COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Coventry Local School District 3257 Cormany Drive Akron, Ohio 44319

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 15, 2020



COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

(216) 475 - 6136

Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Board of Education Coventry Local School District Coventry, Ohio

The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

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 Coventry Local School District, Summit 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the basic financial statements, the District restated its net position at June 30, 2018 for governmental activities due to a reevaluation of its capital assets. As described in Note 24 to the basic financial statements, the District was declared into fiscal emergency by the Auditor of State. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedules of Net Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of 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 basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

December 20, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The increase in net position was mainly due to changes in the net OPEB liability (asset). Because of changes in plan benefits and changes in assumptions, STRS' total OPEB liability decreased significantly, resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 since STRS' fiduciary net OPEB position exceeded the total OPEB liability.
- The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost-of-living adjustments (COLA), and SERS also decreased their COLA assumptions. As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from \$2,533,820 in fiscal year 2017 to a negative pension expense of (\$8,201,291) for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal year 2019, pension expense increased to \$1,609,892, closer to the 2017 pension expense amount.
- The general fund had an increase in fund balance due to a decrease in expenditures from the prior fiscal year, partly offset by a decrease in revenues. The decrease in expenditures was mainly due to a decrease in principal retirement related to the solvency assistance loan that was fully repaid during the prior fiscal year. The decrease in revenues was mainly due to a decrease in tuition and fees revenue

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-61 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in that net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School 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 School District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and the willingness of the community to support the School District.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, all of the School District's activities are classified as governmental. The School District's programs and services reported here include instruction, support services, non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the School District's programs. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

The School District as a Whole

You may recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Table 1 *Net Position*

	Governmental Activites				
		Restated			
	2019	2018	Change		
Assets					
Current and Other Assets	\$19,708,273	\$19,511,903	\$196,370		
Net OPEB Asset	1,312,531	0	1,312,531		
Capital Assets, Net	30,878,034	32,549,264	(1,671,230)		
Total Assets	51,898,838	52,061,167	(162,329)		
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	5,787,653	7,103,240	(1,315,587)		
OPEB	336,652	241,564	95,088		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,124,305	7,344,804	(1,220,499)		
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	2,487,329	3,395,120	907,791		
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year	434,957	387,995	(46,962)		
Due in More Than One Year:					
Net Pension Liability	22,851,554	24,232,309	1,380,755		
Net OPEB Liability	2,390,381	5,387,281	2,996,900		
Other Amounts	31,864,033	32,347,904	483,871		
Total Liabilities	60,028,254	65,750,609	5,722,355		
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes	11,244,374	11,213,645	(30,729)		
Pension	2,595,111	2,580,600	(14,511)		
OPEB	2,447,027	883,646	(1,563,381)		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,286,512	14,677,891	(1,608,621)		
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,083,827	2,128,588	(1,044,761)		
Restricted	2,360,612	2,276,505	84,107		
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(21,736,062)	(25,427,622)	3,691,560		
Total Net Position	(\$18,291,623)	(\$21,022,529)	\$2,730,906		

The net pension liability is one of the largest single liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. 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,

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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 School 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.

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 previously, 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.

By comparing assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, one can see the overall position of the School District has improved as evidenced by the increase in net position. Unrestricted net position contributed to this increase primarily as a result of changes in the net OPEB liability (asset) and related deferred outflows and deferred inflows. Because of changes in plan benefits and changes in assumptions, STRS' total OPEB liability decreased significantly, resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 since STRS' fiduciary net OPEB position exceeded the total OPEB liability.

Despite the increase in the net OPEB asset, total assets decreased slightly during fiscal year 2019 due to a decrease in capital assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The School District had fewer additions and more deletions to capital assets than in the prior fiscal year. The decrease in capital assets also caused a decrease in the net investment in capital assets. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School 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.

Total governmental liabilities decreased significantly during fiscal year 2019 primarily due to decreases in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities. The net pension and net OPEB liabilities represent the School District's proportionate share of the unfunded benefits of the SERS and STRS pension and OPEB plans. The decreases were related to the STRS pension and OPEB plans. As indicated previously, changes in pension and OPEB benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities. Current liabilities also decreased mainly due to decreases in accrued wages and benefits and intergovernmental payable. The decrease in accrued wages and benefits was related to differences in the timing of payroll and benefits payments between fiscal years. The decrease in the intergovernmental payable was related to a prior fiscal year liability for the close-out balance of project funds returned to the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission during fiscal year 2019.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current fiscal year, the following table gives further details regarding the results of activities for the current fiscal year.

Coventry Local School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Table 2 shows total revenues, expenses and changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

Table 2 Change in Net Position Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$4,914,329	\$5,510,593	(\$596,264)
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,317,236	2,110,176	207,060
Capital Grants and Contributions	39,932	52,605	(12,673)
Total Program Revenues	7,271,497	7,673,374	(401,877)
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	12,173,801	12,362,884	(189,083)
Grants and Entitlements	5,739,510	5,830,030	(90,520)
Unrestricted Contributions	0	43,000	(43,000)
Investment Earnings	6,331	1,404	4,927
Miscellaneous	133,308	154,900	(21,592)
Total General Revenues	18,052,950	18,392,218	(339,268)
Total Revenues	25,324,447	26,065,592	(741,145)
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	9,287,244	5,131,805	(4,155,439)
Special	2,478,058	1,632,272	(845,786)
Vocational	145,353	10,007	(135,346)
Support Services:			
Pupils	1,227,726	535,348	(692,378)
Instructional Staff	252,144	94,873	(157,271)
Board of Education	64,930	86,444	21,514
Administration	1,304,889	662,631	(642,258)
Fiscal	556,751	584,998	28,247
Business	55,373	63,668	8,295
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,915,776	1,531,364	(384,412)
Pupil Transportation	1,415,652	1,225,051	(190,601)
Central	591,915	497,420	(94,495)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	616,038	566,157	(49,881)
Community Services	284,870	218,655	(66,215)
Other	346,397	245,307	(101,090)
Extracurricular Activities	526,027	319,109	(206,918)
Intergovernmental	0	561,851	561,851
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,524,398	1,539,257	14,859
Total Program Expenses	22,593,541	15,506,217	(7,087,324)
Change in Net Position	2,730,906	10,559,375	(7,828,469)
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated	(21,022,529)	(31,581,904)	10,559,375
Net Position End of Year	(\$18,291,623)	(\$21,022,529)	\$2,730,906

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Governmental Activities

The largest component of the increase in program expenses resulted from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year, as discussed previously. As a result of these changes, pension expense increased by \$9,811,183 in fiscal year 2019.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. General revenue decreased from the prior fiscal year mostly due to the decrease in property tax revenue. The decrease in property tax revenue is primarily related to a decrease in cash basis property tax collections for fiscal year 2019. The remaining amount of revenue received was in the form of program revenues. Program revenues decreased primarily due to a decrease in charges for services related to open enrollment.

The School District carefully tracks its revenues and expenses in order to avoid creating a deficit. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District relies upon and actively solicits and receives additional grant and entitlement funding to help offset some operating costs.

As one can see, some of the largest of the School District's expenses are for instructional purposes. Additional expenses include support services, such as pupils, instructional staff, general administration, maintenance, and pupil transportation; operation of non-instructional services; numerous extracurricular activities; and interest and fiscal charges.

The statement of activities shows the total net cost of program services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services for governmental activities and the net cost of those services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by general revenues, primarily tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Instruction:				
Regular	\$9,287,244	\$5,295,391	\$5,131,805	\$360,106
Special	2,478,058	775,137	1,632,272	(26,780)
Vocational	145,353	133,696	10,007	(1,650)
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,227,726	1,076,391	535,348	517,191
Instructional Staff	252,144	194,929	94,873	71,944
Board of Education	64,930	64,930	86,444	86,444
Administration	1,304,889	1,290,934	662,631	658,858
Fiscal	556,751	556,751	584,998	576,314
Business	55,373	55,373	63,668	63,668
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,915,776	1,780,256	1,531,364	1,497,875
Pupil Transportation	1,415,652	1,322,163	1,225,051	1,120,168
Central	591,915	586,515	497,420	492,020
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	616,038	(58,638)	566,157	(104,277)
Community Services	284,870	(25,969)	218,655	32,554
Other	346,397	346,397	245,307	245,307
Extracurricular Activities	526,027	403,390	319,109	141,993
Intergovernmental	0	0	561,851	561,851
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,524,398	1,524,398	1,539,257	1,539,257
Total Expenses	\$22,593,541	\$15,322,044	\$15,506,217	\$7,832,843

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

As one can see, the reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. The majority of expenses are supported through general revenues, with property taxes making up the largest portion of general revenues. The community is by far the primary support for the School District students.

School District's Funds

Information regarding the School District's major funds can be found beginning on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Total governmental funds had an increase in fund balance due to a decrease in expenditures from the prior fiscal year, partly offset by a decrease in revenues. The decrease in expenditures was mainly due to a decrease in principal retirement related to the solvency assistance loan that was fully repaid during the prior fiscal year. The decrease in revenues was mainly due to a decrease in tuition and fees revenue.

The general fund also saw an increase in fund balance for fiscal year 2019. This increase was due to a decrease in expenditures, partly offset by a decrease in revenues. The changes in general fund expenditures and revenues are attributable to the same reasons discussed previously for the total governmental funds.

The bond retirement fund saw a decrease in fund balance from the prior fiscal year primarily due to an increase in expenditures. The increase in expenditures was due to a higher scheduled principal payment for the 2013 school improvement bonds.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School 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 fund to be budgeted is the main operating fund of the School District, the general fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget several times. The School District uses a site-based style of budgeting and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control expenditures but provide flexibility for site-based decision and management.

For the general fund, the final budget basis revenue estimate increased from the original budget basis revenue estimate. Actual revenues and other financing sources were slightly higher than final budgeted revenues due to higher than anticipated intergovernmental revenues. In total, the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were higher than the original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. Actual expenditures were lower than final budgeted expenditures due to the School District closely monitoring expenditures to keep costs low.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

All capital assets, except land, are reported net of depreciation. Capital asset additions were much lower during fiscal year 2019 and consisted of technological equipment. Capital assets sold during fiscal year 2019 included the former Cottage Grove School property and the former Lakeview School property. For more information on capital assets, refer to Note 9 of the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Debt

During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased as the School District continued to make required debt payments.

The 2011 certificates of participation (COPS) were issued for building and property renovations. The COPS will be fully repaid in fiscal year 2029.

The 2013 school improvement general obligation bonds were issued for the School District's local share of the construction of a new high school, as well as furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving School District buildings and facilities. The bonds will be fully repaid in fiscal year 2048.

The energy conservation loan was issued in fiscal year 2005 for the purpose of making energy improvements to various school buildings in the School District. The loan will be fully repaid in fiscal year 2021.

At fiscal year end, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$542,198 with an unvoted debt margin of \$311,599. The School District maintains a Ba2 bond rating. For more information on debt, refer to Note 11 of the basic financial statements.

In addition to the long-term debt, the School District's long-term obligations include capital leases, compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability. Additional information for these items can be found in Notes 10, 11, 22, and 23, respectively.

School District Outlook

In fiscal year 1997 the School District was declared by the Auditor of State to be in a state of "fiscal watch". The School District was required to submit and update a financial recovery plan each year with the State superintendent of public instruction; however, the School District Board of Education passed a resolution on October 26, 2015, that stated their inability to adopt a financial recovery plan that would eliminate the projected current year deficit. On December 4, 2015, the Auditor of State declared the School District to be in a state of "fiscal emergency".

A Financial Planning and Supervision Commission was created to assume all or part of the powers of the Board of Education. The School District's Financial Recovery Plan was adopted by the Financial Planning and Supervision Commission on May 9, 2016, and approved by the Ohio Superintendent of Public Instruction on May 23, 2016.

The Auditor of State serves as an advisor to commissions for all school districts in fiscal emergency. In this role, the office provides accounting training and assistance, as well as monthly monitoring of the School District's financial activity to ensure compliance with the recovery plan and various accounting rules and reports.

On November 7, 2017, School District voters approved a renewal operating levy that generates over \$2 million annually. Although the renewal levy passed, the School District finds that it still needs to generate additional revenue to eliminate future deficit spending. On November 5, 2019, a proposed income tax levy of 1 percent on the earned income of School District residents for the purpose of current expenses was defeated by School District voters. The School District, operating within the Financial Recovery Plan, has been able to end with positive general fund cash balances in fiscal years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Sherry Tyson, Treasurer, at Coventry Local School District, 3257 Cormany Drive, Akron, Ohio 44319-1425, or email at styson@coventryschools.org.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental
A4-	Activities
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5,865,178
Accounts Receivable	10,759
Intergovernmental Receivable	797,895
Prepaid Items	85,163
Materials and Supplies Inventory	2,718
Property Taxes Receivable	12,946,560
Net OPEB Asset (See Note 23)	1,312,531
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	604,186
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	30,273,848
Total Assets	51,898,838
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	5,787,653
OPEB	336,652
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,124,305
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	166,556
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,260,676
Intergovernmental Payable	763,346
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	15,635
Vacation Benefits Payable	23,093
Accrued Interest Payable	258,023
Long-Term Liabilities:	4040
Due Within One Year	434,957
Due in More Than One Year:	22 051 554
Net Pension Liability (See Note 22)	22,851,554
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 23) Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	2,390,381 31,864,033
Total Liabilities	60,028,254
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	11,244,374
Pension	2,595,111
OPEB	2,447,027
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,286,512
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,083,827
Restricted for:	
Capital Outlay	1,168,533
Food Service Operations	688,243
Facilities Maintenance	244,433
Student Activities	131,425
Other Purposes	127,978
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(21,736,062)
Total Net Position	(\$18,291,623)

Coventry Local School District
Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Governmental
	Expenses	for Services		and Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities	Lapenses	101 Scrvices	and Contributions	and Contributions	Activities
Instruction:					
Regular	\$9,287,244	\$3,915,759	\$76,094	\$0	(\$5,295,391)
Special	2,478,058	575,399	1,127,522	0	(775,137)
Vocational	145,353	0	11,657	0	(133,696)
Support Services:	143,333	O	11,037	O	(133,070)
Pupils	1,227,726	0	151,335	0	(1,076,391)
Instructional Staff	252,144	0	57,215	0	(1,070,321)
Board of Education	64,930	0	0	0	(64,930)
Administration	1,304,889	0	13,955	0	(1,290,934)
Fiscal	556,751	0	13,933	0	
Business	55,373	0	0	0	(556,751) (55,373)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,915,776	93,393	2,195	39,932	(1,780,256)
<u>.</u>		,	,		
Pupil Transportation Central	1,415,652	0	93,489	0	(1,322,163)
	591,915	0	5,400	0	(586,515)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	(1(,020	207 141	467.525	0	50.620
Food Service Operations	616,038	207,141	467,535	0	58,638
Community Services	284,870	0	310,839	0	25,969
Other	346,397	0	0	0	(346,397)
Extracurricular Activities	526,027	122,637	0	0	(403,390)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,524,398	0	0	0	(1,524,398)
Total	\$22,593,541	\$4,914,329	\$2,317,236	\$39,932	(15,322,044)
	•	General Revenues			
		Property Taxes L			
		General Purpos	ses		10,672,689
		Debt Service			1,228,174
		Capital Outlay			213,530
			ilities Maintenance		59,408
			ements not Restricte	d	
		to Specific Prog			5,739,510
		Investment Earni	ngs		6,331
		Miscellaneous			133,308
		Total General Re	venues		18,052,950
		Change in Net Po	osition		2,730,906
		Net Position Begi	inning of Year - Rest	ated (See Note 3)	(21,022,529)
		Net Position End	of Year		(\$18,291,623)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	Constal	Bond	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Assets	General	Retirement	Funds	Funds
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$2,897,197	\$565,251	\$2,402,730	\$5,865,178
Accounts Receivable	10,659	0	100	10,759
Interfund Receivable	293	0	0	293
Intergovernmental Receivable	704,421	0	93,474	797.895
Prepaid Items	77,223	0	7,940	85,163
Materials and Supplies Inventory	2,718	0	0	2,718
Property Taxes Receivable	11,350,960	1,304,800	290,800	12,946,560
Total Assets	\$15,043,471	\$1,870,051	\$2,795,044	\$19,708,566
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$120,510	\$0	\$46,046	\$166,556
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,165,312	0	95,364	1,260,676
Intergovernmental Payable	744,013	0	19,333	763,346
Interfund Payable	0	0	293	293
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	15,635	0	0	15,635
Total Liabilities	2,045,470	0	161,036	2,206,506
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	9,869,783	1,123,752	250,839	11,244,374
Unavailable Revenue	1,183,753	59,588	106,668	1,350,009
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,053,536	1,183,340	357,507	12,594,383
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	79,941	0	7,940	87,881
Restricted	0	686,711	2,341,702	3,028,413
Committed	100,941	0	0	100,941
Assigned	18,146	0	0	18,146
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,745,437	0	(73,141)	1,672,296
Total Fund Balances	1,944,465	686,711	2,276,501	4,907,677
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$15,043,471	\$1,870,051	\$2,795,044	\$19,708,566

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$4,907,677
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		30,878,034
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental Tuition and Fees	565,149 109,891 626,786	
Miscellaneous Total	48,183	1,350,009
Vacation benefits payable is a contractually required benefit not expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources		
and therefore not reported in the funds.		(23,093)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds whereas in the funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	,	(258,023)
Long-Term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Certificates of Participation	(1,015,000)	
General Obligation Bonds	(29,009,791)	
Loans Payable Capital Leases	(123,864) (909,223)	
Compensated Absences	(1,241,112)	
Total	() , , ,	(32,298,990)
The net pension/OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the		
current period, and the net OPEB asset is not available for spending		
in the current period. Therefore, the asset, liabilities and related		
deferred outflows/inflows are not reported in the funds: Net OPEB Asset	1 312 531	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,312,531 5,787,653	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	336,652	
Net Pension Liability	(22,851,554)	
Net OPEB Liability	(2,390,381)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,595,111)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Total	(2,447,027)	(22 847 227)
Total		(22,847,237)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		(\$18,291,623)

Coventry Local School District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

D. C.	General	Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues Property Toyog	\$10,746,388	¢1 227 129	\$274 821	¢12 258 247
Property Taxes Intergovernmental	6,255,550	\$1,237,138 183,010	\$274,821 1,702,653	\$12,258,347 8,141,213
Interest	6,331	183,010	1,702,033	6,331
Tuition and Fees	4,204,225	0	3,000	4,207,225
Extracurricular Activities	14,295	0	122.637	136,932
Rentals	93,393	0	0	93,393
Charges for Services	93,393	0	207,141	207,141
Contributions and Donations	1,500	0	16,100	17,600
Miscellaneous	47,894	0	37,231	85,125
Total Revenues	21,369,576	1,420,148	2,363,583	25,153,307
Expenditures Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,931,555	0	75,415	10,006,970
Special	2,259,636	0	533,807	2,793,443
Vocational	167,649	0	0	167,649
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,299,516	0	150,498	1,450,014
Instructional Staff	216,048	0	60,423	276,471
Board of Education	64,930	0	0	64,930
Administration	1,529,337	0	13,994	1,543,331
Fiscal	529,479	9,496	0	538,975
Business	55,373	0	0	55,373
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,603,321	0	53,385	1,656,706
Pupil Transportation	1,414,818	0	1,193	1,416,011
Central	578,993	0	14,167	593,160
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	0	0	578,594	578,594
Community Services	0	0	290,624	290,624
Other	348,004	0	0	348,004
Extracurricular Activities	308,952	0	160,274	469,226
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	0	0	290,472	290,472
Principal Retirement	133,943	105,000	106,674	345,617
Interest and Fiscal Charges	53,716	1,421,700	59,657	1,535,073
Total Expenditures	20,495,270	1,536,196	2,389,177	24,420,643
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	874,306	(116,048)	(25,594)	732,664
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	180,303	180,303
Transfers In	0	0	985,098	985,098
Transfers Out	0	0	(985,098)	(985,098)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	0	180,303	180,303
Net Change in Fund Balances	874,306	(116,048)	154,709	912,967
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,070,159	802,759	2,121,792	3,994,710
Fund Balances End of Year	\$1,944,465	\$686,711	\$2,276,501	\$4,907,677

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		\$912,967
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 depretexpense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current Capital Outlay Current Year Depreciation Total		(1,245,379)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are re	ceived	(1,243,377)
from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal		(425,851)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as revenues in the funds:	not	
Delinquent Property Taxes	(84,546)	
Intergovernmental	(62,135)	
Tuition and Fees	269,638	
Miscellaneous	48,183	
Total		171,140
Denominant of minerical is an armonditure in the accommendation do but the armonment		
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		345,617
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current final	ancial	
resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Accrued Interest	5,360	
Accretion	(21,578)	
Amortization of Premium	26,893	
Total		10,675
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current finaresources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:	ancial	
Vacation Benefits	(16,035)	
Compensated Absences	85.977	
Total	65,711	69.942
10111		05,542
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds;		
however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	1,660,549	
OPEB	64,300	
Total		1,724,849
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPI asset or liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:	ЕВ	
Pension	(1,609,892)	
OPEB	2,776,838	
Total		1,166,946
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$2,730,906
	=	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$10,633,627	\$10,742,685	\$10,742,685	\$0
Intergovernmental	6,166,220	6,229,461	6,252,406	22,945
Interest	6,267	6,331	6,331	0
Tuition and Fees	4,235,070	4,278,505	4,278,505	0
Rentals	90,515	91,443	91,443	0
Miscellaneous	91,904	100,587	100,587	0
Total Revenues	21,223,603	21,449,012	21,471,957	22,945
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,340,378	10,259,433	10,169,004	90,429
Special	1,982,301	2,137,212	2,115,373	21,839
Vocational	78,496	159,712	158,036	1,676
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,167,969	1,354,273	1,340,063	14,210
Instructional Staff	165,379	225,915	223,544	2,371
Board of Education	105,710	70,100	69,364	736
Administration	1,534,649	1,616,498	1,599,535	16,963
Fiscal	594,273	543,130	537,431	5,699
Business	66,135	57,230	56,629	601
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,819,072	1,680,590	1,662,953	17,637
Pupil Transportation	772,798	1,485,930	1,470,338	15,592
Central	586,074	598,192	591,915	6,277
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Other	325,567	370,785	366,894	3,891
Extracurricular Activities	348,898	347,177	314,625	32,552
Debt Service:	120 721	122.042	122.042	0
Principal Retirement	129,721	133,943	133,943	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	86,548	53,716	53,716	0
Total Expenditures	20,103,968	21,093,836	20,863,363	230,473
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,119,635	355,176	608,594	253,418
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	244,485	244,485	244,485	0
Advances Out	(246,930)	(293)	(293)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,445)	244,192	244,192	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,117,190	599,368	852,786	253,418
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,498,473	1,498,473	1,498,473	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	250,304	250,304	250,304	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$2,865,967	\$2,348,145	\$2,601,563	\$253,418

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency
Assets		_
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$93,767	\$176,176
Investments	36,050	0
Total Assets	\$129,817	\$176,176
Liabilities Due to Students	\$0	\$176,176
Net Position		
Held in Trust for Scholarships:		
Nonexpendable	36,050	
Expendable	93,767	
Total Net Position	\$129,817	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Funds
Additions	
Interest	\$6,818
Contributions and Donations	8,440
Total Additions	15,258
Deductions	
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	17,650
Change in Net Position	(2,392)
Net Position Beginning of Year	132,209
Net Position End of Year	\$129,817

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Coventry Local School District (the School 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 School District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School 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 School District.

The School District is located in Summit County in northeastern Ohio. The School District currently operates one elementary school (K-4), one middle school (5-8) and one high school (9-12), which are staffed by 11.5 administrators, 131 certificated full-time equivalent teaching personnel and 84 full-time-equivalent classified employees, who provide services to 1,189 students and other community members.

On December 4, 2015, the School District was declared to be in a state of "Fiscal Emergency" by the Auditor of State under section 3316.03B(2), Revised Code. In accordance with the law, a five member Financial Planning and Supervision Commission was established to oversee all financial affairs of the School District. The Commission is composed of two appointees of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an appointee of the State Director of the Office of Budget and Management, an appointee by the Governor, and an appointee by the Summit County Fiscal Officer. The Commission's primary charge is to develop, adopt and implement a financial recovery plan. Once the plan is adopted, the Board of Education's discretion is limited in that all financial activity of the School District must be in accordance with the plan.

The Financial Recovery Plan was adopted on May 9, 2016. Under State law, the School District must annually update its Financial Recovery Plan. The Financial Recovery Plan included consideration of data regarding the School District's levies, the continued use and expansion of shared services, the use of competitive bidding, the evaluation of facilities usage and overhead, an organizational review and staffing analysis, a transportation study, evaluation of open enrollment, and eliminating overspending. See Note 24 for more information on the School District's Fiscal Emergency status.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the Coventry Local School District, this includes the agencies and departments that provide the following services: general operations, food service, preschool, and student related activities of the School District.

Non-public Schools Within the School District boundaries, St. Francis De Sales School is operated through the Cleveland Diocese as a non-public school. Current State legislation provides funding for the nonpublic school. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the non-public school by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the non-public school. These transactions are reported in a special revenue fund and as a governmental activity of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The School District does not have any component units.

The School District participates in two jointly governed organizations and two insurance purchasing pools. These organizations include the Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEONET), the Portage Lakes Career Center, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, and the Stark County Schools Council of Government. These organizations are addressed in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

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

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund Accounting

The School 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. The funds of the School District are divided into two categories: governmental 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 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 and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

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

Bond Retirement Fund The bond retirement fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of property tax revenues restricted for the payment of general obligation bonds issued for the School District's local share of the construction of a new high school and furnishing and improving School District buildings and facilities.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for and report grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed, or assigned to a particular purpose.

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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has two private purpose trust funds which are used to account for college scholarships. The School District's agency fund is purely custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and thus does not involve measurement of results of operations. The agency fund reflects resources that belong to the student bodies of the various schools.

Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include 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.

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 and the statements presented for fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, in the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the 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 year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, grants, tuition and fees, rentals, and miscellaneous.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes 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 School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 22 and 23.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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 until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, tuition and fees, and miscellaneous. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities found on page 17. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Notes 22 and 23).

Expenditures/Expenses On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the fund financial statements as intergovernmental revenue and an expenditure of food service operations. In addition, this amount is reported on the statement of activities as an expense with a like amount reported within the "operating grants and contributions" program revenue account.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled except for certain investments for the private purpose trust funds. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to donated stocks. Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during the fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$6,331, which included \$3,204 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are reported as cash equivalents.

Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are reported as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which services are consumed.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market value. Inventories are presented on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for consumption.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

All reported capital assets, except land, 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:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 30 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 30 Years
Vehicles	5 - 10 Years

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Since the School District's policy limits the accrual of vacation time to one year from the employee's anniversary date, the outstanding liability is recorded as "vacation benefits payable" on the statement of net position rather than as a long-term liability.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund or funds from which the employees who have accumulated the leave are paid.

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;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 fiscal year. Certificates of Participation, bonds, loans, and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liabilities should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plans' fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plans. 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.

Fund Balances

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance includes the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These assigned balances are established by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balances for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes included resources which will be used for instructional programs, community services, school safety, educational computer network connections, and special education.

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

Estimates

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

Interfund Activity

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

Budgetary Data

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for the funds that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

Bond Premiums

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized for the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On governmental fund statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued. Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund.

Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, and Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period.

GASB 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government 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. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

For fiscal year 2019, the School District also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-2*. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Restatement of Net Position

During fiscal year 2019, the School District had an outside valuation company calculate its capital assets. As a result, it was determined that capital assets had been overstated by \$6,595,365 at June 30, 2018. The correction of the capital assets balance had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2018.

	Governmental
	Activities
Net Position June 30, 2018	(\$14,427,164)
Capital Assets	(6,595,365)
Restated Net Position June 30, 2018	(\$21,022,529)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursement and encumbrances. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual 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 GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
- 3. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 4. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the uniform school supply and public school support funds are reclassified to the general fund for GAAP reporting.
- 5. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	\$874,306
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	178,167
Advances In	244,485
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(337,470)
Advances Out	(293)
Perspective Differences:	
Uniform School Supply	(11,004)
Public School Support	60,763
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(156,168)
Budget Basis	\$852,786

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 5 – Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances at June 30, 2019:

	Deficit
Fund	Fund Balances
Special Revenue Funds:	
IDEA Part B	\$37,763
Title I	25,727
Improving Teacher Quality	9,516
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	135

The miscellaneous federal grants special revenue fund's deficit balance resulted from unavailable revenue related to the intergovernmental grant receivable. The other special revenue funds' deficit balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities in each of the funds. The general fund provides money to operate the program until grants and other monies are received and the advance can be repaid.

Note 6 – Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the School District treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the School 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 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 held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States:
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed previously, provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts:
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time, if training requirements have been met.

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 School 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.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2019, \$2,095,348 of the School District's total bank balance of \$6,269,276 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. One of the School District's financial institutions participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) and was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Investments

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

	Measurement		Standard & Poor's	Percent of Total
Measurement/Investment	Amount	Maturity	Rating	Investments
Fair Value - Level 1 Inputs:				
Proctor and Gamble Company Stock	\$14,255	Less than one year	A-1+	39.54 %
Wells Fargo and Company New Stock	11,357	Less than one year	A-2	31.50
Dominion Energy, Incorporated, Stock	10,438	Less than one year	A-2	28.96
Total Portfolio	\$36,050			100.00 %

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The preceding chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The donated stocks are measured at fair value and are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and that investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. It is the School District's policy to evaluate market conditions, interest rate forecasts, and cash flow requirements to consider the term of an investment, with the goal being to buy where relative value exists along the maturity spectrum.

Credit Risk The School District's investments are rated as shown in the preceding table. The School District has no investment policy that further limits its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District investment policy is to be diversified enough to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific issue or a specific class of securities. The preceding table shows the allocation of investments.

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of accounts, interfund, intergovernmental grants and entitlements, and property taxes. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except for delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amounts
Excess Costs	\$393,134
Regular Tuition	159,856
Special Education Tuition	73,796
IDEA-B Grant	61,850
Bureau of Workers' Compensation Rebate	48,183
Title I-A Grant	18,611
School Employees Retirement System Refund	16,417
College Credit Plus	12,459
Title II-A Grant	9,486
Parent Mentor Project Grant	3,383
Transportation Refunds	576
Title IV-A Grant	144
Total	\$797,895

Note 8 – Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District's fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School 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 and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected in calendar year 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Summit County. The County Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the School 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 to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes, which are measurable as of June 30, 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 to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was \$988,810 in the general fund, \$121,460 in the bond retirement debt service fund, and \$26,767 in the permanent improvements capital projects fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was \$985,107 in the general fund, \$119,985 in the bond retirement debt service fund, and \$26,335 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund. The difference was in the timing and collection by the County Fiscal Officer.

On an accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

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

	2018 Second Half	Collections	2019 First Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Real Estate	\$295,506,500	95.72 %	\$297,184,670	95.37 %	
Public Utility Personal Property	13,212,920	4.28	14,414,350	4.63	
Total	\$308,719,420	100.00 %	\$311,599,020	100.00 %	
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	\$77.98		\$77.79		

The tax rate decreased due to an increase in property tax values in the School District during fiscal year 2019. The increase in property tax values caused the tax rate to decrease so that the bond levy and emergency levies would meet their collection amounts.

Note 9 – Capital Assets

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

	Restated			
	Balance			Balance
_	6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	6/30/19
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$647,982	\$0	(\$43,796)	\$604,186
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	43,163,383	0	(812,953)	42,350,430
Furniture and Equipment	5,672,302	11,662	0	5,683,964
Vehicles	343,486	0	0	343,486
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	49,179,171	11,662	(812,953)	48,377,880
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(12,663,548)	(1,039,183)	430,898	(13,271,833)
Furniture and Equipment	(4,315,450)	(215,995)	0	(4,531,445)
Vehicles	(298,891)	(1,863)	0	(300,754)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(17,277,889)	(1,257,041) *	430,898	(18,104,032)
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	31,901,282	(1,245,379)	(382,055)	30,273,848
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$32,549,264	(\$1,245,379)	(\$425,851)	\$30,878,034

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

^{*} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$1,080,445
Special	844
Support Services:	
Pupils	837
Instructional Staff	11,317
Administration	1,884
Fiscal	7,249
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	14,471
Pupil Transportation	15,640
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	43,300
Extracurricular Activities	81,054
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,257,041

Note 10 – Capital Leases

In fiscal year 2008, the School District entered into a lease agreement for modular buildings. This lease meets the criteria for a capital lease as it transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The assets acquired were originally capitalized in the amount of \$1,500,000, which was the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. As of fiscal year end, the School District's remaining modular units under this capital lease are capitalized in the amount of \$523,559.

In fiscal year 2017, the School District entered into a lease agreement for stadium lights. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease since it transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The assets acquired have been capitalized in the amount of \$165,000, which was the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

The assets acquired through the capital leases are as follows:

Governmental Activities				
Modular	Stadium			
Units	Lights	Total		
\$523,559	\$165,000	\$688,559		
(161,123)	(20,625)	(181,748)		
\$362,436	\$144,375	\$506,811		
	Modular Units \$523,559 (161,123)	Modular Units Stadium Lights \$523,559 \$165,000 (161,123) (20,625)		

Covernmental Astivities

The leases provide for minimum, annual lease payments as follows:

	Governmental Activities				
	Modular	Stadium			
	Units	Lights	Total		
2020	\$117,680	\$35,653	\$153,333		
2021	116,800	35,653	152,453		
2022	116,752	0	116,752		
2023	115,535	0	115,535		
2024	115,148	0	115,148		
2025-2028	453,851	0	453,851		
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(193,766)	(4,083)	(197,849)		
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payment	\$842,000	\$67,223	\$909,223		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the year consisted of the following:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/19	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Certificates of Participation:					
2011 Certificates of Participation:	#1 000 000	Φ.Ο.	(455 , 000)	#1.01 #.000	фоо ооо
Term Certificates	\$1,090,000	\$0	(\$75,000)	\$1,015,000	\$80,000
General Obligation Bonds:					
2013 School Improvement Bonds:					
Serial Bonds	7,690,000	0	(105,000)	7,585,000	130,000
Term Bonds	20,595,000	0	0	20,595,000	0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	8,425	0	0	8,425	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	40,050	21,578	0	61,628	0
Premium	786,631	0	(26,893)	759,738	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	29,120,106	21,578	(131,893)	29,009,791	130,000
Loans Payable:					
Energy Conservation Loan Phase #3	181,807	0	(57,943)	123,864	60,563
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	4,836,661	55,060	0	4,891,721	0
STRS	19,395,648	0	(1,435,815)	17,959,833	0
Total Net Pension Liability	24,232,309	55,060	(1,435,815)	22,851,554	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
SERS	2,201,679	188,702	0	2,390,381	0
STRS	3,185,602	0	(3,185,602)	0	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	5,387,281	188,702	(3,185,602)	2,390,381	0
Capital Leases	1,016,897	0	(107,674)	909,223	111,949
Compensated Absences	1,327,089	89,319	(175,296)	1,241,112	52,445
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	31,963,576	333,081	(4,904,387)	27,392,270	164,394
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	\$62,355,489	\$354,659	(\$5,169,223)	\$57,540,925	\$434,957

On March 24, 2011, the School District issued \$1,500,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPS) for building and property renovations. The COPS included \$195,000 in serial certificates and \$1,305,000 in term certificates. The COPS were issued for an eighteen year period with a final maturity in fiscal year 2029. The certificates will be paid from property taxes from the permanent improvement fund. The COPs were issued through a series of lease agreements and trust indentures in accordance with Section 3313.375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The COPs have been designated to be "qualified tax exempt obligations" within the meaning of 265(b)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with the lease terms, the project assets are leased to the Ohio School Building Leasing Corporation, and then subleased back to the School District. The COPs were issued through a series of annual leases with an initial lease term through June 30, 2011, which includes the right to renew for eighteen successive one-year terms through fiscal year 2029 subject to annual appropriations. To satisfy the trustee agreements, the School District is required to make annual base rent payments, subject to the lease terms and appropriations,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

semi-annually. The base rent includes an interest component of 1.75 to 5.75 percent. The School District has the option to purchase the renovations on any lease payment date by paying the amount necessary to defease the indenture.

Optional Redemption The certificates maturing on or after October 1, 2015, are subject to optional redemption by the School District, in whole or in part as selected by the District, on any date on or after October 1, 2014, at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption The term certificates maturing on October 1, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, and 2028 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on October 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

			Issue		
Year	\$165,000	\$180,000	\$195,000	\$225,000	\$250,000
2019	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	0	90,000	0	0	0
2023	0	0	95,000	0	0
2025	0	0	0	110,000	0
2027	0	0	0	0	120,000
Total Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment	80,000	90,000	95,000	110,000	120,000
Amount Due at Stated Maturity	85,000	90,000	100,000	115,000	130,000
Total	\$165,000	\$180,000	\$195,000	\$225,000	\$250,000
Stated Maturity	10/1/2020	10/1/2022	10/1/2024	10/1/2026	10/1/2028

On October 16, 2013, the School District issued school improvement general obligation bonds for the School District's local share of the construction of a new high school, as well as furnishing, equipping, and otherwise improving School District buildings and facilities. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$914,375. The amount is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. The bonds consist of serial, term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amounts of \$7,705,000, \$20,595,000, and \$8,425 and were issued for a period of 34 years with final maturity on November 1, 2047. The serial bonds were issued at interest rates ranging from 3 to 5 percent, and the term bonds were issued at interest rates ranging from 5 to 5.25 percent.

The capital appreciation bonds were originally sold at a discount of \$2,266,575, which is being accreted annually until the point of maturity of the capital appreciation bonds, which will be repaid during fiscal years 2028 through 2031. The final maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$2,275,000. The accretion recorded for fiscal year 2019 was \$21,578, for a total outstanding bond liability of \$70,053.

Optional Redemption The current interest bonds maturing on or after November 1, 2022, are subject to optional redemption by the School District prior to their stated maturity, in whole or in part, as selected by the Board, on any date on or after November 1, 2021, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption The term bonds maturing on November 1, 2037, 2042 and 2047 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date, on November 1 of the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Issue	
Year	\$2,490,000	\$7,835,000	\$10,270,000
2036	\$1,215,000	\$0	\$0
2038	0	1,345,000	0
2039	0	1,500,000	0
2040	0	1,575,000	0
2041	0	1,655,000	0
2043	0	0	1,850,000
2044	0	0	1,945,000
2045	0	0	2,050,000
2046	0	0	2,155,000
Total Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment	1,215,000	6,075,000	8,000,000
Amount Due at Stated Maturity	1,275,000	1,760,000	2,270,000
Total	\$2,490,000	\$7,835,000	\$10,270,000
Stated Maturity	11/1/2037	11/1/2042	11/1/2047

On June 13, 2005, the School District issued \$709,533 for the purpose of making energy improvements to various school buildings in the School District. The notes were issued for a fifteen year period with final maturity during fiscal year 2021.

The certificates of participation will be paid from the permanent improvement fund. The general obligation bonds will be paid from the bond retirement fund. The energy conservation loan will be paid from the general fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liabilities; however, employer pension/OPEB contributions are made from the general fund and the food service and auxiliary services special revenue funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability, see Notes 22 and 23. The capital leases will be paid from the general fund and permanent improvement fund. The compensated absences liability will be paid from the general fund and the food service, auxiliary services, miscellaneous State grants, IDEA part B, title I, and improving teacher quality special revenue funds.

The School District's overall debt margin was \$542,198 with an unvoted debt margin of \$311,599 at June 30, 2019. Principal and interest requirements to retire outstanding long-term obligations at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

			General Obli	gation Bonds		
	Ser	ial	Te	rm	Capital Ap	preciation
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$130,000	\$354,174	\$0	\$1,061,650	\$0	\$0
2021	150,000	347,175	0	1,061,650	0	0
2022	270,000	336,675	0	1,061,650	0	0
2023	295,000	322,550	0	1,061,650	0	0
2024	305,000	307,550	0	1,061,650	0	0
2025-2029	1,390,000	1,258,625	0	5,308,250	6,039	1,263,961
2030-2034	2,980,000	924,601	0	5,308,250	2,386	1,002,614
2035-2039	2,065,000	98,525	3,835,000	5,014,750	0	0
2040-2044	0	0	8,340,000	3,317,814	0	0
2045-2048	0	0	8,420,000	912,451	0	0
Total	\$7,585,000	\$3,949,875	\$20,595,000	\$25,169,765	\$8,425	\$2,266,575

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Certificates of Participation		Energy Conser	vation Loan
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$80,000	\$52,338	\$60,563	\$5,600
2021	85,000	48,543	63,301	2,862
2022	90,000	44,293	0	0
2023	90,000	39,702	0	0
2024	95,000	34,867	0	0
2025-2029	575,000	85,800	0	0
Total	\$1,015,000	\$305,543	\$123,864	\$8,462

Note 12 – Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Vacation days are credited to non-certified employees on the anniversary of their employment and must be used within the next twelve months. An employee may carry over no more than one week of vacation per year unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to twelve month 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. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 300. Upon retirement under provisions of SERS, classified staff with at least ten years of service with the School District receive payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 160 days, plus one-half of the days in excess of 200 days, not to exceed 300 days for classified employees. Upon retirement under provisions of STRS, certified employees are paid for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation up to a maximum accumulation of 160 days, plus one-half of the days in excess of 215 days, not to exceed 285 days.

Life Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through the Stark County Schools Council of Government's Health Benefits Program.

Note 13 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Liberty Mutual Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Coverage	
Type of Coverage	Amount	Deductible
Property	\$73,640,100	\$2,500
General Liability:		
Per Occurrence	1,000,000	0
Aggregate	2,000,000	0
Violent Event Coverage	1,000,000	0
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000	1,000
Employer's Liability	1,000,000	0
Sexual Misconduct	1,000,000	0
Commercial Inland Marine	2,500,000	1,000
Commercial Umbrella Liability	4,000,000	0
Commercial Auto Coverage	1,000,000	1,000

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

Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (see Note 16). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, a Sedgwick CMS Company, provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Employee Medical Benefits

The School District has contracted with the Stark County Schools Council of Government's Health Benefit Program, a shared risk pool (see Note 16) to provide employee medical/surgical, vision, and dental benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays a monthly contribution which is paid in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants regardless of claims flow. The board of directors has the right to return monies to an exiting school district subsequent to the settlements of all expenses and claims. The School District pays premiums of \$2,222.76 for family coverage and \$913.10 for single coverage per employee per month.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 14 – Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds; however, in the opinion of management, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School Foundation

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to or liability of the School District.

Litigation

The School District is not party to any legal proceedings.

Note 15 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology

The Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEONET) is the computer service organization or Data Acquisition Site (DAS) used by the School District. NEONET is a jointly governed organization among thirty-one school districts, three career centers, and the Summit and Medina County Educational Service Centers. The Metropolitan Regional Service Council acts as the fiscal agent for the consortium. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional The Board of Directors consists of member district functions among member school districts. superintendents and treasurers. The manager/director is a permanent, non-voting member of the Board of Directors. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. The Board of Directors exercises total control over the operations of the association including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All association revenues are generated from charges for services and State funding. The School District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility in NEONET. During the current fiscal year, the School District made \$135,732 in payments to NEONET. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology, 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Portage Lakes Career Center

Portage Lakes Career Center is a jointly governed organization created to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students. The Board is composed of representatives from the elected board of each participating school district. The Board is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. Coventry Local School District students may attend the vocational school. Each school district's control is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$443 to Portage Lakes Career Center for various items. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Portage Lakes Career Center, 4401 Shriver Road, Green, Ohio 44232.

Note 16 – Insurance Purchasing Pools

Ohio School Boards Association Worker's Compensation Group Rating Program

The School District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Stark County Schools Council of Government

The Stark County Schools Council of Government (the Council) is a shared risk pool which is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating member. The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services. The Council has a Health Benefits Program, which is a shared risk pool.

Note 17 – Interfund Transactions

Interfund Balances

As of June 30, 2019, the general fund had a \$293 interfund receivable and the miscellaneous federal grants special revenue fund had the corresponding interfund payable.

Interfund receivables and payables are due to the timing of the receipt of grant monies and monies collected for some programs received by various funds. The general fund provides money to operate the programs until grants and other monies are received and the advances can be repaid. The advance is expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund Transfers

During fiscal year 2019, the School District transferred \$985,098 between other governmental funds in order to close out the classroom facilities capital projects fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 18 – Fund Balances

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

		Bond	Other Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Retirement	Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Inventory	\$2,718	\$0	\$0	\$2,718
Prepaids	77,223	0	7,940	85,163
Total Nonspendable	79,941	0	7,940	87,881
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	0	686,711	0	686,711
Capital Outlay	0	0	1,155,339	1,155,339
Food Service Operations	0	0	676,782	676,782
Facilities Maintenance	0	0	244,433	244,433
Student Activities	0	0	131,425	131,425
Other Purposes:				
Instructional Programs	0	0	68,605	68,605
Community Services	0	0	51,780	51,780
School Safety	0	0	7,934	7,934
Educational Computer Network Connections	0	0	5,404	5,404
Total Restricted	0	686,711	2,341,702	3,028,413
Committed to:				
Purchases on Order:				
Instruction	34,554	0	0	34,554
Support Services	55,387	0	0	55,387
Underground Storage Tank	11,000	0	0	11,000
Total Committed	100,941	0	0	100,941
Assigned to: Purchases on Order:				
Instruction	5,852	0	0	5,852
Support Services	9,494	0	0	9,494
Extracurricular Activities	2,800	0	0	2,800
Total Assigned	18,146	0	0	18,146
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,745,437	0	(73,141)	1,672,296
Total Fund Balances	\$1,944,465	\$686,711	\$2,276,501	\$4,907,677

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 19 – Donor Restricted Endowments

The School District's scholarship endowment fund includes donor restricted endowments. The net position-non-expendable amount of \$36,050 represents the principal portion of the endowments. The net position-expendable amount of \$37,985 represents the interest earnings on donor-restricted investments and is available for expenditure by the governing board, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent. State law permits the governing board to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment terms specify otherwise.

Note 20 – Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital
	Improvement
Set-aside Balances as of June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	361,348
Current Year Offsets	(361,348)
Totals	\$0
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	\$0
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$0

\$47,028 of the current year offsets is from bond proceeds. The offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvement set-aside balance to \$0. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset for future periods. The available balance remaining for future use as of June 30, 2019, was \$27,417,007.

Note 21 – Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At fiscal year end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

General	\$156,168
Other Governmental Funds	629,304
Total	\$785,472

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 22 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also include pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset*, long-term *net pension liability*, or long-term *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 23 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$374,240 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$13,348 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee 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 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of-living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with 5 years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be 5 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 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes 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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent, and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,286,309 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$161,764 is reported as an intergovernmental 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 School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Prior Measurement Date	0.08095130%	0.08164796%	
Current Measurement Date	0.08541230%	0.08168107%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00446100%	0.00003311%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Pension Expense	\$4,891,721 \$315,912	\$17,959,833 \$1,293,980	\$22,851,554 \$1,609,892

At June 30, 2019, the School 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	\$268,280	\$414,568	\$682,848
Changes of assumptions	110,466	3,182,821	3,293,287
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	150,969	0	150,969
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	374,240	1,286,309	1,660,549
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$903,955	\$4,883,698	\$5,787,653
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$117,289	\$117,289
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments	135,535	1,089,065	1,224,600
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	196,067	1,057,155	1,253,222
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$331,602	\$2,263,509	\$2,595,111

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

\$1,660,549 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	\$313,240	\$1,109,076	\$1,422,316
2021	86,974	633,647	720,621
2022	(160,533)	(161,619)	(322,152)
2023	(41,568)	(247,224)	(288,792)
Total	\$198,113	\$1,333,880	\$1,531,993

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 as follows:

Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.5 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment 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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the School 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 School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School 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 (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$6,890,357	\$4,891,721	\$3,215,997

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 as follows:

Inflation 2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to
2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return 7.45 percent
Payroll Increases 3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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

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

STRS' 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	Rate of Return *
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018; therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$26,227,972	\$17,959,833	\$10,961,975	

Note 23 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 22 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy – State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated 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 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$50,439.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$64,300 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$50,933 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

OPEB Liabilities (Asset), 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 used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School 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/Asset:			
Prior Measurement Date	0.08203780%	0.08164796%	
Current Measurement Date	0.08616250%	0.08168107%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00412470%	0.00003311%	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	\$2,390,381	\$0	\$2,390,381
Net OPEB Asset	\$0	\$1,312,531	\$1,312,531
OPEB Expense	\$101,974	(\$2,878,812)	(\$2,776,838)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the School 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	\$39,019	\$153,306	\$192,325
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	78,848	1,179	80,027
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	64,300	0	64,300
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$182,167	\$154,485	\$336,652
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$76,472	\$76,472
Changes of assumptions	214,758	1,788,427	2,003,185
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,586	149,946	153,532
Changes in proportionate share and difference			
between School District contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	53,039	160,799	213,838
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$271,383	\$2,175,644	\$2,447,027

\$64,300 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	(\$102,963)	(\$365,250)	(\$468,213)
2021	(76,651)	(365,250)	(441,901)
2022	6,677	(365,251)	(358,574)
2023	8,203	(331,197)	(322,994)
2024	7,954	(319,246)	(311,292)
Thereafter	3,264	(274,965)	(271,701)
Total	(\$153,516)	(\$2,021,159)	(\$2,174,675)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 as follows:

Inflation 3.00 percent
Wage Increases 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment
expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Measurement Date 3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan

investment expense, including price inflation:

Measurement Date3.70 percentPrior Measurement Date3.63 percent

Medical Trend Assumption:

Medicare 5.375 to 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 22.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018, was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018, was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the State statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School 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 School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for SERS and what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)	
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,900,539	\$2,390,381	\$1,986,431	
	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%)	
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,928,599	\$2,390,381	\$3,001,863	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented as follows:

Projected Salary Increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to

2.50 percent at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment

expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3 percent
Discount Rate of Return - Current Year 7.45 percent
Blended Discount Rate of Return - Prior Year 4.13 percent

Health Care Cost Trends:

Medical:

Pre-Medicare 6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate Medicare 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Prescription Drug:

Pre-Medicare 8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare -5.23 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

Since the Prior Measurement Date, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent 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.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent 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 were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020; however, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 22.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS 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 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the School 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 School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the School District's proportionate share of 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	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,124,962	\$1,312,531	\$1,470,174
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,461,275	\$1,312,531	\$1,161,471

Note 24 – Fiscal Emergency

On December 4, 2015, the Auditor of State declared the School District in Fiscal Emergency. Many factors have contributed to the School District's financial condition, including significant reductions in State revenues, over-reliance on assessed property values, difficulty passing property tax levies, increasing health care costs, and building maintenance costs.

During fiscal year 2019, the School District made reductions and cut costs as much as possible. On November 7, 2017, School District voters approved the renewal of an emergency levy that generates well over \$2 million annually. Collection of the renewal levy began in calendar year 2019.

Note 25 – Subsequent Event

On November 5, 2019, a proposed income tax levy of 1 percent on the earned income of School District residents for the purpose of current expenses was defeated by School District voters.

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08541230%	0.08095130%	0.08461760%	0.09117520%	0.08881500%	0.08881500%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,891,721	\$4,836,661	\$6,193,228	\$5,202,545	\$4,494,877	\$5,281,543
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,658,341	\$2,534,836	\$2,402,914	\$3,243,460	\$2,950,166	\$2,710,896
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	184.01%	190.81%	257.74%	160.40%	152.36%	194.83%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1) *

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.08616250%	0.08203780%	0.08569280%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,390,381	\$2,201,679	\$2,442,562
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,658,341	\$2,534,836	\$2,402,914
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	89.92%	86.86%	101.65%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08168107%	0.08164796%	0.08585734%	0.08824592%	0.08875798%	0.08875798%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$17,959,833	\$19,395,648	\$28,739,040	\$24,388,591	\$21,589,012	\$25,716,690
School District's Covered Payroll	\$8,981,321	\$8,820,200	\$10,107,750	\$8,754,400	\$9,418,569	\$9,581,962
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	199.97%	219.90%	284.33%	278.59%	229.22%	268.39%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1) *

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.08168107%	0.08164796%	0.08585734%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$1,312,531)	\$3,185,602	\$4,591,673
School District's Covered Payroll	\$8,981,321	\$8,820,200	\$10,107,750
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.61%	36.12%	45.43%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$374,240	\$358,876	\$354,877	\$336,408
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(374,240)	(358,876)	(354,877)	(336,408)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$2,772,148	\$2,658,341	\$2,534,836	\$2,402,914
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$64,300	\$57,672	\$44,208	\$43,113
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(64,300)	(57,672)	(44,208)	(43,113)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.32%	2.17%	1.74%	1.79%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.82%	15.67%	15.74%	15.79%

⁽¹⁾ The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$427,488	\$408,893	\$375,188	\$365,986	\$388,330	\$413,605
(427,488)	(408,893)	(375,188)	(365,986)	(388,330)	(413,605)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,243,460	\$2,950,166	\$2,710,896	\$2,721,086	\$3,089,340	\$3,054,690
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
\$74,853	\$49,630	\$45,775	\$56,315	\$91,122	\$60,470
(74,853)	(49,630)	(45,775)	(56,315)	(91,122)	(60,470)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.31%	1.68%	1.69%	2.07%	2.95%	1.98%
15.49%	15.54%	15.53%	15.52%	15.52%	15.52%

Coventry Local School District

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$1,286,309	\$1,257,385	\$1,234,828	\$1,415,085
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,286,309)	(1,257,385)	(1,234,828)	(1,415,085)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$9,187,921	\$8,981,321	\$8,820,200	\$10,107,750
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

⁽¹⁾ The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$1,225,616	\$1,224,414	\$1,245,655	\$1,251,962	\$1,204,186	\$1,176,589
(1,225,616)	(1,224,414)	(1,245,655)	(1,251,962)	(1,204,186)	(1,176,589)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$8,754,400	\$9,418,569	\$9,581,962	\$9,630,477	\$9,262,969	\$9,050,685
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$94,186	\$95,820	\$96,305	\$92,630	\$90,507
0	(94,186)	(95,820)	(96,305)	(92,630)	(90,507)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Coventry Local School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments	7.75 percent net of investments
	expense, including inflation	expense, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age setback for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences
		on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

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

Coventry Local School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022 – Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set back two years through age 89 and no setback for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year setback from age 80 through 89, and no setback from age 90 and above.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal Year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal Year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal Year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Fiscal Year 2019 3.70 percent Fiscal Year 2018 3.63 percent Fiscal Year 2017 2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74*, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent 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.

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor Number	Expenditures	Non-Cash Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	044594-05PU-11	\$ 84,649	\$ 0
National School Lunch Program	10.555	044594-LLP4-11	320,409	54,381
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			405,058	54,381
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			405,058	54,381
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed through Ohio Department of Education				
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2011	302,961	0
Special Eduation Cluster (IDEA):				
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	044594-6BSF-11	470,636	0
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	044594-PBS1-12	945	0
Total Special Education Cluster			471,581	0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	044594-TRS1-11	53,246	0
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	044595-SFSF	27,675	0
Homeless Children and Youth	84.938	N/A	293	0
Total U.S. Department of Education			855,756	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS				\$ 54,381

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1: **BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Coventry Local School District under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 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 Coventry Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position of the Coventry Local School District.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE 3: **INDIRECT COST RATE**

Coventry Local School District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 4: CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first.

NOTE 5: **FOOD DONATION PROGRAM**

Program regulations do not require the District to maintain separate inventory records for purchased food and food received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This non-monetary assistance (expenditures) is reported in the Schedule at the fair value of the commodities received.

JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

(216) 475 - 6136

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Members of Board of Education Coventry Local School District Coventry, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Coventry Local School District, Summit 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, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2019, wherein we noted the District restated its net position at June 30, 2018 for governmental activities due to a reevaluation of its capital assets. Also, the District is in fiscal emergency.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs that we considered a material weakness as item **2019-001**.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

December 20, 2019

JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

(216) 475 - 6136

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Members of Board of Education Coventry Local School District Coventry, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Coventry Local School District, Summit County, Ohio's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Coventry Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

December 20, 2019

COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMM	ARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS	
2019(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
2019(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
2019(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
2019(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
2019(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
2019(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
2019(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinions	Unmodified
2019(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No
2019(vii	Major Programs (list):	
	Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program - CFDA #10.553 National School Lunch Program - CFDA #10.555	
2019(vii	i) Dollar Threshold: A/B Program	Type A: \$750,000 Type B: All Others less than \$750,000
2019(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

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

Finding 2019-001 – Material Weakness – Capital Assets

Condition/Criteria

During our review of capital assets, we noted that the District did not maintain a complete and up-to-date capital asset listing in prior years.

Cause/Effect

The District performed a physical inventory of capital assets during fiscal year 2019 which resulted in a restatement of net position at July 1, 2018 for governmental activities.

Recommendation

We recommend the District review its capital asset listing and depreciation calculations annually to ensure assets are being recorded and depreciated accurately. We also recommend the District use salvage values for all assets that continue to be used from year to year. In addition, we recommend the District have a physical inventory completed within a time frame that is cost effective for the District.

District Response

The District was aware of the issue with its capital assets and hired Industrial Appraisal in fiscal year 2019 to perform an inventory count, which resulted in a restatement of capital assets.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The prior audit report, as of June 30, 2018, included a significant deficiency.						
Finding						
Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information			
2018-001	Significant Deficiency - Capital Assets	Not corrected.	Finding repeated as Finding 2019-001.			

Management letter recommendations have been corrected, repeated, or procedures instituted to prevent occurrences in this audit period.





COVENTRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 28, 2020