



EASTERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MEIGS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Eastern Local School District Meigs County 50008 State Route 681 Reedsville, Ohio 45772

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Eastern Local School District, Meigs County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School 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 School 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.

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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 Eastern Local School District, Meigs County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-employment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Other Post-employment Benefit Contributions listed in the Table of Contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 13, 2020, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 13, 2020

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,373,344.
- General revenues accounted for \$8,693,243 in revenue or 79% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants, contributions, and interest accounted for \$2,278,664 or 21% of total revenues of \$10,971,907.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased \$1,379,261, while total liabilities decreased \$1,924,325.
- The School District had \$9,598,563 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,278,664 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants, contributions, and interest. General revenues of \$8,693,243 provided the remaining resources for these programs.
- The School District's only major fund, the General Fund, had \$9,964,710 in revenues and \$9,541,700 in expenditures. The General Fund's balance increased \$409,751.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 Eastern Local School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities and conditions.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longerterm 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 as the School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities for students, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The Statement

of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's 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, all of the School District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major fund. The School District uses many funds to account for a multiple of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the School 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 fiscal year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general governmental 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 funds is reconciled in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The School District's only fund of this type is the Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund. However, the activity of this fund is combined with the Governmental Activities on the entity wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Fund The School District accounts for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District as a fiduciary fund. This fund is not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of this fund are not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District uses accrual accounting for fiduciary funds.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	Change	
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$8,557,850	\$7,341,721	\$1,216,129
Capital Assets, Net	6,547,812	6,384,680	163,132
Total Assets	15,105,662	13,726,401	1,379,261
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	2,617,365	3,285,820	(668,455)
OPEB	230,543	204,208	26,335
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,847,908	3,490,028	(642,120)
		0,190,020	(0.2,120)
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	1,300,176	1,221,016	79,160
Long-term Liabilities:			
Due within One Year	35,990	37,016	(1,026)
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	9,030,966	9,917,063	(886,097)
Net OPEB Liability	1,104,335	2,276,210	(1,171,875)
Other Amounts	269,913	214,400	55,513
Total Liabilities	11,741,380	13,665,705	(1,924,325)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	729,349	463,768	265,581
Pension	824,050	464,830	359,220
OPEB	917,927	254,606	663,321
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,471,326	1,183,204	1,288,122
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,538,262	6,384,680	153,582
Restricted	969,202	1,162,614	(193,412)
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(3,766,600)	(5,179,774)	(193,412) 1,413,174
Total Net Position			
Total Net Position	\$3,740,864	\$2,367,520	\$1,373,344

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, 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

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

benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained 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.

Total assets of governmental activities increased \$1,379,261. Current assets increased by \$1,216,129, primarily due to increases in taxes receivable, net OPEB asset, and cash and cash equivalents, of \$507,789, \$496,062, and \$260,386, respectively. This increase was offset by a decrease in cash with fiscal agents of \$112,229.

Total liabilities decreased \$1,924,325. The \$886,097 decrease in net pension liability and the decrease in net OPEB liability of \$1,171,875 account for the majority of the decrease. Accounts payable and other amounts due in one year also decreased by \$18,329 and \$1,026. The largest increases were in other amounts due in more than one year, the accrued wages and benefits payable, and intergovernmental payables of \$55,513, \$46,063, and \$36,688, respectively.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018.

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

Table 2

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,137,916	\$1,134,347	\$3,569
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	1,140,748	1,131,859	8,889
Total Program Revenues	2,278,664	2,266,206	12,458
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	1,990,442	1,544,564	445,878
Grants and Entitlements	6,464,823	6,392,180	72,643
Interest	110,522	57,269	53,253
Donations	12,140	10,691	1,449
Rent	29,731	168,794	(139,063)
Miscellaneous	85,585	0	85,585
Total General Revenues	8,693,243	8,173,498	519,745
Total Revenues	10,971,907	10,439,704	532,203
Drogrom Europage			
Program Expenses Instruction:			
Regular	1 128 186	1 002 601	2 425 405
Special	4,428,186 1,065,532	1,992,691 639,147	2,435,495 426,385
Student Intervention Services			
	6,976	16,825	(9,849)
Support Services: Pupils	598,930	303,403	295,527
Instructional Staff	116,147	116,818	(671)
Board of Education	30,965	27,405	3,560
Administration	580,387	249,878	330,509
Fiscal	355,505	311,571	43,934
	934,525	781,837	43,934 152,688
Operation and Maintenance of Plant Pupil Transportation	656,486	520,094	136,392
Central	103,080	85,115	130,392
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	103,080	65,115	17,905
Food Service Operations	441,157	407,916	33,241
Community Services	441,137 45,685	15,061	30,624
Extracurricular Activities			
	234,636 366	239,884 (7,640)	(5,248) 8,006
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,598,563	5,700,005	
Total Expenses Change in Net Position	<u>9,398,363</u> 1,373,344	4,739,699	3,898,558
Net Position Beginning of Year	2,367,520	(2,372,179)	(3,366,355)
Net Position End of Year			4,739,699
INCLE USITION FILL OF LEAL	\$3,740,864	\$2,367,520	\$1,373,344

The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from \$786,853 in fiscal year 2017 to a

negative pension expense of \$2,903,542 for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal year 2019, pension expense increased to \$645,052 closer to the 2017 pension expense amount.

From fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019, total revenues increased \$532,203. Total expenses also increased \$3,898,558. This resulted in an increase in net position of \$1,373,344.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest earnings offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

	Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
	of Services	of Services	of Services	of Services
	2019	2019	2018	2018
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$4,428,186	\$3,492,981	\$1,992,691	\$1,063,302
Special	1,065,532	265,869	639,147	(139,150)
Vocational	0	(39,496)	0	(44,427)
Student Intervention Services	6,976	6,976	16,825	16,825
Support Services:				
Pupils	598,930	598,930	303,403	303,403
Instructional Staff	116,147	112,728	116,818	113,918
Board of Education	30,965	30,965	27,405	27,405
Administration	580,387	580,387	249,878	249,878
Fiscal	355,505	351,964	311,571	308,036
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	934,525	916,043	781,837	762,504
Pupil Transportation	656,486	656,486	520,094	520,094
Central	103,080	103,080	85,115	85,115
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	441,157	73,803	407,916	23,367
Community Services	45,685	17,079	15,061	3,014
Extracurricular Activities	234,636	151,738	239,884	148,155
Interest and Fiscal Charges	366	366	(7,640)	(7,640)
Total	\$9,598,563	\$7,319,899	\$5,700,005	\$3,433,799

Table 3Governmental Activities

The dependence upon tax revenues and State subsidies for governmental activities is apparent. Over 76% of program expenses are supported through taxes and other general revenues.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The School District's major fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$10,867,388 and expenditures of \$10,475,004. The General Fund's fund balance increased \$409,751 from 2018 due to several large increases in revenues. General Fund property tax revenue alone increased \$516,148, along with intergovernmental and interest revenues.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its General Fund budget. The School District uses a modified site-based budgeting technique which is designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was \$9,664,987, below final estimates of \$9,665,559. The difference was mainly the result of overestimating rent and interest revenues. Final estimated revenues were higher than the original estimates of \$9,452,069. Final appropriations were increased \$245,001 from original appropriations. Actual expenditures were below final appropriations of \$10,226,528 by \$645,040. The School District's ending General Fund balance was \$3,009,478.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had \$6,538,262 invested (net of related debt) in land; land improvements; buildings and improvements; textbooks; furniture and equipment; and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018.

Governmental Activities		
2019	2018	
\$23,487	\$23,487	
225,612	109,885	
5,414,811	5,330,817	
373,902	467,758	
424,884	345,852	
85,116	106,881	
\$6,547,812	\$6,384,680	
	2019 \$23,487 225,612 5,414,811 373,902 424,884 85,116	

Table 4 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

For additional information on capital assets, see Note 10 to the financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the School District had no bonds outstanding. See Note 17 to the financial statements for more information on debt and the capital lease.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	Governmental Activities		
	2019 2018		
Capital Lease	\$3,247	\$8,557	

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Although considered a mid-wealth district, the School District has maintained financial stability primarily from monitoring expenditures and making necessary budget reductions. As indicated in the receding financial information, the School District is heavily dependent on intergovernmental revenue. Given the current inflationary increases, especially in terms of group health premium trends, the current program and staffing levels of the School District will be dependent on increased State, local, and federal funding. The challenge for all school districts is to provide a quality education to their students while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding.

State legislation and the economy of the State greatly impact the financial stability of the School District. The property values within the School District are low. One voted mill will only generate approximately \$95,000. HB 49 establishes the biennium budget for fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019. This budget does not make significant changes in the formula used to calculate State intergovernmental revenue. The budget does place Capacity Aid within the calculations to determine guarantee funding. Capacity Aid in the prior biennium budget (fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017) was funded outside the guarantee and provided approximately \$2,000,000 in additional revenue to the School District. Our indexes in the formulas are changing based on our School District's respective growth in property valuation and income as compared to the state average growth, this growth places the district back on the funding guarantee.

A building levy in 1996 and the participation in the Ohio School Facility Commission program allowed the School District to construct a K-8 building and renovate our high school. The existing high school was originally constructed in 1955. The School District will again begin the process of working with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to determine what forms of assistance will be available to replace/renovate the high school structure and renovate the K-8 building.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Lisa Ritchie, Treasurer at Eastern Local School District, 50008 State Route 681, Reedsville, Ohio 45772.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,688,910
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	846,916
Accounts Receivable	1,363
Intergovernmental Receivable	162,620
Prepaid Items	89,969
Materials and Supplies Inventory	27,105
Inventory Held for Resale	1,417
Property Taxes Receivable	2,243,488
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	23,487
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	6,524,325
Net OPEB Asset	496,062
Total Assets	15,105,662
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	2,617,365
OPEB	230,543
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,847,908
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	27,677
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	878,584
Contracts Payable	9,550
Intergovernmental Payable	189,195
Claims Payable	195,170
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	35,990
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	9,030,966
Net OPEB Liability	1,104,335
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	269,913
Total Liabilities	11,741,380
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	729,349
Pension	824,050
OPEB	917,927
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,471,326
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,538,262
Restricted for:	
Student Activities	43,861
Federal Programs	17,293
Classroom Facilities	538,323
Scholarships	305,977
Bus Replacement	52,866
Local Initiatives	10,882
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(3,766,600)
Total Net Position	\$3,740,864

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Program 1	Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		0	Operating Grants,	
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Contributions, and Interest	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities	Expenses	Services and Sales	and interest	Activities
Instruction:				
Regular	\$4,428,186	\$907,082	\$28,123	(3,492,981)
Special	1,065,532	53,626	746,037	(265,869)
Vocational	0	0	39,496	39,496
Student Intervention	6,976	0	0	(6,976)
Support Services:	,			
Pupils	598,930	0	0	(598,930)
Instructional Staff	116,147	0	3,419	(112,728)
Board of Education	30,965	0	0	(30,965)
Administration	580,387	0	0	(580,387)
Fiscal	355,505	0	3,541	(351,964)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	934,525	0	18,482	(916,043)
Pupil Transportation	656,486	0	0	(656,486)
Central	103,080	0	0	(103,080)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	441,157	109,453	257,901	(73,803)
Community Services	45,685	0	28,606	(17,079)
Extracurricular Activities	234,636	67,755	15,143	(151,738)
Interest	366	0	0	(366)
Total Governmental Activities	\$9,598,563	\$1,137,916	\$1,140,748	(7,319,899)
		tes Levied for General Purpo ements not Restricted to		1,990,442 6,464,823 110,522
		estricted to Specific Prog	rams	12,140
	Insurance Recov		1 anns	61,741
	Rent	ciles		29,731
	Miscellaneous			23,844
	Total General Re	evenues		8,693,243
	Change in Net Po	osition		1,373,344
	Net Position Beg	inning of Year		2,367,520
	Net Position End	of Year		\$3,740,864

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,074,834	\$1,460,502	\$4,535,336
Receivables:			
Property Taxes	2,207,767	35,721	2,243,488
Accounts	1,363	0	1,363
Intergovernmental	75,683	86,937	162,620
Interfund	5,000	0	5,000
Prepaid Items	88,124	1,845	89,969
Inventory Held for Resale	0	1,417	1,417
Materials and Supplies Inventory	25,820	1,285	27,105
Restricted Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	52,866	0	52,866
Total Assets	\$5,531,457	\$1,587,707	\$7,119,164
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$22,677	\$5,000	\$27,677
Contracts Payable	9,550	0	9,550
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	783,444	95,140	878,584
Interfund Payable	0	5,000	5,000
Intergovernmental Payable	177,314	11,881	189,195
Total Liabilities	992,985	117,021	1,110,006
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	717,921	11,428	729,349
Unavailable Revenue	534,565	53,847	588,412
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,252,486	65,275	1,317,761
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	113,944	3,130	117,074
Restricted	52,866	889,630	942,496
Committed	21,840	82,046	103,886
Assigned	634,422	472,710	1,107,132
Unassigned (Deficit)	2,462,914	(42,105)	2,420,809
Total Fund Balance	3,285,986	1,405,411	4,691,397
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows			
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$5,531,457	\$1,587,707	\$7,119,164

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$4,691,397
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,547,812
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	511,991	
Intergovernmental Revenues	46,126	
Tuition and Fees	11,538	
Rent Revenues	1,074	
Miscellaneous Revenues	17,683	588,412
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		752,454
The net pension liability, net OPEB asset, and net OPEB liability is not due and payble in the current period; therefore, the asset, liabilities, and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds:		
Net OPEB Asset	496,062	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,617,365	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(824,050)	
Net Pension Liability	(9,030,966)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	230,543	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(917,927)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,104,335)	(8,533,308)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Capital Lease Payable	(3,247)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(302,656)	(305,903)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	:	\$3,740,864
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

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

		Other	Tetal
		Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
Revenues	<u> </u>	1 unus	1 41145
Property Taxes	\$1,966,397	\$33,517	\$1,999,914
Intergovernmental	6,903,145	657,442	7,560,587
Interest	93,125	11,213	104,338
Tuition and Fees	949,170	0	949,170
Rent	28,698	0	28,698
Extracurricular Activities	3,858	63,897	67,755
Charges for Services and Sales	0	109,453	109,453
Contributions and Donations	17,422	24,286	41,708
Miscellaneous	2,895	2,870	5,765
Total Revenues	9,964,710	902,678	10,867,388
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	4,719,116	28,549	4,747,665
Special	767,915	334,578	1,102,493
Student Intervention	6,976	0	6,976
Support Services:			
Pupils	659,913	0	659,913
Instructional Staff	109,424	5,516	114,940
Board of Education	30,965	0	30,965
Administration	640,665	0	640,665
Fiscal	341,052	1,100	342,152
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	796,010	19,436	815,446
Pupil Transportation	563,629	0	563,629
Central	99,647	0	99,647
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	451 164	451 164
Food Service Operations	0	451,164	451,164
Community Services	29,260	16,425	45,685
Extracurricular Activities	187,403	76,536	263,939
Capital Outlay	584,049	0	584,049
Debt Service:	5 210	0	5 210
Principal Retirement	5,310	0 0	5,310
Interest and Fiscal Charges	366	0	366
Total Expenditures	9,541,700	933,304	10,475,004
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	423,010	(30,626)	392,384
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	11,092	11,092
Transfers In	0	329,080	329,080
Transfers Out	(75,000)	(254,080)	(329,080)
Insurance Recoveries		(234,080)	
insurance Recoveries	61,741	0	61,741
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(13,259)	86,092	72,833
Net Change in Fund Balances	409,751	55,466	465,217
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	2,876,235	1,349,945	4,226,180
Fund Balances End of Year	\$3,285,986	\$1,405,411	\$4,691,397

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$465,217
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stateme are different because:	ent of activities		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated of useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by exceeded depreciation in the current period:	over their estimated		
	Capital Outlay Current Year Depreciation	630,535 (375,582)	254,953
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide c resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	urrent financial		
	Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue Rent Tuition and Fees Miscellaneous	(9,472) 4,203 1,033 11,538 18,079	25,381
		18,079	23,381
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the government repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of			5,310
Contractually required contributions are reported as expendit however, the statement of net position reports these amount Pension		718,098	
OPEB		33,027	751,125
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, c liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the stat			
Pension OPEB		(859,676) 997,924	138,248
Expenses resulting from compensated absences in the staten do not require the use of current financial resources and the reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(59,797)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide stater The net change of the internal service fund is reported with	nent of activities.		(115,272)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	-		\$1,373,344
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements			

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$1,737,000	\$1,718,400	\$1,718,442	\$42
Intergovernmental	6,756,319	6,858,847	6,858,747	(100)
Interest	45,000	93,572	93,125	(447)
Tuition and Fees	880,750	954,600	954,690	90
Rent Cife and Department	28,000	28,000	27,440	(560)
Gifts and Donations Miscellaneous	5,000 0	$12,140 \\ 0$	12,140 403	0 403
Miscenaricous	0	0	403	403
Total Revenues	9,452,069	9,665,559	9,664,987	(572)
Expenditures Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,813,124	4,954,398	4,691,272	263,126
Special	797,420	797,420	751,903	45,517
Student Intervention	24,670	24,670	7,029	17,641
Support Services:				
Pupils	671,749	671,749	655,043	16,706
Instructional Staff	141,727	141,726	116,146	25,580
Board of Education	38,200	38,200	32,424	5,776
Administration Fiscal	674,993 331,054	674,992 331,054	645,212 342,750	29,780 (11,696)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	984,280	1,003,122	342,730 826,588	176,534
Pupil Transportation	739,037	696,904	568,057	128,847
Central	113,884	113,884	99,869	14,015
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	22,300	22,300	29,381	(7,081)
Extracurricular Activities	223,599	223,599	197,893	25,706
Capital Outlay	405,500	532,520	617,931	(85,411)
Total Expenditures	9,981,537	10,226,538	9,581,498	645,040
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(529,468)	(560,979)	83,489	644,468
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	75,000	12,070	12,200	130
Insurance Recoveries	115,000	68,200	68,167	(33)
Advances Out	0	00,200	(5,000)	(5,000)
Transfers Out	0	0	(75,000)	(75,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	190,000	80,270	367	(79,903)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(339,468)	(480,709)	83,856	564,565
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,801,422	2,801,422	2,801,422	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	124,200	124,200	124,200	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$2,586,154	\$2,444,913	\$3,009,478	\$564,565

Statement of Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund

June 30, 2019

Current Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	\$100,708 846,916
Total Assets	947,624
Current Liabilities Claims Payable	195,170
Net Position Unrestricted	\$752,454

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Operating Revenues Charges for Services Miscellaneous	\$1,461,949 31,944
Total Operating Revenues	1,493,893
Operating Expenses Purchased Services Claims	259,407 1,367,155
Total Operating Expenses	1,626,562
Operating Loss	(132,669)
Non-Operating Revenue Interest	17,397
Change in Net Position	(115,272)
Net Position Beginning of Year	867,726
Net Position End of Year	\$752,454

Eastern Local School District, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds Miscellaneous Revenues Cash Payments for Goods and Services	\$1,461,949 31,944 (259,407)
Cash Payments for Claims	(1,361,571)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(127,085)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest on Investments	17,397
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(109,688)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	1,057,312
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$947,624
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(\$132,669)
Increase in Claims Payable	5,584
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(\$127,085)

Eastern Local School District, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund June 30, 2019

Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$82,105
Liabilities Due to Students	\$82,105

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Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Eastern Local School District (the School District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected five member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by State and federal agencies.

The School District serves an area of approximately 115 square miles. It is located in Meigs County; and includes the communities of Reedsville, Tuppers Plains, and Chester, and the Townships of Orange, Olive, Chester, and a portion of Bedford. The School District currently operates two instructional buildings, one administrative building, and one bus garage. It is staffed by 40 classified employees and 65 certificated full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 780 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefit to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. No separate governmental units meet the criteria for inclusion as a component unit.

The School District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association Solutions (META), the Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding, and the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools which are defined as jointly governed organizations; the Ohio School Board Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan and the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority, which are defined as group insurance purchasing pools; and the Jefferson Health Plan, which is defined as a risk sharing, claims servicing, and insurance purchasing pool. Additional information concerning these organizations is presented in Note 19.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). The School District, however; has no business-type activities.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal 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, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the description of the School District's only major governmental fund:

General Fund The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose, provided it is expended and transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

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

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service. The School District's only proprietary fund type is an Internal Service Fund.

Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund accounts for the operations of the School District's self-insurance program for employee health and dental insurance claims.

Fiduciary Fund Type Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student activities.

C. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities 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.

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

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. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of

accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

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

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 15 and 16.

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

Eastern Local School District, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 14. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 15 and 16)

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents".

During fiscal year 2019, the School District invested in STAR Ohio. 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 City measures their 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 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to \$100 million per day, 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.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$93,125, which includes \$25,919 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

F. Prepaid Items

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

G. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, and purchased and donated food held for resale.

H. Capital Assets

All of the School District's capital assets are general capital assets resulting from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of capital assets by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the assets to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-index to deflate the costs to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five hundred dollars. The School District currently capitalizes land, buildings and improvements, vehicles, and machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
^	
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	20-50 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures	5-20 Years
Textbooks	5 Years

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. A liability is recorded for vacation eligible employees when vacation is accrued with the School District.

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

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, 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 fiscal year. Capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental 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.

K. Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments of interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

L. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets represent monies reserved for bus replacement.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

<u>Restricted</u>: The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

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

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education.

<u>Unassigned</u>: The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

O. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net positon 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.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Q. 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. For the fiscal year 2019, the District reported no extraordinary or special items.

R. Estimates

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

S. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution, and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds of the School District. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education. The treasurer has been authorized to further allocate appropriations to the function and object level within each fund. Advances in/out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

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

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

Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Principles

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

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

GASB 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

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

Note 4 - Fund Balances

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

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

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Items	\$88,124	\$1,845	\$89,969
Materials and Supplies Inventory	25,820	1,285	27,105
Total Nonspendable	113,944	3,130	117,074
Restricted for:			
Bus Replacement	52,866	0	52,866
Student Activities	0	42,169	42,169
Local Initiatives	0	10,882	10,882
Scholarships	0	305,977	305,977
Classroom Facilities	0	530,602	530,602
Total Restricted	52,866	889,630	942,496
Committed to:			
Architectural Services	14,250	0	14,250
Cooling Tower	7,590	0	7,590
Eagle Express	0	2,740	2,740
Educational Foundation	0	79,306	79,306
Total Committed	21,840	82,046	103,886
Assigned to:			
Public School Support	6,209	0	6,209
Capital Improvements	0	472,710	472,710
Fiscal Year 2020 Appropriations	1,606,812	0	1,606,812
Purchases on Order	72,428	0	72,428
Total Assigned	1,685,449	472,710	2,158,159
Unassigned (Deficit):	1,411,887	(42,105)	1,369,782
Total Fund Balances	\$3,285,986	\$1,405,411	\$4,691,397

Note 5 - Fund Deficits

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

Special Revenue Funds:	
Food Service	\$6,834
State Grants	5,000
Federal Grants	28,833

The deficits in the Special Revenue Funds are the result of over-expended grant resources and accrued liabilities. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in the special revenue funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 6 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget 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 GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Prepaid items are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis), but not on the budgetary basis.
- 5. Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
- 6. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the Public School Support Fund are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
	Fund
GAAP Basis	\$409,751
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(271,957)
Prepaid Items:	
Beginning of Fiscal Year	84,360
End of Fiscal Year	(87,779)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	69,941
To reclassify excess of revenues over	
expenditures into financial statement fund types	(2,801)
Advances Out	(5,000)
Encumbrances	(112,659)
Budget Basis	\$83,856

Note 7 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board 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 held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

At June 30, 2019, the School District's internal service fund had a cash balance of \$846,916 with the Jefferson Health Plan, a claims servicing pool (See Note 19). The balance is held by the claims administrator in a pooled account which is representative of numerous entities and therefore cannot be included in the risk disclosures reported by the School District. Disclosures for the Jefferson Health Plan as a whole may be obtained from the consortium's fiscal agent.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2019, \$1,135,195 of the School District's total bank balance of \$1,385,195 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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

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

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

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

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

			Standard
	Measurement		& Poor's
	Amount	Maturity	Rating
Net Asset Value Per Share			
Star Ohio	\$3,683,359	Average 53.3 days	AAAm

Interest Rate Risk: The School District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk to the extent that it allows the Treasurer to invest funds to a maximum maturity of five years, and allows for the withdrawal of funds from approved public depositories or sell negotiable instruments prior to maturity in accord with the law. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Note 8 - Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

The School District receives property taxes from Meigs County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility 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 reflected as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

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

At June 30, 2019, \$985,576 was available as an advance in the General Fund and \$16,572 was available in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was \$737,621 in the General Fund and \$12,847 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund.

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections		2019 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential	\$71,544,220	75.44%	\$71,792,870	74.91%
Commerical/Industrial and				
Public Utility Real	3,108,520	3.28%	3,242,880	3.38%
Public Utility Personal	20,180,850	21.28%	20,805,640	21.71%
:	\$94,833,590	100.00%	\$95,841,390	100.00%
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assess	ed valuation	\$20.50	\$20.50	

Note 9 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student tuition and fees), interfund, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables, except property taxes, are expected to be received within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. The delinquent property taxes amounted to \$511,991 as of June 30, 2019.

A summary of principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities:	
Medicaid Reimbursement	\$39,264
Special Education, Part B-IDEA	37,834
Title I	34,365
Ohio Bureay of Workers' Compensation	17,683
Ohio Department of Education	15,573
Title II-A	12,058
Preschool Restoration	2,680
Miegs County Library	2,201
Summer Youth Employment	962
Total	\$162,620

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

Note 10 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2019
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$23,487	\$0	\$0	\$23,487
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	454,438	132,163	0	586,601
Buildings and Improvements	11,028,282	321,194	0	11,349,476
Vehicles	1,400,964	0	(346,151)	1,054,813
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture, and				
Fixtures	1,676,604	177,178	(373,028)	1,480,754
Textbooks	467,306	0	0	467,306
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	15,027,594	630,535	(719,179)	14,938,950
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(344,553)	(16,436)	0	(360,989)
Buildings and Improvements	(5,697,465)	(237,200)	0	(5,934,665)
Vehicles	(933,206)	(59,240)	311,535	(680,911)
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture, and				
Fixtures	(1,330,752)	(40,941)	315,823	(1,055,870)
Textbooks	(360,425)	(21,765)	0	(382,190)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(8,666,401)	(375,582) *	627,358	(8,414,625)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	6,361,193	254,953	(91,821)	6,524,325
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$6,384,680	\$254,953	(\$91,821)	\$6,547,812

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$190,552
Special	44,039
Support Services:	
Pupils	1,852
Administration	1,126
Fiscal	194
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	32,505
Pupil Transportation	63,858
Food Service Operations	3,620
Extracurricular Activities	37,836
Total Governmental Depreciation	\$375,582

Note 11 - Interfund Transactions

A. Transfers

The General Fund transferred \$75,000 to the Lunchroom Fund and the Debt Service Fund transferred \$254,080 to the Permanent Improvement Fund during fiscal year 2019. The transfers were made to finance operations and capital improvement projects, respectively.

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

B. Interfund Balances

	Receivables	Payables
General Fund	\$5,000	\$0
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:		
Miscellaneous State Grants	0	5,000
Total All Funds	\$5,000	\$5,000

The interfund balances result from the provision of cash flow resources from the General Fund until the receipt of grant monies by the grant funds.

Note 12 - Significant Commitments

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

Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	\$112,659
Nonmajor Funds	5,799
Total	\$118,458

Note 13 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority, through Reed & Baur insurance Agency, for property, crime insurance, general liability insurance, and fleet insurance. During fiscal year 2019, the School District purchased the following coverage:

Ohio Casualty Insurance	
Building and Contents-replacement cost	\$32,012,556
Crime Insurance	
Forgery or Alterations Coverage	1,000,000
Employee Theft	1,000,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence	15,000,000
Aggregate Per Year	17,000,000
Medical Expense	10,000
Education Umbrella Liability Policy	
For General Liability	
Per occurrence	15,000,000
Aggregate Per Year	15,000,000
Automobile Insurance	15,000,000

Uninsured Motorists	\$1,000,000
Medical Payments	10,000

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

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 19). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Medical/Surgical, Dental, and Prescription Drug Insurances

Medical/surgical, dental, and prescription drug insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. Three plans are offered to District employees. Plan A is a traditional preferred provider plan and employees contribute 12% of the cost of the premium which is \$982.14/\$2,104.58 single/family coverage. Plan B is a HDHP with an HSA. The Board contributes \$100/\$200 to the HSA for certified employees and \$800/\$1,600 for classified employees to cover the high deductible and 100% of the premium which is \$813.21/\$1,887.28 single/family. Plan C is also a HDHP with an HSA. The Board contributes \$100/\$200 to the HSA for certified employees and \$800/\$1,600 for classified employees to cover the high deductible. Employees contribute the difference in premium cost between Plan C and Plan B. The premium is \$883.94/\$2,051.39 single/family. The School District is a member of a claims servicing pool in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. The School District's stop loss amount per person is \$50,000 for fiscal year 2019. The claims liability of \$195,170 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019, is based on an estimate provided by the third arty administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims cost, including estimates of costs related to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by the incremental claims adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Changes in claims activity for 2018 and 2019 were:

	Balance	Current		Balance
	Beginning of	Fiscal Year	Claim	End of
	Fiscal Year	Claims	Payments	Fiscal Year
2018	\$180,499	\$1,277,999	\$1,268,912	\$189,586
2019	189,586	1,367,155	1,361,571	195,170

Note 14 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work on an eleven or twelve month basis earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who work less an eleven or twelve month basis do not earn vacation time. Certified and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to 245 days for certified employees and up to 250 days for classified employees. Upon retirement, certified employees receive payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation up to a maximum as follows: 50 days for having twenty years of service with the school district; 42.5 and 43.75 days for 10 to 19 years of service with the School District for certified and classified employees, respectively.

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to employees through School Claims Services, Assurant Life in the amount of \$20,000 for classified employees and \$25,000 for certified employees. The Superintendent, Treasurer, and three principals have life insurance that is equal to their yearly salaries. The School District pays 100% of the premiums.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

A. Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the School District's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB 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.

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OBEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 16 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$188,212 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$20,654 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$529,886 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$89,489 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.03704380%	0.03242984%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.03916700%	0.03087081%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00212320%	-0.00155903%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			Total
Pension Liability	\$2,243,167	\$6,787,799	\$9,030,966
Pension Expense	\$214,624	\$645,052	\$859,676

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$123,024	\$156,684	\$279,708
Changes of assumptions	50,656	1,202,926	1,253,582
Changes in proportionate Share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	116,891	249,086	365,977
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	188,212	529,886	718,098
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$478,783	\$2,138,582	\$2,617,365
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$0	\$44,329	\$44,329
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	62,151	411,605	473,756
Changes in Proportionate Share and			
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	22,722	283,243	305,965
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$84,873	\$739,177	\$824,050

\$718,098 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	\$213,497	\$575,169	\$788,666
2021	84,876	376,219	461,095
2022	(73,615)	63,269	(10,346)
2023	(19,060)	(145,138)	(164,198)
Total	\$205,698	\$869,519	\$1,075,217

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:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment
	expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
	(Level Percent of Payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$3,159,669	\$2,243,167	\$1,474,740

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:

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 %	
10001	100.00 /0	

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan

members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$9,912,685	\$6,787,799	\$4,143,005

B. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2019, three Board Members have elected Social Security. The contribution rate would be 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 16 - Postemployment Benefits

See Note 15 for a description of the net OPEB liability

A. School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides 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 Employees/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any

health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$26,056.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$33,027 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$26,821 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent 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, **OPEB** Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to **OPEB**

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

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

	SERS	STRS	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03766830%	0.03242984%	
Current Measurement Date	0.03980630%	0.03087081%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00213800%	-0.00155903%	
Proportionate Share of the:			Total
Net OPEB Liability	\$1,104,335	\$0	\$1,104,335
Net OPEB (Asset)	\$0	(\$496,062)	(\$496,062)
OPEB Expense	\$76,418	(\$1,074,342)	(\$997,924)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$18,027	\$57,941	\$75,968
Changes in proportionate Share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	67,227	54,321	121,548
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	33,027	0	33,027
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$118,281	\$112,262	\$230,543
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$0	\$28,902	\$28,902
Changes of assumptions	99,216	675,925	775,141
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,657	56,671	58,328
Changes in Proportionate Share and			
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	0	55,556	55,556
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$100,873	\$817,054	\$917,927

\$33,027 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the 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:

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	(\$18,600)	(\$124,359)	(\$142,959)
2021	(13,112)	(124,359)	(137,471)
2022	4,269	(124,359)	(120,090)
2023	4,974	(111,489)	(106,515)
2024	4,859	(106,972)	(102,113)
2025	1,991	(113,254)	(111,263)
Total	(\$15,619)	(\$704,792)	(\$720,411)

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:

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 15.

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

value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

			Current	
		1% Decreas	e Discount Rate	1% Increase
	-	(2.70%)	(3.70%)	(4.70%)
School District's proportionate	share			
of the net OPEB liability		\$1,340,02	3 \$1,104,335	\$917,713
			Current	
	1% I	Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25 %	decreasing	(7.25 % decreasing	(8.25 % decreasing
	to	3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability		\$890,995	\$1,104,335	\$1,386,834

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return - Current Year	7.45 percent
Blended Discount Rate of Return - Prior Year	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 15.

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
School District's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB asset	(\$425,172)	(\$496,062)	(\$555,642)	

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	(\$552,279)	(\$496,062)	(\$438,970)

Note 17 - Long-Term Obligations

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

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/19	Amounts Due within One Year
Capital Leases Payable	\$8,557	\$0	\$5,310	\$3,247	\$3,247
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	2,213,285	29,882	0	2,243,167	0
STRS	7,703,778	0	915,979	6,787,799	0
Total Net Pension Liability	9,917,063	29,882	915,979	9,030,966	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
SERS	1,010,918	93,417	0	1,104,335	0
STRS	1,265,292	0	1,265,292	0	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	2,276,210	93,417	1,265,292	1,104,335	0
Compensated Absences	242,859	95,905	36,108	302,656	32,743
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$12,444,689	\$219,204	\$2,222,689	\$10,441,204	\$35,990

The capital lease and compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension or OPEB liabilities. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: General Fund and the Food Service, Idea B, Title I, and Title II-A Special Revenue Funds. For additional information related to the net pension or net OPEB liabilities, see Notes 15 and 16.

The overall debt margin of the School District as of June 30, 2019, was \$8,625,725, with an unvoted debt margin of \$95,841.

Note 18 - Capital Leases

In prior fiscal years, the School District entered into an agreement to lease copiers. Such agreements are, in substance, lease purchases and are reflected as capital lease obligations in the financial statements. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds for \$5,676. The capital lease obligation represents the present value of the net future minimum lease payments on the capital lease.

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

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

	Governmental Activities				
Year	Principal	Interest			
2020	\$3,247	\$65			

Note 19 - Jointly Governed Organizations and Public Entity Risk Pools

A. Jointly Governed Organizations

The School District participates in the **Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)**, formed from the merger of the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC) and the Southeastern Ohio Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC) during fiscal year 2016, which is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a data acquisition site/information technology center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing, and providing to members and nonmembers innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from every member school district. The delegate is the superintendent of the school district or the superintendent's designee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the General Assembly. The General Assembly exercises total control over the operation of META including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. During 2019, the School District paid \$26,338 for services with META/MEC/SEOVEC. Financial information can be obtained from Metropolitan Educational Technology Association at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

The **Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding** is organized as a council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Coalition was organized to challenge the constitutionality of the Ohio school funding system. The Coalition is governed by a Steering Committee of 90 school district representatives. Though most of the members are superintendents, some treasurers, board members, and administrators also serve. Several members serve as ex officio members. The membership of the coalition includes over 500 school districts throughout the State of Ohio. The Committee exercises total control over budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and the designation of management. Member school district and joint vocational schools pay dues of \$.05 per pupil. School districts and joint vocational schools may also pay supplemental dues in the amount of \$.50 per pupil for K-12 district and educational service centers pay dues of \$.05 per pupil. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest or financial responsibility for the Coalition. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$401 to the Coalition. To obtain financial information write to Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding at 100 South Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

The **Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools** is a jointly governed organization composed of over 130 school districts and other educational institutions in the 35-county region of Ohio designated as Appalachia. The Coalition is operated by a Board which is composed of seventeen members. One elected and one appointed from each of the seven regions into which the 35 Appalachian counties are divided; and three from Ohio University College of Education. The Coalition provides various in-service training programs for school district administrative personnel; gathers data regarding the level of education provided to children in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district administrative in the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Coalition. The School District's membership fee was \$325 for fiscal year 2019. The financial information for the Coalition can be obtained from the Executive Director, at McCraken Hall, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.

B. Insurance Purchasing Pool

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

C. Public Entity Risk Pools

The School District participates in the **Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA)**, a protected self-insurance purchasing pool under the authority of the Ohio Revised Code 2744. One hundred six school districts, educational service centers, and joint vocational school districts participate in the SORSA. SORSA is governed by a body elected by members. Members agree to jointly participate in coverages of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage's provided by SORSA. These coverage's include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance, and public officials errors and omissions liability insurance.

The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan Self-Insurance Plan, a risk sharing, claims servicing, and insurance purchasing pool comprised of eighty-four members, including two insurance consortiums. Each participant appoints a member of the insurance plans' assembly. The Plans' business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors elected from the assembly. The plan offers medical, dental and prescription drug coverage to the members on a self-insured basis, as well as the opportunity to participate in the group purchasing of life insurance coverage. The medical coverage plan provides each plan participant the opportunity to choose a self-insurance deductible limit which can range from \$35,000 to \$100,000 under which the individual member is responsible for all claims through the claims servicing pool. Plan participants also participate in a shared risk internal pool for individual claims between the self-insurance deductible limit and \$500,000, and all claims between the deductible and the \$500,000 are paid from the internal shared risk pool. The internal pool is not owned by the plan participants. All participants pay a premium rate that is actuarially calculated based on the participants' actual claims experience which are utilized for the payment of claims within the claims servicing pool up to the selfinsurance deductible limit; and for this portion of the plan, all plan participants retain their own risk. All participants pay an additional fee for participation in the internal pool that is based on the claims of the internal pool in aggregate and is not based on individual claims experience. In the event of a deficiency in the internal pool, participants would be charged a higher rate for participation, and in the event of a surplus, the internal pool pays dividends to the participants. For all individual claims exceeding \$500,000, stop loss coverage is purchased, as well as for an annual total plan aggregate claims amount. All plan participants also pay a monthly administrative fee for fiscal services and third party administrative services. The plan also purchases fully insured life insurance for plan participants provided by Met Life.

Note 20 - Contingencies

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

As of June 30, 2019, the School District is currently not a party to any material legal proceedings.

C. School Foundation

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

Note 21 - Set-Asides

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

Effective April 10, 2001, through Amended Substitute Senate Bill 345, the requirement for school districts to establish and appropriate money for the budget stabilization was deleted from law. A school district may still establish reserve balance accounts consistent with Section 5705.13, Revised Code, if it so chooses; however, the requirement is no longer mandatory. In addition, any money on hand in a school district's budget reserve set-aside as of April 10, 2001, may, at the discretion of the Board, be returned to the School District's General Fund or may be left in the account and used by the Board to offset any budget deficit the School District may experience in future years. The bill placed special conditions on any Bureau of Workers' Compensation monies remaining in the budget reserve. The Board of Education passed a resolution to maintain the refunds from the Bureau of Workers' Compensation in the budget reserve pursuant to State Statute and at June 30, 2019, this continues to be set aside for school bus purchases.

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

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

	Capital
	Improvements
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	143,975
Offsetting Credits	(33,332)
Qualifying Disbursements	(116,217)
Total	(\$5,574)
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward	
to Future Fiscal Years	\$0

The School District had qualifying offsets and disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the setaside amount below zero. The excess in the capital maintenance set-aside may not be carried forward to reduce the set-aside requirement in future years.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Six Fiscal Years (1)*

-	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0391670%	0.0370438%	0.0351723%	0.0361980%	0.0365400%	0.0365400%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,243,167	\$2,213,285	\$2,574,288	\$2,065,493	\$1,849,269	\$2,172,917
School District's Covered Payroll	\$1,180,807	\$1,217,221	\$1,092,321	\$1,127,853	\$1,293,511	\$1,247,176
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	189.97%	181.83%	235.67%	183.13%	142.97%	174.23%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

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

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

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03087081%	0.03242984%	0.03100784%	0.03146133%	0.03129540%	0.03129540%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,787,799	\$7,703,778	\$10,379,259	\$8,694,991	\$7,612,127	\$9,067,513
School District's Covered Payroll	\$3,637,871	\$3,480,843	\$3,262,621	\$3,282,464	\$3,219,008	\$3,587,100
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	186.59%	221.32%	318.13%	264.89%	236.47%	252.78%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

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

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

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

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03980630%	0.03766830%	0.03571340%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$1,104,335	\$1,010,918	\$1,017,964
School District's Covered Payroll	\$1,180,807	\$1,217,221	\$1,092,321
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	93.52%	83.05%	93.19%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB			
Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

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

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03087081%	0.03242984%	0.03100784%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$496,062)	\$1,265,292	\$1,658,307
School District's Covered Payroll	\$3,637,871	\$3,480,843	\$3,262,621
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.64%	36.35%	50.83%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

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

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

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

Net Pension Liability	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$188,212	\$159,409	\$170,411	\$152,925
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(188,212)	(159,409)	(170,411)	(152,925)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$1,394,163	\$1,180,807	\$1,217,221	\$1,092,321
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$33,027	\$27,725	\$20,888	\$18,372
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(33,027)	(27,725)	(20,888)	(18,372)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.37%	2.35%	1.72%	1.68%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.87%	15.85%	15.72%	15.68%

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

(2) Includes Surcharge

2015	2014	2012	2012	2011	2010
2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$148,651	\$169,450	\$163,380	\$160,799	\$162,413	\$160,001
(148,651)	(169,450)	(163,380)	(160,799)	(162,413)	(160,001)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,127,853	\$1,293,511	\$1,247,176	\$1,266,134	\$1,375,216	\$1,251,964
13.18%	13.10%	13.10%	12.70%	11.81%	12.78%
\$28,549	\$20,528	\$18,966	\$27,602	\$42,082	\$26,166
(28,549)	(20,528)	(18,966)	(27,602)	(42,082)	(26,166)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.53%	1.59%	1.52%	2.18%	3.06%	2.09%
15.71%	14.69%	14.62%	14.88%	14.87%	14.87%

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

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Net Pension Liability	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$529,886	\$509,302	\$487,318	\$456,767
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(529,886)	(509,302)	(487,318)	(456,767)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll	\$3,784,900	\$3,637,871	\$3,480,843	\$3,262,621
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

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

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$459,545	\$418,471	\$466,323	\$465,976	\$479,919	\$468,943
(459,545)	(418,471)	(466,323)	(465,976)	(479,919)	(468,943)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,282,464	\$3,219,008	\$3,587,100	\$3,584,431	\$3,691,685	\$3,607,254
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$32,190	\$35,871	\$35,844	\$36,917	\$36,073
0	(32,190)	(35,871)	(35,844)	(36,917)	(36,073)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

3.62 percent
3.56 percent
2.92 percent
3.70 percent
3.63 percent
2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

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

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.



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

Eastern Local School District Meigs County 50008 State Route 681 Reedsville, Ohio 45772

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 Eastern Local School District, Meigs County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 13, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School 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 opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the School 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 School 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School 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*.

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

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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 School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kuthobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 13, 2020



EASTERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MEIGS COUNTY

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED APRIL 30, 2020

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