street, Canton, OH 44707.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 18,979,379
Cash in segregated accounts	36,496
Receivables:	20,170
Taxes	15,007,423
Payment in lieu of taxes	166,774
Accounts	8,167
Accrued interest	39,350
	440,410
Intergovernmental	
Prepayments	45,295
Materials and supplies inventory	2,718
Inventory held for resale.	5,615
Net OPEB asset	1,657,496
Capital assets:	
Land and construction in progress	1,367,318
Depreciable capital assets, net	35,636,109
Capital assets, net	37,003,427
Total assets	73,392,550
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding.	1,977,157
Pension	7,404,889
OPEB	411,430
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,793,476
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	189,855
Contracts payable.	132,943
Retainage payable	80,840
Accrued wages and benefits payable	2,584,351
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	430,114
Intergovernmental payable	160,629
Accrued interest payable	
	200,273
Long-term liabilities:	926 944
Due within one year.	826,844
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	28,616,445
Other amounts due in more than one year	37,936,093
Net OPEB liability	2,915,550
Total liabilities	74,073,937
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	13,628,693
Pension	2,292,802
OPEB	2,918,450
Total deferred inflows of resources	18,839,945
	· · · · ·
Net position: Net investment in capital assets	2 045 192
*	2,945,182
Restricted for:	~ * * * * * *
Capital projects	611,090
Debt service.	371,423
Federally funded programs	24,852
Student activities	83,630
	150.007
Other purposes	179,986
	(13,944,019)

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

		 harges for	0	am Revenues ating Grants	Can	ital Grants	 Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental
	Expenses	ces and Sales	-	contributions	-	ontributions	Activities
Governmental activities: Instruction:					<u></u>		
Regular	\$ 10,368,410	\$ 1,794,466	\$	148,083	\$	1,902	\$ (8,423,959)
Special	3,786,863	364,793		1,697,283		-	(1,724,787)
Vocational	1,091,919	124,980		348,992		-	(617,947)
Adult/continuing	2,000	-		1,028		-	(972)
Other	961	-		-		-	(961)
Support services:							
Pupil	1,456,244	1,792		232,094		-	(1,222,358)
Instructional staff	1,313,975	19,169		22,556		-	(1,272,250)
Board of education	147,036	-		-		-	(147,036)
Administration	2,037,605	289,712		187,956		-	(1,559,937)
Fiscal	350,174	-		-		-	(350,174)
Business	457,404	4,361		30		12,041	(440,972)
Operations and maintenance	2,120,169	9,787		13,702		90,484	(2,006,196)
Pupil transportation	976,937	165		49,077		-	(927,695)
Central	269,344	-		-		-	(269,344)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services	16,074	4,454		6,343		-	(5,277)
Food service operations	1,128,931	197,871		961,623		-	30,563
Extracurricular activities	1,025,547	224,100		15,807		-	(785,640)
Interest and fiscal charges	 1,308,427	 -		-			 (1,308,427)
Total governmental activities	\$ 27,858,020	\$ 3,035,650	\$	3,684,574	\$	104,427	 (21,033,369)

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	12,597,458
Debt service.	2,219,832
Capital outlay	526,872
Payments in lieu of taxes.	40,125
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	11,474,409
Investment earnings	222,511
Increase in fair value of investments	81,608
Miscellaneous	 157,140
Total general revenues	 27,319,955
Change in net position	6,286,586
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	 (16,014,442)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (9,727,856)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	¢	0 274 242	\$	602 702	¢	7 750 000	\$	1 160 245	\$	19 070 270
Equity in pooled cash and investments Cash in segregated accounts	\$	9,374,242	2	692,792	\$	7,750,000	\$	1,162,345 36,496	9	18,979,379 36,496
Taxes		12,306,169		2,112,421		_		588,833		15,007,423
Payment in lieu of taxes		166,774				-		-		166,774
Accounts		4,901		-		-		3,266		8,167
Accrued interest		39,350		-		-		-		39,350
Intergovernmental.		118,647		-		-		321,763		440,410
Interfund loans		11,000 43,167		-		-		2,128		11,000 45,295
Prepayments		43,107		-		-		2,128		2,718
Inventory held for resale.		-		-		-		5,615		5,615
Due from other funds		63,457		-		-		-		63,457
Total assets	\$	22,127,707	\$	2,805,213	\$	7,750,000	\$	2,123,164	\$	34,806,084
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	183,628	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,227	\$	189,855
Contracts payable.		-		-		-		132,943		132,943
Retainage payable		-		-		-		80,840		80,840
Accrued wages and benefits payable		2,225,284		-		-		359,067		2,584,351
Compensated absences payable		102,175		-		-		-		102,175
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		366,594		-		-		63,520		430,114
Intergovernmental payable		155,952		-		-		4,677		160,629
Interfund loans payable		-		-		-		11,000		11,000
Due to other funds		-		-		-	_	63,457		63,457
Total liabilities.		3,033,633	·	-		-		721,731		3,755,364
Deferred inflows of resources:		11 227 220		1 976 042				524 420		12 (29 (02
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		11,227,330		1,876,943		-		524,420		13,628,693
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		637,169		142,421		-		38,833		818,423
Accrued interest not available.		20,121 81,391		-		-		78,292		20,121 159,683
Intergovernmental revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources		11,966,011		2,019,364	. <u> </u>	-		641,545		14,626,920
Fund balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		-		2,718		2,718
Prepaids		43,167		-		-		2,128		45,295
Restricted:										
Debt service		-		785,849		-		-		785,849
Capital improvements		-		-		-		572,257		572,257
Food service operations		-		-		-		173,493		173,493
Other purposes		-		-		-		45,951		45,951
Extracurricular.		-		-		-		83,630		83,630
Committed: Capital improvements		-		-		7,750,000		-		7,750,000
Assigned:		150 565								150 565
Student instruction		152,565		-		-		-		152,565
Student and staff support.		205,767		-		-		-		205,767
Uniform school supplies		15,206		-		-		-		15,206
Operation of non-instructional services		1,300 19.487		-		-		-		1,300 19.487
Other purposes		19,487 6,690,571		-		-		(120,289)		19,487 6,570,282
Total fund balances		7,128,063		785,849		7,750,000		759,888		16,423,800
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	. \$	22,127,707	\$	2,805,213	\$	7,750,000	\$	2,123,164	\$	34,806,084
Tom Automatos, deferred millows and fund balances	. ψ	,1_/,/0/	Ψ	2,003,213	Ψ	,,,50,000	φ	2,123,104	Ψ	51,000,004

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	16,423,800
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			37,003,427
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Taxes receivable	\$ 818,423		
Accrued interest receivable	20,121		
Intergovernmental receivable	159,683		
Total			998,227
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not			
recognized in the funds.			(2,586,840)
			()
Unamortized discounts on bonds issued are not			
recognized in the funds.			115,515
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in			
the funds.			1,977,157
uie fuilds.			1,977,197
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	7,404,889		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(2,292,802)		
Net pension liability	(28,616,445)		(22 504 259)
Total			(23,504,358)
The net OPEB asset/liability is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the asset/liability and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	411,430		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(2,918,450)		
Net OPEB asset	1,657,496		
Net OPEB liability	(2,915,550)		(2.765.074)
Total			(3,765,074)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(200,273)
Long term lighiliting including hands percepted are not due and			
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported			
in the funds.			
General obligation bonds	(33,733,933)		
Compensated absences	(2,408,806)		
OWDA loan	(46,698)		
Total	<u></u>		(36,189,437)
Not resition of governmental activities		¢	(0.727.854)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	(9,727,856)

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

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
From local sources:					
Taxes	\$ 12,601,882	, , , , ,	\$ -	\$ 628,632	\$ 15,347,688
Payment in lieu of taxes	40,125		-	-	40,125
Tuition.	1,423,344		-	-	1,423,344
Earnings on investments	219,603		-	2,982	222,585
Charges for services	123,851		-	1,181,155	1,305,006
Extracurricular.	45,298		-	224,542	269,840
Classroom materials and fees	30,543		-	-	30,543
Rental income	6,870) -	-	-	6,870
Contributions and donations	13,836	- -	-	127,485	141,321
Other local revenues	143,351	-	-	8,051	151,402
Intergovernmental - state	12,274,912	65,046	-	317,529	12,657,487
Intergovernmental - federal	191,706	5 -	-	2,301,373	2,493,079
Decrease in fair value of investments	81,484	+ <u> </u>	-	124	81,608
Total revenues	27,196,805	2,182,220	-	4,791,873	34,170,898
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	10,637,141	-	-	813,735	11,450,876
Special	3,200,096		-	908,816	4,108,912
Vocational	1,055,423		-	78,483	1,133,906
Adult/continuing	1,000,120		-	2,000	2,000
Other	1,110) -	_	2,000	1,110
Support services:	1,110	,			1,110
Pupil	1,368,894	- +	-	235,341	1,604,235
Instructional staff	1,343,522		-	22,483	1,366,005
Board of education	147,819) -	-	-	147,819
Administration	1,808,325	; -	-	464,640	2,272,965
Fiscal	382,106	- -	-	-	382,106
Business	407,179	35,068	-	15,157	457,404
Operations and maintenance	2,118,680) -	-	98,277	2,216,957
Pupil transportation	905,368		-	39,960	945,328
Central	275,785	; -	-	-	275,785
Operation of non-instructional services:	,				,
Other operation of non-instructional	3,527	-	-	12,729	16,256
Food service operations.	- ,		-	1,139,881	1,139,881
Extracurricular activities	795,421	-	-	247,257	1,042,678
Facilities acquisition and construction.	2,022,016		-	2,010,277	4,032,293
Debt service:	2,022,010			2,010,211	1,002,200
Principal retirement.		- 760,000	-	7,004	767,004
Interest and fiscal charges		- 1,227,631	-		1,227,631
Total expenditures	26,472,412			6,096,040	34,591,151
				0,070,010	01,091,101
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures.	724,393	3 159,521	-	(1,304,167)	(420,253)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Proceeds from sale of assets	17,563		-	-	17,563
Transfers in			2,750,000	-	2,750,000
Transfers (out)	(2,750,000)) -			(2,750,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,732,437		2,750,000		17,563
Extraordinary item:					
Insurance proceeds	2,047,016	5			2,047,016
Net change in fund balances	38,972	2 159,521	2,750,000	(1,304,167)	1,644,326
-					
Fund balances at beginning of year	7,089,091		5,000,000	2,064,055	14,779,474
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 7,128,063	\$ 785,849	\$ 7,750,000	\$ 759,888	\$ 16,423,800

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	1,644,326
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.			
Capital asset additions	\$ 2,268,452		
Current year depreciation	(1,451,979)	_	
Total			816,473
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(17,735)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Taxes	(3,526)		
Earnings on investments	2,908		
Intergovernmental Total	15,834	-	15,216
1044			15,210
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement			
of net position.			767,004
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	1,956 (105,823)		
Amortization of bond premiums	114,651		
Amortization of bond discounts Amortization of deferred charges	(5,415) (86,165)		
Total	(00,103)	-	(80,796)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			2,193,108
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the			
statement of activities.			(2,365,653)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports			、 <i>、、、、</i>
these amounts as deferred outflows.			84,086
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset/liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			3,458,465
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as			
compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial			
resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(227,908)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	6,286,586

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Fir	riance with aal Budget Positive
	Origina	<u>l</u>	Final		Actual	(1	Negative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:		0.55	11050055	¢	10 010 655	٨	450 500
Taxes	\$ 11,852		. , ,	\$	12,310,655	\$	458,589
Tuition	1,350		1,350,000		1,423,344		73,344
Earnings on investments),000	100,000		204,946		104,946
Charges for services	100	0,000	100,000		108,560		8,560
Classroom materials and fees	~	-	-		3,006		3,006
Rental income	2	2,500	2,500		4,500		2,000
Contributions and donations	120	-	-		9,959		9,959
Other local revenues		3,500	138,500		142,512		4,012
Intergovernmental - state	12,141		12,141,488		12,246,216		104,728
Intergovernmental - federal		0,000	100,000		180,829		80,829
Total revenues	25,784	4,554	25,784,554		26,634,527		849,973
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular	10,882	2,302	10,997,824		10,663,721		334,103
Special	3,327	,572	3,362,896		3,260,734		102,162
Vocational	1,166	5,873	1,179,260		1,143,435		35,825
Other	1	,184	1,196		1,160		36
Support services:							
Pupil	1,354	,311	1,368,687		1,327,108		41,579
Instructional staff	1,378	3,367	1,392,999		1,350,681		42,318
Board of education	160),508	162,212		157,284		4,928
Administration	1,739	9,488	1,757,954		1,704,549		53,405
Fiscal	388	3,152	392,273		380,356		11,917
Business	439	9,449	444,114		430,622		13,492
Operations and maintenance	2,154	,868	2,177,743		2,111,585		66,158
Pupil transportation	920),081	929,848		901,600		28,248
Central	353	8,577	357,330		346,475		10,855
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services	4	,260	4,305		4,174		131
Extracurricular activities	795	5,705	804,151		779,722		24,429
Facilities acquisition and construction	2,063	3,463	2,085,368		2,022,016		63,352
Total expenditures	27,130),160	27,418,160		26,585,222		832,938
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures	(1,345	5,606)	(1,633,606)		49,305		1,682,911
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures),000	50,000		131,359		81,359
Transfers (out).	(1,500		(2,750,000)		(2,750,000)		-
Insurance proceeds	2,515		2,515,000		2,047,016		(467,984)
Sale of capital assets		3,500	13,500		17,531		4,031
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,078	3,500	(171,500)		(554,094)		(382,594)
Net change in fund balance	(267	7,106)	(1,805,106)		(504,789)		1,300,317
Fund balance at beginning of year	8,812	2,439	8,812,439		8,812,439		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		,445	627,445		627,445		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 9,172	2,778 5	\$ 7,634,778	\$	8,935,095	\$	1,300,317

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Priva			
	Sch	olarship	A	gency
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	19,754	\$	84,318
Total assets.		19,754	\$	84,318
Liabilities:				
Due to students		-	\$	84,318
Total liabilities		-	\$	84,318
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		19,754		
Total net position	\$	19,754		

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

	Private Purpose Trust		
	Sch	olarship	
Additions:			
Gifts and contributions.	\$	11,509	
Total additions.		11,509	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		12,698	
Change in net position		(1,189)	
Net position at beginning of year		20,943	
Net position at end of year	\$	19,754	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Canton Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Education (the Board) elected by its citizens, which is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District employs 113 non-certified and 170 certified employees to provide services to approximately 1,799 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups. The District is located in Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio and serves an area of approximately 25 square miles. The District operates one elementary school, one middle school and one high school.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC)

SPARCC is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes made up of public school districts and Educational Service Centers from Stark, Portage and Carroll Counties. The primary function of SPARCC is to provide data processing services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, inventory control and payroll services. Other areas of service provided by SPARCC include student scheduling, registration, grade reporting, and test scoring. Each member district pays an annual fee for the services provided by SPARCC.

SPARCC is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of each Superintendent within the Consortium. The Stark County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent of the Consortium and receives funding from the State Department of Education. Each district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of SPARCC is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors. The continued existence of SPARCC is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council (SCTIRC)

SCTIRC is a jointly governed organization, created as an advisory council pursuant to State statutes. SCTIRC has 24 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, ten members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and six members appointed by Boards of Education located within the enterprise zones of Stark County. The SCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the Council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority that approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council. The continued existence of the SCTIRC is not dependent upon the District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Risk Sharing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan is a shared risk pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of administering health care benefits. The consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elect's officers for one year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Consortium. All Consortium revenues are generated from charges for services.

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

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

Insurance Purchasing Pool

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. SchoolComp is jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool.

B. 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.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for the retirement of debt.

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to accumulate money for one or more capital projects.

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the general fund's budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures.

Tax Budget:

On October 25, 2005, the Stark County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15th and the filing by January 20th. The Budget Commission now requires an alternate tax budget be submitted by January 20th, which no longer requires specific Board approval.

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

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

Estimated Resources:

By 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 the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level for all funds, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, three supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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

Encumbrances:

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances plus expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the legal level of control. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end are reported as components of restricted, committed, or assigned classification of fund balance.

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

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

Lapsing of Appropriations:

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

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 investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, investments in government mutual funds and negotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$219,603, which includes \$100,045 assigned from other District 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 fiscal year end is provided in Note 4.

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method which means that the cost of inventory items are recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds when consumed.

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for its general capital assets. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans (advances) are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans from the general fund to cover negative cash balances in other governmental funds are classified as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns on the statement of net position.

J. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the "termination payment method". The termination payment method accrues a liability that is based entirely on an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave that will be paid as a termination benefit. The estimate is based on past experience. This estimate (ratio) is then applied to employee's sick leave balances and current wages at fiscal year end.

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

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

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is nonspendable on the fund financial statements by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

O. Estimates

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

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

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

P. Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. Using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds and bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.

Q. Vocational Education

The District has entered into a career technical education agreement with the Sandy Valley Local School District, Perry Local School District and the Osnaburg Local School District to provide career technical education programs for students of the three participating districts. The District is the principal agency for the programs and is responsible for the physical facilities of the programs. The District receives state foundation funding for students from neighboring districts that attend career technical education programs in the District.

R. Interfund Activity

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

Interfund activity between governmental funds is eliminated in the statement of activities.

S. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

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

T. 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. During fiscal year 2019, the District reported an extraordinary item of \$2,047,016 as insurance proceeds related to a watermain break that caused damage to the District's high school building. The insurance proceeds covered the cost of the damage in full. The proceeds were offset against the related expense on the statement of activities.

U. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Other grant funds	\$ 42,469
Public school preschool	8,627
IDEA, Part-B	19,225
Vocational education	5,956
Title I	36,522
Improving teacher quality	6,004

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

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;
- 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;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 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 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 note 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, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the 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. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$36,496 held in an account for retainage. These funds are included below and are reported on the financial statement as "cash in segregated accounts".

B. Cash on Hand

At year end, the District had \$200 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$9,203,189. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2019, \$316,771 of the District's bank balance of \$9,337,831 was covered by the FDIC and \$9,021,060 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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's 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 secure of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for collateral rates ranging from 50 to 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.

D. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities			
Measurement/ <u>Investment type</u> <i>Fair Value:</i>	Measurement Amount	6 months or 7 to 12 less months	13 to 18 19 to 24 months months	Greater than 24 months	
Government mutual fund Negotiable CD's FHLB	\$ 28,580 8,851,802 999,680	\$ 28,580 \$ - \$ 1,298,833 2,686,756	\$ - \$ - 1,616,082 1,752,176 	\$ - 1,497,955 999,680	
Total	\$ 9,880,062	<u>\$ 1,327,413</u> <u>\$ 2,686,756</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,082</u> <u>\$ 1,752,176</u>	\$ 2,497,635	

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.44 years.

The District's investments in government mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB) and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: The District's Government mutual funds and negotiable CDs were not rated. The negotiable CDs were covered by FDIC. The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB) were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

Measurement/		
Investment type	Fair Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Fair Value:		
Government mutual fund	\$ 28,580	0.29
Negotiable CD's	8,851,802	89.59
FHLB	999,680	10.12
Total	\$ 9,880,062	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	9,203,189
Investments		9,880,062
Cash in segregated accounts		36,496
Cash on hand		200
Total	\$	19,119,947
Cash and investments per statement of net position	1	
Governmental activities Private-purpose trust funds Agency funds	\$	19,015,875 19,754 84,318
Total	\$	19,119,947

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 63,457

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover negative cash balances in specific funds where revenues were requested, but were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

Transfers from the general fund to:	Amount
Capital projects fund	\$ 2,750,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	<u>\$ 11,000</u>

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover the costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Stark County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$441,670 in the general fund, \$93,057 in the debt service fund and \$25,580 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$150,443 in the general fund, \$34,046 in the debt service fund and \$9,519 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2018 Second Half Collections			2019 First Half Collection		
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$	233,912,280	64.51	\$	258,375,320	66.16
Public utility personal		128,709,400	35.49	_	132,154,580	33.84
Total	\$	362,621,680	100.00	\$	390,529,900	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
Operations		\$48.20			\$48.20	
Permanent improvements		1.90			1.90	
Debt service		6.00			5.70	

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:	
Taxes	\$ 15,007,423
Payment in lieu of taxes	166,774
Accounts	8,167
Accrued interest	39,350
Intergovernmental	 440,410
Total	\$ 15,662,124

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	June 30 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,060,919	\$ 161,895	\$ -	\$ 1,222,814
Construction in progress	1,830,758	1,605,421	(3,291,675)	144,504
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,891,677	1,767,316	(3,291,675)	1,367,318
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	3,169,941	1,880,957	-	5,050,898
Buildings and improvements	35,730,362	1,534,797	-	37,265,159
Furniture and equipment	3,992,325	189,798	(7,927)	4,174,196
Vehicles	1,764,230	187,259	(127,000)	1,824,489
Total capital assets, being depreciated	44,656,858	3,792,811	(134,927)	48,314,742
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,545,345)	(193,474)	-	(1,738,819)
Buildings and improvements	(7,278,196)	(812,331)	-	(8,090,527)
Furniture and equipment	(1,486,273)	(330,407)	2,892	(1,813,788)
Vehicles	(1,034,032)	(115,767)	114,300	(1,035,499)
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,343,846)	(1,451,979)	117,192	(12,678,633)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 36,204,689	\$ 4,108,148	\$ (3,309,410)	\$ 37,003,427

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 630,067
Special	112,541
Vocational	61,560
Other	35
Support services:	
Pupil	42,097
Instructional staff	112,048
Board of education	249
Administration	104,303
Fiscal	11,345
Operations and maintenance	67,598
Pupil transportation	135,853
Central	2,397
Operation of non-instructional	88
Extracurricular activities	112,778
Food service operations	 59,020
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,451,979

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

-	Balance			Balance	Due in	
	07/01/18	Increase	Decrease	06/30/19	One Year	
Compensated absences	\$ 2,283,758	\$ 406,391	\$ (179,168)	\$ 2,510,981	\$ 102,175	
School improvement bonds, series 2014						
Current interest bonds	16,655,000	-	(605,000)	16,050,000	615,000	
Capital appreciation bonds	95,000	-	-	95,000	-	
Accreted interest	169,167	74,058	-	243,225	-	
General obligation refunding bonds, series 2016						
Current interest bonds	8,020,000	-	(50,000)	7,970,000	50,000	
Capital appreciation bonds	354,600	-	-	354,600	-	
Accreted interest	38,475	28,176	-	66,651	-	
General obligation refunding bonds, series 2017						
Current interest bonds	9,050,000	-	(105,000)	8,945,000	55,000	
Capital appreciation bonds	4,972	-	-	4,972	-	
Accreted interest	896	3,589	-	4,485	-	
OWDA loan	53,702	-	(7,004)	46,698	4,669	
Net pension liability	30,299,564	-	(1,683,119)	28,616,445	-	
Net OPEB liability	6,722,629	188,682	(3,995,761)	2,915,550	-	
Total	\$ 73,747,763	\$ 700,896	\$ (6,625,052)	67,823,607	\$ 826,844	
Add: unamortized premiums Less: unamortized discounts				2,586,840 (115,515)		
Total on statement of net position				\$ 70,294,932		

Compensated Absences and Early Retirement Incentives

Compensated absences and early retirement incentives will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund and food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Net Pension Liability

The District's net pension liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The District's net OPEB liability/asset is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. <u>School Improvement Bonds, Series 2014</u> - On March 12, 2014, the District issued \$36,600,000 in general obligation serial bonds, for the purpose of improving school facilities. Principal and interest payments are made from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The original issue was comprised of both current interest serial bonds, par value \$36,505,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$95,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.5%-5.0%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on November 1, 2020 (stated interest rate 26.31%) 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 \$490,000.

Interest payments on the current interest serial bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. During 2017, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016 refunding bonds) to refund \$8,400,000 of the Series 2014 current interest bonds. During 2018, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2017 refunding bonds) to refund \$9,055,000 of the Series 2014 current interest bonds. As a result, the final maturity of the Series 2014 bonds is November 1, 2039.

	Current Interest - Series 2014						Capital A	ppre	ciation - Se	ries	2014	
Fiscal Year	_	Principal		Interest	_	Total	P	rincipal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	615,000	\$	606,125	\$	1,221,125	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2021		130,000		599,888		729,888		95,000		395,000		490,000
2022		625,000		590,450		1,215,450		-		-		-
2023		640,000		569,838		1,209,838		-		-		-
2024		705,000		542,938		1,247,938		-		-		-
2025 - 2029		1,825,000		2,519,847		4,344,847		-		-		-
2030 - 2034		4,790,000		1,799,872		6,589,872		-		-		-
2035 - 2039		5,410,000		1,021,481		6,431,481		-		-		-
2040		1,310,000		27,836		1,337,836		-		-		
Total	\$	16,050,000	\$	8,278,275	\$	24,328,275	\$	95,000	\$	395,000	\$	490,000

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2014 Bonds:

C. Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds

On October 5, 2016, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016 refunding bonds). These bonds refunded \$8,400,000 of the Series 2014 issue current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The original issue was comprised of both current interest serial bonds, par value \$8,045,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$354,600. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.5% - 4.0%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on November 1, 2041 (stated interest rate 7.02) 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 \$2,000,000. Payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2043.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,573,478. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 27 years by \$1,353,714 and resulted in an economic gain of \$979,254.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2016 refunding bonds:

	Curr	ent Interest - Seri	es 2016	Capital Appreciation - Series 2016			
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2020	\$ 50,000	\$ 311,575	\$ 361,575	\$-	\$ -	\$-	
2021	50,000	310,825	360,825	-	-	-	
2022	50,000	310,075	360,075	-	-	-	
2023	50,000	309,200	359,200	-	-	-	
2024	50,000	308,200	358,200	-	-	-	
2025 - 2029	1,185,000	1,405,750	2,590,750	-	-	-	
2030 - 2034	345,000	1,273,500	1,618,500	-	-	-	
2035 - 2039	420,000	1,197,000	1,617,000	-	-	-	
2040 - 2044	5,770,000	873,000	6,643,000	354,600	1,645,400	2,000,000	
Total	\$ 7,970,000	\$ 6,299,125	\$ 14,269,125	\$ 354,600	\$ 1,645,400	\$ 2,000,000	

D. Series 2017 General Obligation Refunding Bonds

On December 27, 2017, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2017 refunding bonds). These bonds refunded \$9,055,000 of the Series 2014 issue current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

This issue is comprised of both current interest serial bonds, par value \$9,050,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$4,972. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.0% - 4.0%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on November 1, 2028 (stated interest rate 53.90) 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 \$880,000. Payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2040.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$607,381. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 24 years by \$626,835 and resulted in an economic gain of \$454,794.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2017 refunding bonds:

	Curr	ent Interest - Serie	Capital	Appreciation - Se	eries 2017	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 55,000	\$ 298,431	\$ 353,431	\$-	\$ -	\$ -
2021	55,000	297,331	352,331	-	-	-
2022	55,000	296,231	351,231	-	-	-
2023	60,000	295,081	355,081	-	-	-
2024	60,000	293,731	353,731	-	-	-
2025 - 2029	950,000	1,361,919	2,311,919	4,972	875,028	880,000
2030 - 2034	1,535,000	1,296,331	2,831,331	-	-	-
2035 - 2039	3,260,000	623,238	3,883,238	-	-	-
2040 - 2041	2,915,000	112,735	3,027,735			
Total	\$ 8,945,000	\$ 4,875,028	\$ 13,820,028	\$ 4,972	\$ 875,028	\$ 880,000

E. During fiscal year 2010, the District entered into a debt financing arrangement through the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to fund the well project at Walker Elementary. The amounts due to the OWDA are being paid from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The following is a description of the OWDA loan outstanding as of June 30, 2019:

Purpose	Interest	Issue	Maturity	Balance	Issued	Retired	Balance
	Rate	Date	Date	07/01/18	in 2019	in 2019	06/30/19
OWDA Loan	0.00%	1/1/10	7/1/29	\$ 53,702	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,004)</u>	\$ 46,698

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the OWDA loan:

Fiscal	
Year Ending	Principal
2020	\$ 4,669
2021	4,669
2022	4,669
2023	4,669
2024	4,669
2025 - 2029	23,353
	• • • • • • • •
Total	<u>\$ 46,698</u>

F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530, which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal 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 \$2,513,968 (including available funds of \$785,849) and an unvoted debt margin of \$390,530.

NOTE 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn five to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, payment is made to certified and classified employees for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit up to a maximum 83 days.

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

NOTE 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Early Retirement Incentive

The District offered one early retirement incentive effective July 1, 2017 for members of SERS who have at least 20 years of service with the District and are determined to be first time eligible for retirement under SERS. The incentive was a one-time cash payment based on years of service. An employee with 20 to 25 years of employment shall be paid a cash incentive equal to 20 days, paid at their daily rate at the time of retirement. An employee with 25 or more years of employment shall be paid a cash incentive equal to 25 days, paid at their daily rate at the time of retirement. No employees took advantage of this early retirement incentive option during fiscal year 2019.

C. Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Stark County Council of Governments Health Benefits Program. Coverage in the amount of \$75,000 is provided for administrators, \$70,000 is provided for certified employees and \$60,000 is provided for classified employees.

NOTE 11 - 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 with Liberty Mutual Insurance Company for education liability, commercial auto coverage, property, general and excess liability insurance. The Liberty Mutual Insurance Company also covers boiler and machinery, inland marine, audio/visual equipment and musical instruments. Coverages under these policies are as follows:

Company	Type of Coverage	Coverage Amount
Liberty Mutual Insurance	Commercial Property	\$82,947,855
	Computers and Equipment	2,829,272
	Musical Instruments	310,413
	School Cameras	117,220
	Commercial Auto	1,000,000
	Customer's Autos - Garage Keepers	60,000
	Uninsured Motorists Bodily Injury	100,000
	Uninsured Motorist Property Damage	7,500
	Umbrella Liability	10,000,000
	General Liability, General aggregate	2,000,000
	General Liability, per occurrence	1,000,000
	Damage to rented premises	300,000
	Medical Expense	15,000
	Flood	500,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Employee Health Benefits

The District has contracted with Stark County Schools Council of Governments (a shared risk pool) (Note 2) to provide employee medical/surgical benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants. The District's Board of Education pays \$2,061 for family coverage health and dental insurance and \$847 for single coverage health and dental insurance, per month. The average employee's share of monthly premiums is \$274 for family coverage and \$113 for single coverage. The District received two premium holidays for fiscal year 2019 meaning the District's Board and the employees did not have to pay premiums for two months.

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all District claims would be paid without regard to the District's account balance. The Directors have the right to hold monies for an exiting district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a workers' compensation program jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA), known as SchoolComp (Note 2). CompManagement, Inc. (CMI) is the program's third party administrator. SchoolComp serves to group its members' risks for the purpose of obtaining a favorable experience rating to determine its premium liability to the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (OBWC) and the Ohio Workers' Compensation Fund. This may be accomplished through participation in a group rating program or through group retrospective rating. The District has chosen to participate in the group rating program for the current fiscal year. Participation in SchoolComp is restricted to members who meet enrollment criteria and are jointly in good standing with OASBO and OSBA. OASBO and OSBA are certified sponsors recognized by OBWC.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - The District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multipleemployer 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire after 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$492,963 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$65,458 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,700,145 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$289,420 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.09994070%	0.10241258%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.10365180%	0.10314884%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00371110%	0.00073626%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 5,936,331	\$ 22,680,114	\$ 28,616,445
Pension expense	\$ 460,267	\$ 1,905,386	\$ 2,365,653

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 325,571	\$ 523,527	\$ 849,098
Changes of assumptions	134,055	4,019,344	4,153,399
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	128,696	80,588	209,284
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	492,963	1,700,145	2,193,108
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,081,285	\$6,323,604	\$7,404,889
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 148,114	\$ 148,114
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	164,476	1,375,297	1,539,773
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	21,435	583,480	604,915
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 185,911</u>	\$2,106,891	\$2,292,802

\$2,193,108 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	 SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 503,981	\$	1,671,882	\$	2,175,863
2021	143,683		1,123,119		1,266,802
2022	(194,812)		(4,351)		(199,163)
2023	 (50,441)		(274,082)		(324,523)
Total	\$ 402,411	\$	2,516,568	\$	2,918,979

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	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current				
	19	% Decrease (6.50%)	Di	scount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,361,769	\$	5,936,331	\$ 3,902,763

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	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017			
(COLA)				

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

**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	\$ 33,121,321	\$ 22,680,114	\$ 13,843,049	

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$65,828.

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 \$84,086 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$68,252 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 13 - 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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> 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.

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total	
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability prior measurement date	0	.10160710%	(0.10241258%			
Proportion of the net OPEB							
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.10509250%	(0.10314884%			
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00348540%	(0.00073626%			
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB liability	\$	2,915,550	\$	-	\$	2,915,550	
Proportionate share of the net							
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,657,496)	\$	(1,657,496)	
OPEB expense	\$	153,112	\$	(3,611,577)	\$	(3,458,465)	

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 47,592	\$ 193,598	\$ 241,190
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	59,917	26,237	86,154
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	84,086		84,086
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 191,595</u>	\$ 219,835	\$ 411,430
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 96,571	\$ 96,571
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	261,939	189,355	451,294
Changes of assumptions	4,374	2,258,471	2,262,845
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	3,327	104,413	107,740
		101,110	

\$84,086 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2019	\$	(97,420)	\$	(437,392)	\$	(534,812)
2020		(73,693)		(437,392)		(511,085)
2021		1,442		(437,392)		(435,950)
2022		3,304		(394,387)		(391,083)
2023		3,001		(379,302)		(376,301)
2024		1,235		(343,110)		(341,875)
Total	\$	(162,131)	\$	(2,428,975)	\$	(2,591,106)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - 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:

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

Discount Rate - The 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, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments 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

NOTE 13 - 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 (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Di	Current scount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,537,791	\$	2,915,550	\$	2,422,852	
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,352,314	\$	2,915,550	\$	3,661,375	

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

NOTE 13 - 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 Projected salary increases	2.50% 12.50% at age 20 to		2.50% 12.50% at age 20 to
Tiojeeted Sulary mercuses	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.

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

** 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 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.

	Current							
	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Di	scount Rate (7.45%)	1	1% Increase (8.45%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	\$ 1,420,630		1,657,496	\$	1,856,572		

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Current						
	1% Decrease			Frend Rate	1	% Increase		
District's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,845,334	\$	1,657,496	\$	1,466,733		

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(504,789)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		469,480
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		108,353
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(131,327)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(263,357)
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	360,612
GAAP basis	\$	38,972

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the special rotary fund, public school support fund and the uniform school supplies fund.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. The final adjustment was not material and is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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.

	Capita	
	Imp	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		334,442
Current year qualifying expenditures		(487,194)
Current year offsets		(663,592)
Total	\$	(816,344)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	-
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
Fund Type	Enc	umbrances
General fund Other governmental	\$	232,414 540,669
Total	\$	773,083

NOTE 18 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2019, the District had the following contractual commitments outstanding related to school improvement projects. A summary of the primary contractual commitments follows:

	Contract	Amount Paid	Remaining Contract
Contractor	Amount	Through June 30, 2019	Amount
Motter & Meadows Knoch Corporation	\$ 2,604,446 18,037,429	\$ 2,458,394 17,843,149	\$ 146,052 194,280
Haralson Roofing	342,741		342,741
Total	\$ 20,984,616	\$ 20,301,543	\$ 683,073

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

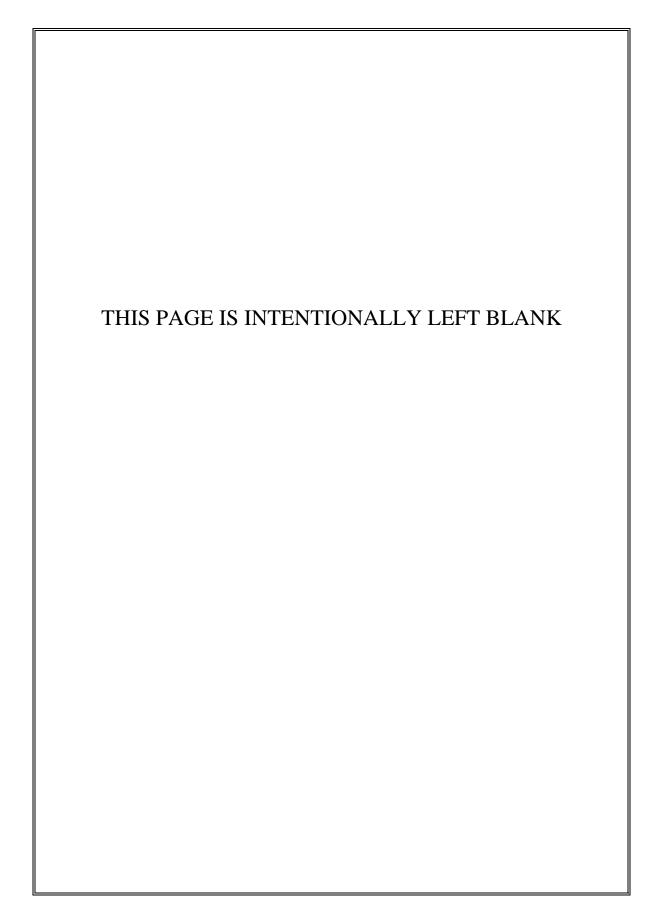
NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Canton and Canton Township entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District property taxes were reduced by \$275,686 during fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On August 5, 2019, the District signed an agreement with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (Commission), where the Commission approved the District to participate in the Expedited Local Partnership Program. As part of the program the District plans to build a new middle school building and to abate and demolish one of the existing elementary buildings. The District's share of the project is expected to be approximately \$12,331,118.

On November 13, 2019, the District issued Refunding Bonds, Series 2019, in the amount of \$14,027,851. The bonds are being issued to advance refund a portion of the District's \$36,600,000 School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds, Series 2014. The issue is comprised of both current interest serial bonds and capital appreciation bonds. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.129% - 3.371%. The stated interest rate on the capital appreciation bond is 45.00%. The final maturity stated in the issue is November 1, 2039.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	C	0.10365180%	().09994070%	().10005800%	().09987450%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	5,936,331	\$	5,971,236	\$	7,323,322	\$	5,698,936
District's covered payroll	\$	3,396,630	\$	3,213,193	\$	3,109,157	\$	3,006,745
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		174.77%		185.83%		235.54%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
().10602500%	0).10602500%
\$	5,365,865	\$	6,304,966
\$	3,050,057	\$	3,424,886
	175.93%		184.09%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.10314884%	0.10241258%		0.10514586%		0.10549623%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	22,680,114	\$ 24,328,328	\$	35,195,489	\$	29,156,072
District's covered payroll	\$	11,779,571	\$ 11,421,564	\$	11,417,829	\$	11,173,314
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		192.54%	213.00%		308.25%		260.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%	75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

 2015	 2014
0.10712716%	0.10712716%
\$ 26,057,033	\$ 31,038,967
\$ 10,163,621	\$ 10,492,929
256.38%	295.81%
74.70%	69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018	 2017	2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	492,963	\$	458,545	\$ 449,847	\$	435,282
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(492,963)		(458,545)	 (449,847)		(435,282)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$ _	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	3,651,578	\$	3,396,630	\$ 3,213,193	\$	3,109,157
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%	14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 396,289	\$ 427,008	\$	479,484	\$	489,968	\$	442,056	\$	496,710
 (396,289)	 (427,008)		(479,484)		(489,968)		(442,056)		(496,710)
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
\$ 2,830,636	\$ 3,050,057	\$	3,424,886	\$	3,499,771	\$	3,157,543	\$	3,547,929
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,700,145	\$ 1,649,140	\$ 1,599,019	\$ 1,598,496
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,700,145)	 (1,649,140)	 (1,599,019)	 (1,598,496)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 12,143,893	\$ 11,779,571	\$ 11,421,564	\$ 11,417,829
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		 2012	2011		 2010
\$ 1,564,264	\$ 1,422,907	\$	1,469,010	\$ 1,480,889	\$	1,473,086	\$ 1,577,631
 (1,564,264)	 (1,422,907)		(1,469,010)	 (1,480,889)		(1,473,086)	 (1,577,631)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 11,173,314	\$ 10,163,621	\$	10,492,929	\$ 10,577,779	\$	10,522,043	\$ 11,268,793
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C).10509250%	().10160710%	0).10151260%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,915,550	\$	2,726,868	\$	2,893,485
District's covered payroll	\$	3,396,630	\$	3,213,193	\$	3,109,157
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		85.84%		84.86%		93.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.10314884%	0.10241258%	0.10514586%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (1,657,496)	\$ 3,995,761	\$ 5,623,228
District's covered payroll	\$ 11,779,571	\$ 11,421,564	\$ 11,417,829
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	14.07%	34.98%	49.25%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	84,086	\$ 73,482	\$	56,259	\$	51,858
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(84,086)	 (73,482)		(56,259)		(51,858)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,651,578	\$ 3,396,630	\$	3,213,193	\$	3,109,157
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.30%	2.16%		1.75%		1.67%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 77,578	\$ 56,702	\$	49,788	\$	79,027	\$	110,625	\$	82,169
 (77,578)	 (56,702)		(49,788)		(79,027)		(110,625)		(82,169)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 2,830,636	\$ 3,050,057	\$	3,424,886	\$	3,499,771	\$	3,157,543	\$	3,547,929
2.74%	1.86%		1.45%		2.26%		3.50%		2.32%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		-	 				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	12,143,893	\$ 11,779,571	\$	11,421,564	\$	11,417,829
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 113,105	\$ 113,001	\$ 113,915	\$ 113,314	\$ 121,356
 	 (113,105)	 (113,001)	 (113,915)	 (113,314)	 (121,356)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ _
\$ 11,173,314	\$ 10,163,621	\$ 10,492,929	\$ 10,577,779	\$ 10,522,043	\$ 11,268,793
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Grantor Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	572-9018 572-9019	-	\$91,116 452,484
Title I - D Grants to Local Educational Agencies		572-9019 572-9118 572-9119	-	47,639 177,008
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			-	768,247
Special Education Cluster: Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	516-9018 516-9019	-	68,742 373,159
Total Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)		010 0010		441,901
Preschool Special Education	84.173	587-9019		3,519
Total Special Education Cluster			-	445,420
21st Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	599-9018 599-9019	-	1,600 28,852
Total 21st Century Community Learning Centers			-	30,452
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States (Perkins IV)	84.048	524-9018 524-9019	-	13,121 98,503
Total Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States (Perkins IV)				111,624
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,355,743
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)				
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program	10.555	006-0000	-	94,491
Cash Assistance: Summer Food Service Program for Children National School Lunch Program National School Breakfast Program	10.559 10.555 10.553	006-0000 006-0000 006-0000	-	12,359 611,457 248,381
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			-	966,688
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				966,688
Total				\$2,322,431

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2019 to 2020 programs:

	<u>CFDA</u>					
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Amt. Transferred				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$166,815				
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$75,493				



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

Canton Local School District Stark County 600 Faircrest Street SE Canton, Ohio 44707

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Canton Local School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 17, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Canton Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Required By *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Falue

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 17, 2020



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

Canton Local School District Stark County 600 Faircrest Street SE Canton, Ohio 44707

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Kuthetalur

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 17, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Child Nutrition Cluster, CFDA # 10.553, 10.555 and 10.559
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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CANTON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY, 11 2020

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