



UNITED LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT COLUMBIANA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

United Local School District Columbiana County 8143 State Route 9 Hanoverton, Ohio 44423

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

United Local School District Columbiana County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 24, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 24, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$642,957 which represents a 10.49% increase from 2018 net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,733,028 in revenue or 77.82% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,344,620 or 22.18% of total revenues of \$15,077,648.
- The District had \$14,434,691 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,344,620 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,733,028 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$13,323,609 in revenues and \$13,632,083 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$308,474 from a fund balance of \$3,902,785 to \$3,594,311.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$443,265 in revenues and \$484,959 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the permanent improvement fund's fund balance decreased \$41,694 from a fund balance of \$674,254 to \$632,560.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 22. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplemental Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net position liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 64-79 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	Net I	Position
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 10,782,275	\$ 9,792,367
Capital assets, net	4,374,414	4,665,818
Total assets	15,156,689	14,458,185
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	4,118,985	5,104,560
OPEB	198,923	151,440
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,317,908	5,256,000
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	19,474,597	19,714,185
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	1,827,420	1,812,846
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	121,925	157,493
Due within more than one year:		
Net pension liability	14,321,653	15,185,610
Net OPEB Liability	1,135,015	3,168,892
Other amounts	1,511,085	1,391,630
Total liabilities	18,917,098	21,716,471
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,553,274	2,985,397
Pensions	1,001,867	731,266
OPEB	1,486,584	408,234
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,041,725	4,124,897
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	24,958,823	25,841,368
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,374,414	4,665,818
Restricted	184,451	418,768
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,043,091)	(11,211,769)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (5,484,226)	\$ (6,127,183)

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

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

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

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

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the 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.

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$5,484,226.

At year-end, capital assets represented 28.86% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$4,374,414. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$184,451, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining deficit balance of unrestricted net position is \$10,043,091.

The graph below presents the District's assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, and net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities \$30,000,000 \$25,841,368 \$24,958,823 ■ Net Position \$20,000,000 \$19,714,185 \$19,474,597 ■ Liabilities & Deferred inflows \$10,000,000 □Assets & Deferred outflows \$(5,484,226) \$(6,127,183) \$(10,000,000) 2019 2018

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,007,274	\$ 1,907,761		
Operating grants and contributions	1,337,346	1,340,740		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	3,906,998	3,681,808		
Income taxes	835,576	878,322		
Grants and entitlements	6,810,845	6,796,665		
Investment earnings	148,662	64,230		
Other	30,947	111,632		
Total revenues	15,077,648	14,781,158		
		-Continued		

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	e	` /
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
Expenses	·	
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 5,986,154	\$ 3,127,237
Special	1,968,577	1,125,631
Vocational	231,472	122,805
Adult/continuing	3,548	1,214
Other	24,964	26,846
Support services:		
Pupil	548,748	446,192
Instructional staff	733,607	335,363
Board of education	86,783	257,508
Administration	926,285	490,780
Fiscal	353,836	262,756
Business	85,964	88,568
Operations and maintenance	1,150,856	817,810
Pupil transportation	918,165	675,563
Central	159,333	110,389
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	593,079	472,729
Other non-instructional services	7,889	1,590
Extracurricular activities	654,499	374,524
Interest and fiscal charges	932	
Total expenses	14,434,691	8,737,505
Change in net position	642,957	6,043,653
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(6,127,183)	(12,170,836)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (5,484,226)	\$ (6,127,183)

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$642,957. Total governmental expenses of \$14,434,691 were offset by program revenues of \$3,344,620 and general revenues of \$11,733,028. Program revenues supported 23.17% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 76.63% of total governmental revenue.

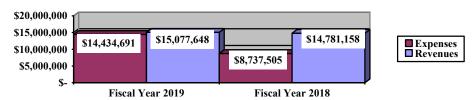
The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$8,214,715 or 56.91% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,697,186 or 65.20%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

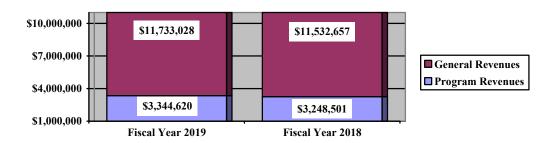
	Total Cost of Services 2019		<u> </u>	Net Cost of Total Cost of Services Services 2019 2018		Services	Net Cost of Services 2018	
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	5,986,154	\$	4,639,806	\$	3,127,237	\$	1,838,482
Special		1,968,577		865,108		1,125,631		28,747
Vocational		231,472		185,327		122,805		76,660
Adult/continuing		3,548		3,548		1,214		1,214
Other		24,964		24,964		26,846		26,846
Support services:								
Pupil		548,748		522,581		446,192		432,501
Instructional staff		733,607		733,607		335,363		333,776
Board of education		86,783		86,783		257,508		257,508
Administration		926,285		920,358		490,780		481,215
Fiscal		353,836		353,836		262,756		262,756
Business		85,964		85,964		88,568		88,568
Operations and maintenance		1,150,856		1,140,394		817,810		807,409
Pupil transportation		918,165		910,298		675,563		675,563
Central		159,333		155,733		110,389		104,789
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		593,079		79,049		472,729		(40,150)
Other non-instructional services		7,889		7,889		1,590		1,590
Extracurricular activities		654,499		373,894		374,524		111,530
Interest and fiscal charges	_	932		932		<u> </u>		<u>-</u>
Total expenses	\$	14,434,691	\$	11,090,071	\$	8,737,505	\$	5,489,004

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 69.62% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 76.83%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements received from the State are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,285,023 which is lower than last year's total of \$4,716,128. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General	\$ 3,594,311	\$ 3,902,785	\$ (308,474)	(7.90) %
Permanent improvement	632,560	674,254	(41,694)	(6.18) %
Other governmental	58,152	139,089	(80,937)	(58.19) %
Total	\$ 4,285,023	\$ 4,716,128	\$ (431,105)	(9.14) %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$308,474. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues and expenditures of the general fund.

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

	2019			2018			Percentage
	Amount		_	Amount		Change	Change
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	3,497,051	\$	3,301,270	\$	195,781	5.93 %
Income taxes		831,492		878,322		(46,830)	(5.33) %
Tuition		1,439,371		1,340,332		99,039	7.39 %
Earnings on investments		149,035		59,933		89,102	148.67 %
Intergovernmental		7,236,161		7,232,971		3,190	0.04 %
Other revenues		170,499		248,602		(78,103)	(31.42) %
Total	\$	13,323,609	\$	13,061,430	\$	262,179	2.01 %
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	8,265,462	\$	7,773,592	\$	491,870	6.33 %
Support services		4,865,991		4,996,738		(130,747)	(2.62) %
Operation of non-instructional services		7,889		1,590		6,299	396.16 %
Extracurricular activities		461,079		427,337		33,742	7.90 %
Facilities acquistion and construction		26,134		218		25,916	11,888.07 %
Capital outlay		-		22,980		(22,980)	(100.00) %
Debt service		5,528		<u> </u>		5,528	100.00 %
Total	\$	13,632,083	\$	13,222,455	\$	409,628	3.10 %

The District experienced a \$262,179 or 2.01% increase in general fund revenues and an increase of \$409,628 or 3.10% in general fund expenditures during the current fiscal year. Property tax increased \$195,781 or 5.93% primarily due to the District receiving a settlement from a tax appeal over the valuation of a property in the District of \$130,500 in the current fiscal year. Earnings on investments increased \$89,102 or 148.67% due to an increase in interest rates. Instructional services increased \$491,870 or 6.33% primarily due to an increase in regular instruction expenditures. Capital outlay decreased \$22,980 or 100.00% due to the District entering into a capital lease in the prior fiscal year. Debt service increased \$5,528 or 100.00% due to the District entering into a capital lease in the prior fiscal year that the District began making principal and interest payments on in the current fiscal year. Facilities acquisition and construction increased \$25,916 or 11,888.07% due to an increase in capital related expenditures paid out of the general fund in the current fiscal year. All other revenue and expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$12,892,424 and final budgeted revenues were \$13,174,115. Actual revenues and for fiscal year 2019 were \$13,183,856. This represents a \$9,741 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original and final appropriations totaled \$14,131,952 and \$13,427,644, respectively. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$13,424,356, which was \$3,288 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$4,374,414 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	2019	2018			
Land	\$ 57,872	\$ 57,872			
Land improvements	335,005	289,968			
Building and improvements	3,337,839	3,533,561			
Furniture and equipment	403,689	474,279			
Vehicles	240,009	310,138			
Total	\$ 4,374,414	\$ 4,665,818			

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$15,511,154, and an unvoted debt margin of \$172,346.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has carefully managed its general fund budgets in order to optimize the dollars available for educating the students it serves, and to minimize the need to go to the community's citizens for additional levy millage. Sound fiscal management by the Board of Education and Administration has enabled the District to maintain a positive cash balance without going to the voters for operating levies since 1984, while continuing a quality, comprehensive educational program.

The Board's five-year projections indicate that the District will require additional operating income beginning in fiscal year 2024. Many factors impact this projection:

Declining enrollment Health insurance premium increases Special education and excess costs increases No increases in State aid Increase in personal service costs

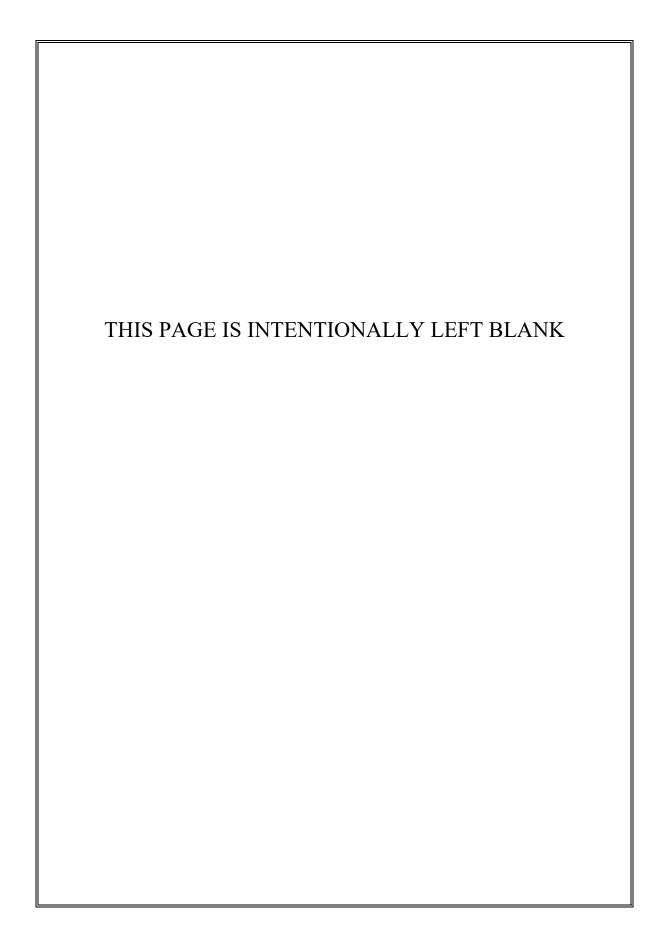
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Declining enrollment over the past ten years is a trend that has received, and will continue to receive, the attention of the Board and Administration. However, in 2013 the District did experience a slight increase in students and other community members. The Board of Education approved accepting open enrollment students in 2004. Currently the District is receiving more funds from students coming to the District as open enrollment students than it is losing due to students going open enrollment to other schools. Unfortunately continued reduced student counts could lead to staffing cuts in the future. This factor negatively impacts the operations of the District.

The District has committed itself to educational and financial excellence for many years. The budgeting and internal controls utilized by the District are well regarded by the Auditor of State, as exemplified by the unqualified audit opinions that have been received. The District is committed to living within its financial means and working with the community it serves in order to garner adequate resources to support the educational program.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Melissa Baker, Treasurer, United Local School District, 8143 State Route 9, Hanoverton, Ohio 44423.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 5,549,383
Receivables:	
Property taxes	3,884,683
Income taxes	367,396
Accounts	2,256
Accrued interest	15,130
Intergovernmental	59,714
Prepayments	20,108
Materials and supplies inventory	1,131
Inventory held for resale	4,025
Net OPEB asset	878,449
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	57,872
Depreciable capital assets, net	4,316,542
Capital assets, net	4,374,414
Total assets	15,156,689
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	4,118,985
OPEB	198,923
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,317,908
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	61,627
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,535,799
Intergovernmental payable	37,888
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	192,106
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	121,925
Due in more than one year:	,
Net pension liability	14,321,653
Net OPEB liability	1,135,015
Other amounts due in more than one year.	1,511,085
Total liabilities	18,917,098
Total habilities	10,717,076
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,553,274
Pension	1,001,867
OPEB	1,486,584
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,041,725
Net position:	
Investment in capital assets	4,374,414
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	60,565
Federally funded programs	7,402
Student activities	116,484
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,043,091)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (5,484,226)
position (western)	(3, 10 1,220)

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

Net (Expense)

			Program	Revenue	s	(Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Operating Grants Services and Sales and Contributions			-	Governmental Activities		
Governmental activities:	•							
Instruction:								
Regular \$	5,986,154	\$	1,346,348	\$	-	\$	(4,639,806)	
Special	1,968,577		126,548		976,921		(865,108)	
Vocational	231,472		-		46,145		(185,327)	
Adult/continuing	3,548		-		-		(3,548)	
Other	24,964		-		-		(24,964)	
Support services:								
Pupil	548,748		-		26,167		(522,581)	
Instructional staff	733,607		-		-		(733,607)	
Board of education	86,783		-		-		(86,783)	
Administration	926,285		-		5,927		(920,358)	
Fiscal	353,836		-		-		(353,836)	
Business	85,964		-		-		(85,964)	
Operations and maintenance	1,150,856		10,462		-		(1,140,394)	
Pupil transportation	918,165		-		7,867		(910,298)	
Central	159,333		-		3,600		(155,733)	
Other non-instructional services.	7,889		_		_		(7,889)	
Food service operations	593,079		243,311		270,719		(79,049)	
Extracurricular activities	654,499		280,605				(373,894)	
Interest and fiscal charges	932		-				(932)	
Total governmental activities \$	14,434,691	\$	2,007,274	\$	1,337,346		(11,090,071)	
		Prope	al revenues: rty taxes levied for eral purposes				3,509,785	
			ital outlay				397,213	
		•	ol district income ta				835,576	
			s and entitlements				033,370	
			pecific programs .				6,810,845	
			ment earnings				148,662	
			ellaneous				30,947	
			eneral revenues				11,733,028	
		Change	e in net position .				642,957	
		Net po	sition (deficit) at l	beginning	of year		(6,127,183)	
		Net po	sition (deficit) at e	end of yea	r	\$	(5,484,226)	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General		ermanent provement		lonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:				<u> </u>				
Equity in pooled cash								
and investments	\$	4,801,545	\$	621,878	\$	125,960	\$	5,549,383
Receivables:								
Property taxes		3,480,049		404,634		-		3,884,683
Income taxes		367,396		-		-		367,396
Accounts		1,025		-		1,231		2,256
Accrued interest		15,130		-		-		15,130
Intergovernmental		4,251		-		55,463		59,714
Prepayments		19,745		-		363		20,108
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,131		1,131
Inventory held for resale		-		-		4,025		4,025
Due from other funds		16,722		-				16,722
Total assets	\$	8,705,863	\$	1,026,512	\$	188,173	\$	9,920,548
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	37,111	\$	11,404	\$	13,112	\$	61,627
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,445,335		´ <u>-</u>		90,464		1,535,799
Compensated absences payable		34,327		_		-		34,327
Intergovernmental payable		36,992		_		896		37,888
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		183,279		_		8,827		192,106
Due to other funds		-		_		16,722		16,722
Total liabilities		1,737,044		11,404		130,021		1,878,469
Deferred inflows of resources:						,		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,185,881		367 303				3,553,274
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.		126,160		367,393		-		141,315
Income tax revenue not available		55,051		15,155		-		55,051
Accrued interest not available				-		-		,
Total deferred inflows of resources		7,416 3,374,508		382,548		<u>-</u>		7,416 3,757,056
		3,571,500		302,310				3,737,030
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory						1,131		1,131
Prepaids		19,745		-		363		20,108
Restricted:		19,743		-		303		20,108
Capital improvements				45,410				45,410
Targeted academic assistance		_		43,410		7,330		7,330
Other purposes		-		-		7,330		7,330
Extracurricular		-		-		116,484		116,484
Committed:		-		-		110,404		110,404
Capital improvements		_		587,150		_		587,150
Termination benefits		14,662		507,150		_		14,662
Underground storage tank		11,000		_		_		11,000
Assigned:		11,000						11,000
Student instruction		602		_		_		602
Student and staff support		541		_		_		541
Public school support		39,188		_		_		39,188
School supplies		320		_		_		320
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,696,845		_		_		1,696,845
Adult education		2,871		_		_		2,871
Other purposes		9,505		_		_		9,505
Unassigned (deficit)		1,799,032		-		(67,228)		1,731,804
Total fund balances		3,594,311	-	632,560	-	58,152		4,285,023
	•		•		•		¢	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	8,705,863	\$	1,026,512	\$	188,173	\$	9,920,548

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 4,285,023
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		4,374,414
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Total	\$ 141,315 55,051 7,416	203,782
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	4,118,985 (1,001,867) (14,321,653)	(11,204,535)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability	198,923 (1,486,584) 878,449 (1,135,015)	
Total Long-term liabilities, such as compenated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Capital lease payable Total	(1,580,299) (18,384)	(1,544,227) (1,598,683)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (5,484,226)

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

		Permanent	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental Funds	
	General	Improvement	Funds		
Revenues:	General	Improvement	Tunus	Tunus	
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 3,497,051	\$ 395,642	\$ -	\$ 3,892,693	
Income taxes	831,492	-	-	831,492	
Tuition	1,439,371	_	_	1,439,371	
Transportation fees	17,261	_	_	17,261	
Earnings on investments	149,035	_	_	149,035	
Charges for services	117,035	_	243,311	243,311	
Extracurricular	99,315	_	181,290	280,605	
Classroom materials and fees	11,759	_	101,200	11,759	
Rental income	10,462	3,750	_	14,212	
Contributions and donations	26,306	3,730	_	26,306	
Contract services	4,505	-	-	4,505	
		-	-		
Other local revenues	891 7 128 701	42.072	7.5(0	891	
Intergovernmental - state	7,128,701	43,873	7,569	7,180,143	
Intergovernmental - federal	107,460	112.265	907,717	1,015,177	
Total revenues	13,323,609	443,265	1,339,887	15,106,761	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	6,420,925	_	_	6,420,925	
Special	1,572,243	_	576,494	2,148,737	
Vocational	243,220	_	-	243,220	
Adult/continuing	4,110	_	_	4,110	
Other	24,964	_	_	24,964	
Support services:	24,704			24,704	
Pupil	576,734		26,138	602,872	
Instructional staff	781,242		20,130	781,242	
Board of education	88,646	_	_	88,646	
Administration	1,027,634	_	5,772	1,033,406	
Fiscal	371,740	8,362	5,772	380,102	
	3/1,/40		-		
Business.	1 112 022	85,964	-	85,964	
Operations and maintenance	1,113,822	177 202	-	1,113,822	
Pupil transportation	744,557	177,202	5 (02	921,759	
Central	161,616	-	5,602	167,218	
Operation of non-instructional services:	7.000			7.000	
Other operation of non-instructional	7,889	-	-	7,889	
Food service operations	461.070	- 0.000	602,220	602,220	
Extracurricular activities	461,079	8,869	204,598	674,546	
Facilities acquisition and construction	26,134	204,562	-	230,696	
Debt service:	4.506			4.506	
Principal retirement.	4,596	-	-	4,596	
Interest and fiscal charges	932	404.050	1 120 021	932	
Total expenditures	13,632,083	484,959	1,420,824	15,537,866	
Net change in fund balances	(308,474)	(41,694)	(80,937)	(431,105)	
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,902,785	674,254	139,089	4,716,128	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 3,594,311	\$ 632,560	\$ 58,152	\$ 4,285,023	

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	\$	(431,105)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 127,265	
Current year depreciation	 (402,558)	
Total		(275,293)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		
decrease net position.		(16,111)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	14,305	
Income taxes	4,084	
Earnings on investments	(373)	
Intergovernmental	 (47,129)	
Total		(29,113)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amount as deferred outflows.		1,082,738
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/ outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities		(1,474,957)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		30,455
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the		
statement of activities.		1,851,004
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		4,596
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds.		(99,257)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	642,957

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted			Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Ac	tual	(Negative)	
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 3,252,687	\$ 3,484,3	389 \$ 3	,484,389	\$ -	
Income taxes	887,519	810,1	144	810,144	-	
Tuition	1,346,628	1,438,4	131 1	,438,431	-	
Transportation fees	19,383	20,7	748	22,253	1,505	
Earnings on investments	72,955	109,2	208	117,418	8,210	
Classroom materials and fees	15,522	12,0)19	12,044	25	
Rental income	10,449	10,1	165	10,165	-	
Contributions and donations	15,125	26,3	306	26,306	-	
Contract services	15,056	10,4	165	10,465	-	
Other local revenues	1,515	Ģ	914	914	-	
Intergovernmental - state	7,171,834	7,138,4	117 7	,138,418	1	
Intergovernmental - federal	83,751	112,9	909	112,909		
Total revenues	12,892,424	13,174,1	15 13	,183,856	9,741	
Expenditures: Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	6,606,697	6,331,6	545 6	,331,047	598	
Special	1,354,335	1,584,3		,584,311	-	
Vocational	245,219	242,9		242,922	_	
Adult/continuing	4,529	,	590	3,590	_	
Other	21,349	31,4		29,164	2,295	
Support services:	,	,		,	,	
Pupil	595,937	571,9	945	571,945	-	
Instructional staff	862,658	787,7	708	787,548	160	
Board of education	243,054	93,4	163	93,463	-	
Administration	1,064,786	1,074,2	244 1	,074,158	86	
Fiscal	396,227	373,1	122	372,973	149	
Operations and maintenance	1,371,293	1,116,4	106	,116,406	-	
Pupil transportation	934,934	749,2	216	749,216	-	
Central	57,479	58,0	004	58,004	-	
Extracurricular activities	372,756	383,4	175	383,475	-	
Facilities acquisition and construction	699	26,1	134	26,134	-	
Total expenditures	14,131,952	13,427,6	544 13	,424,356	3,288	
Net change in fund balance	(1,239,528)	(253,5	529)	(240,500)	13,029	
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year	4,954,645	4,954,6	545 4	,954,645	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	4,747		747	4,747	-	
	\$ 3,719,864	\$ 4,705,8		,718,892	\$ 13,029	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS ${\tt JUNE~30,2019}$

Assets:	
1 200 404	
Equity in pooled cash	
and investments \$	169,025
Receivables:	
Accounts	32
Intergovernmental	106,343
Prepayments	511
Total assets	275,911
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable \$	91
Due to Tobin Center	228,323
Due to students	47,497
Total liabilities	275,911

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

United Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The District is located in Columbiana County and encompasses the Village of Hanoverton, Butler Township, West Township, Franklin Township and Salem Township.

The District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government. Each member is elected to a four year term. The District provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State and federal agencies. The Board of Education controls the District's one instructional/support facility staffed by 45 non-certified employees and 102 certified employees who provide services to 1,102 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS)

The Area Cooperative Educational Service System (ACCESS) is a computer network which provides data services to twenty-six school districts and two educational service centers. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of the superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of ACCESS revenues are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer, at 493 Bev Road, Unit 1, Boardman, Ohio 44512.

Columbiana County Career and Technical Center

The Columbiana County Career and Technical Center is a jointly governed organization to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students of nine participating school districts. The Career Center's Board of Education members are appointed by the local Boards of Education from one of its elected members. The Career Center Board of Education exercises total control over its operations, including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. All revenues are generated from tax levies, State funding and fees. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Columbiana County Career and Technical Center, 9364 State Route 45, Lisbon, Ohio 44432.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Ohio Association School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a group rating program for worker's compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (the "Program") was established through the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) as a group purchasing pool.

The Executive Director of the OASBO, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the Program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program. Refer to Note 13 for further information on this group rating plan.

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

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

Portage Area School Consortium

The Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium") was established in 1981 so that 12 educational service providers in Portage County could manage risk exposures and purchase necessary insurance coverage as a group. The Health and Welfare Trust is organized under the provisions of Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. Its purpose is to facilitate the management of risks associated with providing employee benefits coverage such as health insurance, disability insurance and life insurance. A third party administrator is retained by the Consortium to facilitate the operation of the Health and Welfare Trust. The District pays all insurance premiums directly to the consortium. Also, the insurance agreement with Portage County School Consortium provides that the Consortium will reinsure through commercial companies for claims over \$150,000 per employee. Although the District does not participate in the day-to-day management of the Consortium, one of its administrators serves as a trustee of the Consortium's governing Board as provided in the Consortium's enabling authority. Field Local School District acts as fiscal agent for the Consortium. To obtain financial information, write to the Field Local School District, Todd Carpenter, who serves as Treasurer, at 2900 State Route 43, Mogadore, Ohio 44260.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets 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, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Permanent Improvement Fund</u> – A fund to account for all transactions related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements as are authorized by Chapter 5705, revised code.

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District does not have any trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities, the Tobin Attention Center and an Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournament fund. The Tobin Attention Center is a 20 bed facility which provides a safe, secure and humane temporary custody facility for youths held by the County Juvenile Court.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows 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 government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

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

For the District, See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgets

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

<u>Tax Budget</u>: Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and the Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Columbiana County Budget Commission for rate determination.

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

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

<u>Estimated Resources</u>: Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2019.

Appropriations: Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate of estimated resources is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution must be legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund does not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. Supplemental appropriations were legally enacted during fiscal year 2019; however, none of the amendments were significant.

The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the original and final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds other than agency funds consistent with statutory provisions.

<u>Encumbrances</u>: As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance.

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), negotiable certificates of deposits and U.S government money market mutual fund. Except for investments in STAR Ohio, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

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

For fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$149,035, which includes \$20,731 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those related to 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.

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. 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. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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:

	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination (severance) payments for sick leave.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

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

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

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	_1	Deficit
Food service	\$	52,563
Title I, disadvantaged children		13,171

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

A. Cash on Hand

The District had \$4,420 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$659,017 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$682,099. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$432,099 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

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

					Inv	est	ment Maturit	ies	
Measurement/	M	easurement	6	months or	7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24
Investment type	_	Value	_	less	months	_	months	_	months
Amortized Cost:									
STAR Ohio	\$	464,092	\$	464,092	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Fair Value:									
Negotiable CD's		4,489,879		962,545	1,382,743		1,397,693		746,898
U.S. government money									
market mutual fund		101,000		101,000		_			
Total	\$	5,054,971	\$	1,527,637	\$ 1,382,743	\$	1,397,693	\$	746,898

The average maturity of investments is 0.68 years.

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

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

Credit Risk: The negotiable CD's are not rated but are fully insured by the FDIC. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the U.S. government money market mutual fund an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Measurement/ Investment type	M	leasurement Value	% of Total
Amortized Cost: STAR Ohio	\$	464,092	9.18
Fair Value: Negotiable CD's		4,489,879	88.82
U.S. government money			
market mutual fund		101,000	2.00
Total	\$	5,054,971	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	659,017
Investments		5,054,971
Cash on hand		4,420
Total	<u>\$</u>	5,718,408
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	5,549,383
Agency funds		169,025
Total	\$	5,718,408

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due to/due from other funds consisted of the following at June 30, 2019, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 16,722

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position thus there are no internal balances.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Columbiana County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$168,008 in the general fund and \$22,086 in the permanent improvement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$155,346 in the general fund and \$15,923 in the permanent improvement fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

		2018 Secon Half Collect		2019 First Half Collections				
	_	Amount	<u>Percent</u>	_	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	147,244,280 23,747,780	86.11 13.89	\$	147,347,460 24,998,700	85.50 14.50		
Total	\$	170,992,060	100.00	\$	172,346,160	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$30.60			\$30.60			

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

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax of one-half percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 1992, and is a continuing tax. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue of \$831,492 has been credited to the general fund.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 3,884,683
Income taxes	367,396
Accounts	2,256
Intergovernmental	59,714
Accrued interest	15,130
Total	\$ 4,329,179

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	6/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 57,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,872
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	57,872			57,872
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,575,031	102,865	-	1,677,896
Buildings and improvements	10,056,595	16,300	-	10,072,895
Furniture and equipment	2,312,291	8,100	(108,098)	2,212,293
Vehicles	1,186,827		(95,902)	1,090,925
Total capital assets, being depreciated	15,130,744	127,265	(204,000)	15,054,009
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,285,063)	(57,828)	-	(1,342,891)
Buildings and improvements	(6,523,034)	(212,022)	-	(6,735,056)
Furniture and equipment	(1,838,012)	(78,076)	107,484	(1,808,604)
Vehicles	(876,689)	(54,632)	80,405	(850,916)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,522,798)	(402,558)	187,889	(10,737,467)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,665,818	\$ (275,293)	\$ (16,111)	\$ 4,374,414

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 227,442
Special	19,507
Vocational	13,618
Support services:	
Pupil	5,045
Instructional staff	9,030
Administration	4,877
Fiscal	1,890
Operations and maintenance	4,502
Pupil transportation	58,065
Extracurricular activities	42,468
Food service operations	16,114
Total depreciation expense	\$ 402,558

NOTE 10 - LEASES

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease for copier equipment. The lease is paid out of the general fund. The lease of \$22,980 was not capitalized due to the individual equipment being below the capitalization threshold.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 5,340
2021	5,143
2022	4,936
2023	4,718
Total minimum lease payments	20,137
Less: interest	(1,753)
Present value	\$ 18,384

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	(Balance Outstanding 6/30/18	_ <u>A</u>	.dditions	<u>R</u>	Reductions_	(Balance Outstanding 6/30/19	I	mounts Due in ne Year
Governmental activities:										
Compensated absences	\$	1,526,143	\$	243,380	\$	(154,897)	\$	1,614,626	\$	117,329
Capital lease obligation		22,980		-		(4,596)		18,384		4,596
Net pension liability		15,185,610		8,222		(872,179)		14,321,653		-
Net OPEB liability		3,168,892		83,597		(2,117,474)		1,135,015		
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$	19,903,625	\$	335,199	\$	(3,149,146)	\$	17,089,678	\$	121,925

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund and the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Net pension liability - See Note 14 for details.

Net OPEB Liability - See Note 15 for details.

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u> - See Note 10 for details.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$15,511,154 and an unvoted debt margin of \$172,346.

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn up to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Vacation days are credited to administrators on the anniversary of their employment. Classified employees are credited monthly. Vacation days must be used within the next twelve months. Classified staff can carry over five days and administrators can carry over ten days to the next school year. Administrators can be paid for a maximum of ten unused vacation days. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to administrators and classified employees 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. A percentage of unused sick time is paid at retirement. The number of unused sick days which can accumulate is restricted per negotiated agreement.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with McBane Insurance Company for property, boiler and inland marine insurance. This risk policy has a \$1,000 deductible.

General liability is protected by the McBane Insurance Company with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and \$5,000,000 aggregate and no deductible. Vehicles, including school buses, are covered by the Sorsa Insurance Company and hold a \$1,000 deductible for comprehensive and collision. There is a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability.

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

B. OASBO Group Workers' Compensation Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Official Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (the "Program"), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Program. Participants in the Program are placed on tiers according to their loss history. Participants with low loss histories are rewarded with greater savings than participants with higher loss histories. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Program tier rather than its individual rate. Participation in the Program is limited to school districts that can meet the Program's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley UniService, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Program.

C. Employee Medical Benefits

The District is a member of the Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium"), a risk sharing pool (see Note 2A), through which a cooperative Health Benefit Program was created for the benefits of its members. The Health Benefit Program (the "Program") is an employee health benefit plan which covers the participating members' employees. The Consortium acts as a fiscal agent for the cash funds paid into the program by the participating school districts. These funds are pooled together for the purposes of paying health benefit claims of employees and their covered dependents, administrative expenses of the program and premiums for stop-loss insurance coverage. A reserve exists which is to cover any unpaid claims if the District were to withdraw from the pool. If the reserve would not cover such claims, the District would be liable for any costs above the reserve.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$174,665 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$13,132 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$908,073 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$155,552 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net pension						
liability prior measurement date	0	.03838300%	(0.05427150%		
Proportion of the net pension						
liability current measurement date	0	.04018590%	(0.05466739%		
Change in proportionate share	0	.00180290%	(0.00039589%		
Proportionate share of the net	_					
pension liability	\$	2,301,521	\$	12,020,132	\$	14,321,653
Pension expense	\$	200,004	\$	1,274,953	\$	1,474,957

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 126,220	\$ 277,459	\$ 403,679
Changes of assumptions	51,974	2,130,193	2,182,167
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	64,594	385,807	450,401
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	174,665	908,073	1,082,738
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 417,453	\$3,701,532	<u>\$4,118,985</u>
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 78,499	\$ 78,499
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	63,770	728,888	792,658
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	23,289	107,421	130,710
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 87,059	\$ 914,808	\$1,001,867

\$1,082,738 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 				
2020	\$ 197,843	\$	1,151,194	\$	1,349,037
2021	52,971		813,401		866,372
2022	(75,528)		52,555		(22,973)
2023	 (19,557)		(138,499)		(158,056)
Total	\$ 155,729	\$	1,878,651	\$	2,034,380

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA

3.50% to 18.20%
2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

3.00%

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	3,241,866	\$	2,301,521	\$	1,513,105

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Di	scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share			_		
of the net pension liability	\$ 17,553,820	\$	12,020,132	\$ 7,336,615	

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$23,986.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$30,455 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$24,472 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits 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 post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability prior measurement date	0	0.03917740%	(0.05427150%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.04091220%	(0.05466739%		
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00173480%	(0.00039589%		
Proportionate share of the net	_		_			
OPEB liability	\$	1,135,015	\$	-	\$	1,135,015
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(878,449)	\$	(878,449)
OPEB expense	\$	57,068	\$	(1,908,072)	\$	(1,851,004)

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS			Total	
Deferred outflows of resources							
Differences between expected and							
actual experience	\$	18,527	\$	102,604	\$	121,131	
Difference between employer contributions							
and proportionate share of contributions/							
change in proportionate share		33,228		14,109		47,337	
Contributions subsequent to the							
measurement date		30,455		<u> </u>		30,455	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	82,210	\$	116,713	\$	198,923	
		CEDC		CTDC		T-4-1	
Deferred inflows of resources		SERS		STRS		Total	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$		\$	51,182	\$	51,182	
Net difference between projected and	Ф	=	Φ	31,162	Ф	31,102	
actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,702		100,356		102,058	
Changes of assumptions		101,972		1,196,955		1,298,927	
Difference between employer contributions		101,572		1,170,755		1,2,0,,,2,	
± •							
and proportionate share of contributions/							
and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	_	8,983		25,434		34,417	

\$30,455 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS	STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ (40,463)	\$	(225,797)	\$	(266,260)	
2021	(30,177)		(225,797)		(255,974)	
2022	2,393		(225,797)		(223,404)	
2023	3,117		(203,008)		(199,891)	
2024	2,999		(195,009)		(192,010)	
Thereafter	1,229		(181,806)		(180,577)	
Total	\$ (60,902)	\$	(1,257,214)	\$	(1,318,116)	

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
	1%	6 Decrease (2.70%)	Dis	(3.70%)		(4.70%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,377,251	\$	1,135,015	\$	943,209
				Current		
	1% Decrease		T	rend Rate	1%	Increase
	(6.5 %	6 decreasing	(7.5)	% decreasing	(8.5 %	6 decreasing
	to	o 3.75 %)	t	o 4.75 %)	to	5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	915.749	\$	1.135.015	\$	1,425,363
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	(6.5 % to	6 decreasing	(7.5 °)	% decreasing	(8.5 % to	% decreas 5.75 %)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

			(Current		
		Decrease 6.45%)		count Rate (7.45%)		(8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	752,913	\$	878,449	\$	983,956
	_ 1%	6 Decrease	<u>T</u>	Current Trend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	978,000	\$	878,449	\$	777,347

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(240,500)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		39,498
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(18,498)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(95,959)
Adjustment for encumbrances		6,985
GAAP basis	\$	(308,474)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the sunshine fund, the special rotary fund, the adult education fund, the uniform school supplies fund, the public school support fund, the employee benefits fund and the State or political subdivision fund.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings that would have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

C. Foundation Funding

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

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

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

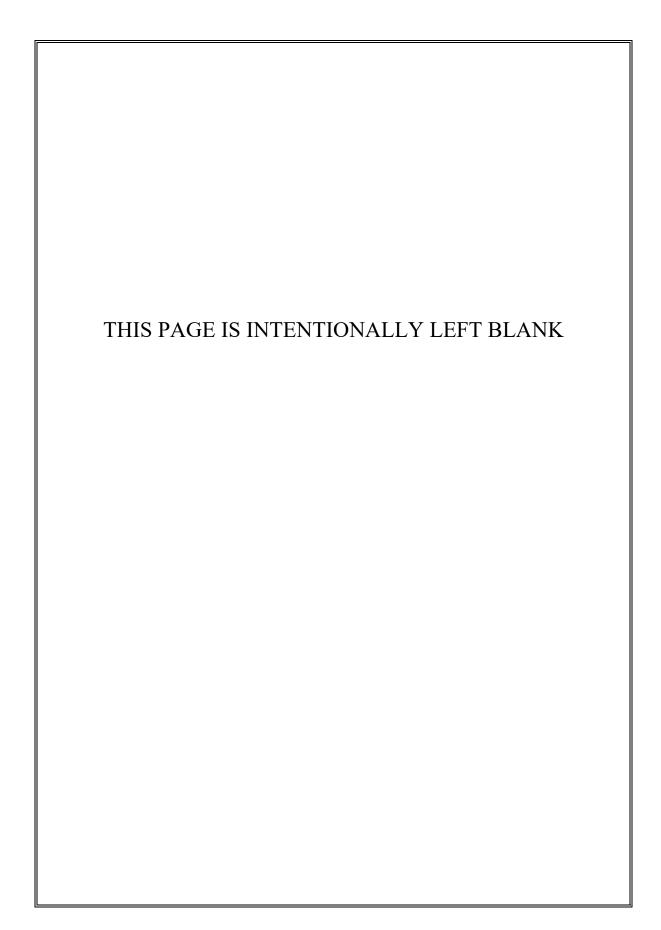
The following cash-basis information describes the change in the fiscal year-end set-aside amount for capital improvements. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

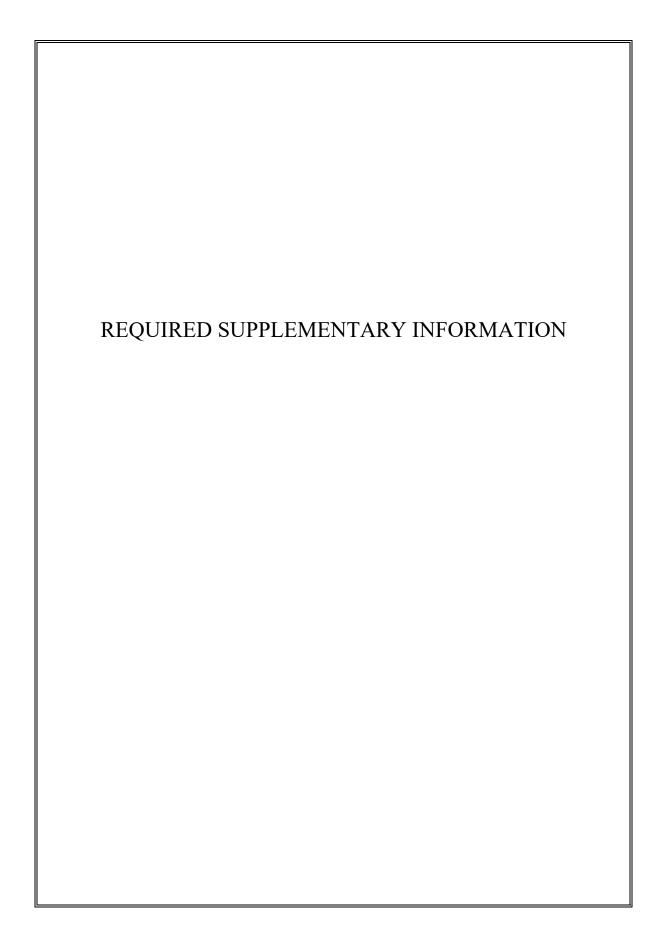
		Capital
	<u>Im</u>	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		212,895
Current year qualifying expenditures		(103,693)
Current year offsets		(433,352)
Total	\$	(324,150)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	<u>ımbrances</u>
General	\$	1,143
Other governmental		31,398
Total	\$	32,541





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.04018590%	(0.03838300%	(0.03914670%	(0.03889690%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,301,521	\$	2,293,299	\$	2,885,177	\$	2,219,495
District's covered payroll	\$	1,360,281	\$	1,261,443	\$	1,217,107	\$	1,171,002
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		169.19%		181.80%		237.05%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015		2014
(0.03977800%	().03977800%
\$	2,013,142	\$	2,365,470
\$	1,155,887	\$	1,089,147
	174.16%		217.19%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05466739%	0.05427150%	0.05493731%	0.05229855%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,020,132	\$ 12,892,311	\$ 18,389,174	\$ 14,453,789
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,476,821	\$ 6,130,086	\$ 5,849,150	\$ 5,456,479
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	185.59%	210.31%	314.39%	264.89%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015		2014
(0.05214904%	1	0.05214904%
\$	12,684,451	\$	15,109,635
\$	5,328,192	\$	5,881,446
	238.06%		256.90%
	74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	174,665	\$	183,638	\$	176,602	\$	170,395
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(174,665)		(183,638)		(176,602)		(170,395)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,293,815	\$	1,360,281	\$	1,261,443	\$	1,217,107
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$	154,338	\$	160,206	\$	150,738	\$	142,851	\$	128,671	\$	139,875
	(154,338)		(160,206)		(150,738)		(142,851)		(128,671)		(139,875)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	_
\$	1,171,002	\$	1,155,887	\$	1,089,147	\$	1,062,089	\$	1,023,636	\$	1,033,050
	13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	908,073	\$ 906,755	\$	858,212	\$	818,881
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(908,073)	 (906,755)		(858,212)		(818,881)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,486,236	\$ 6,476,821	\$	6,130,086	\$	5,849,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

2015		2014		2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	763,907	\$	692,665	\$	764,588	\$	801,635	\$ 803,316	\$	795,656	
	(763,907)		(692,665)		(764,588)		(801,635)	 (803,316)		(795,656)	
\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	_	
\$	5,456,479	\$	5,328,192	\$	5,881,446	\$	6,166,423	\$ 6,179,354	\$	6,120,431	
	14.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.04091220%	(0.03917740%	(0.03974307%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,135,015	\$	1,051,418	\$	1,132,824
District's covered payroll	\$	1,360,281	\$	1,261,443	\$	1,217,107
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		83.44%		83.35%		93.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	C	0.05466739%		0.05427150%		0.05493731%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(878,449)	\$	2,117,474	\$	2,938,062	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,476,821	\$	6,130,086	\$	5,849,150	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.56%		34.54%		50.23%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	30,455	\$	29,206	\$	22,405	\$	20,420
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(30,455)		(29,206)		(22,405)		(20,420)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,293,815	\$	1,360,281	\$	1,261,443	\$	1,217,107
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.35%		2.15%		1.78%		1.68%

2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$	30,036	\$	20,574	\$	17,893	\$	8,426	\$	35,825	\$	25,939
	(30,036)		(20,574)		(17,893)		(8,426)		(35,825)		(25,939)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$	1,171,002	\$	1,155,887	\$	1,089,147	\$	1,062,089	\$	1,023,636	\$	1,033,050
	2.56%		1.78%		1.64%		0.79%		3.50%		2.51%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,486,236	\$ 6,476,821	\$ 6,130,086	\$ 5,849,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ -	\$	55,626	\$	54,613	\$	57,260	\$	57,380	\$	56,833	
 <u>-</u>		(55,626)		(54,613)		(57,260)		(57,380)		(56,833)	
\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	
\$ 5,456,479	\$	5,328,192	\$	5,881,446	\$	6,166,423	\$	6,179,354	\$	6,120,431	
0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.55%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

United Local School District Columbiana County 8143 State Route 9 Hanoverton, Ohio 44423

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States Government Auditing Standards, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the United Local School District, Columbiana County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 24, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

United Local School District Columbiana County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 24, 2020



UNITED LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

COLUMBIANA 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 FEBRUARY, 11 2020