

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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Board of Education Minerva Local School District 406 East St Minerva, OH 44657

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 15, 2020



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Minerva Local School District

Stark County, Ohio
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December 12, 2019

To the Board of Education Minerva Local School District Stark County, Ohio 406 East Street Minerva, OH 44657

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Minerva Local School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Minerva Local School District, Stark County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with 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 that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the School District's Contributions – Pension, Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset), and Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Minerva Local School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2019 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's 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.

Lea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$2,830,244 which represents an 18 percent increase from 2018.
- Capital assets decreased \$1,084,678 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding bonds decreased from \$9,108,993 to \$8,464,786.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, 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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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

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

base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non instructional services, i.e., food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement 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 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 government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private purpose trust fund. The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in agency funds. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

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

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

	Governme		
	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 22,508,232	\$ 21,467,002	1,041,230
Net OPEB Asset	1,049,198	0	1,049,198
Capital Assets	31,502,186	 32,586,864	(1,084,678)
Total Assets	55,059,616	 54,053,866	1,005,750
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	5,305,162	6,254,534	(949,372)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,305,162	6,254,534	(949,372)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	1,719,693	1,602,475	117,218
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	974,458	965,626	8,832
Due in More Than One Year			
Pension & OPEB	19,769,903	23,473,510	(3,703,607)
Other Amounts	9,146,553	 9,800,094	(653,541)
Total Liabilities	 31,610,607	35,841,705	(4,231,098)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes and Other	6,516,035	6,594,663	(78,628)
Pension & OPEB	3,665,261	 2,129,401	1,535,860
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 10,181,296	 8,724,064	1,457,232
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,887,009	23,236,294	(349,285)
Restricted	2,427,740	2,191,646	236,094
Unrestricted	(6,741,874)	 (9,685,309)	2,943,435
Total Net Position	\$ 18,572,875	\$ 15,742,631	\$2,830,244

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

At year end, capital assets represented 57 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$22,887,009 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$2,427,740, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$6,741,874.

There was a significant change in net position/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities that are passed through to the School District's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

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

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	2019		2018		Change
Revenues					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$	1,961,182	\$	2,114,820	\$ (153,638)
Operating Grants		2,992,561		2,905,649	86,912
Total Program Revenues		4,953,743		5,020,469	(66,726)
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes		6,534,333		6,645,934	(111,601)
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		11,095,557		11,146,891	(51,334)
Other		515,557		239,863	275,694
Total General Revenues		18,145,447		18,032,688	112,759
Total Revenues		23,099,190		23,053,157	46,033
Program Expenses					
Instruction:					
Regular		8,936,940		4,370,147	4,566,793
Special		3,679,774		2,618,728	1,061,046
Vocational		1,799		18,842	(17,043)
Adult/Continuing		5,694		5,553	141
Support Services:					
Pupils		769,782		409,823	359,959
Instructional Staff		212,261		206,890	5,371
Board of Education		132,824		108,135	24,689
Administration		1,288,901		710,015	578,886
Fiscal		528,060		492,178	35,882
Business		278,832		286,562	(7,730)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,502,086		1,422,947	79,139
Pupil Transportation		949,250		948,628	622
Central		244,745		262,431	(17,686)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations		785,885		735,277	50,608
Community Services		15,066		18,622	(3,556)
Extracurricular Activities		747,225		524,656	222,569
Debt Service:					
Interest and Fiscal Charges		189,822		224,837	(35,015)
Total Expenses		20,268,946		13,364,271	 6,904,675
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		2,830,244		9,688,886	(6,858,642)
Net Position at Beginning of Year		15,742,631	_	6,053,745	 9,688,886
Net Position at End of Year	\$	18,572,875	\$	15,742,631	2,830,244

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

Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	To 1 G of G					New Coast of Coast					
	Total Cost of Service				Net Cost of Service						
		2019		2018	2019			2018			
Instruction:											
Regular	\$	8,936,940	\$	4,370,147	\$	7,479,292	\$	2,840,733			
Special		3,679,774		2,618,728		1,451,814		494,403			
Vocational		1,799		18,842		(16,870)		173			
Adult/Continuing		5,694		5,553		5,694		5,553			
Support Services:											
Pupils		769,782		409,823		766,972		409,823			
Instructional Staff		212,261		206,890		205,493		201,490			
Board of Education		132,824		108,135		132,824		108,135			
Administration		1,288,901		710,015		1,189,452		616,773			
Fiscal		528,060		492,178		516,334		492,178			
Business		278,832		286,562		278,832		286,562			
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,502,086		1,422,947		1,453,445		1,310,104			
Pupil Transportation		949,250		948,628		930,461		927,257			
Central		244,745		262,431		244,745		262,431			
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	:										
Food Service Operations		785,885		735,277		(37,119)		(84,170)			
Community Services		15,066		18,622		(10,030)		(10,196)			
Extracurricular Activities		747,225	524,656			534,042		257,716			
Debt Service:											
Interest and Fiscal Charges		189,822		224,837		189,822		224,837			
Total Expenses	\$	20,268,946	\$	13,364,271	\$	15,315,203	\$	8,343,802			

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Approximately 76 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 79 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

The total and net cost of services changes were primarily caused by the changes related to NPL/NOL/NOA, as previously discussed.

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

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the School District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the School District itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the School District's Board.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the School District. The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$917,649, as revenues outpaced expenditures in fiscal year 2019.

The bond retirement fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$43,456, due to timing differences in the receipt of revenue and debt payments.

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 site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget

Final appropriations were higher than in the original budget. The majority of this difference can be seen in the area of regular instruction

There were no amendments to increase original estimated revenue or other financing sources and uses.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results

For the general fund, there was no significant variance between the actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources to the final budget.

A review of actual expenditures and other financing uses compared to the appropriations in the final budget also yields a significant variance. This was primarily the result of cost saving measures throughout the District combined with conservative estimates for retirements that did not occur during the year.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

Table 4 Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					
		2019		2018		
Land	\$	127,797	\$	127,797		
Buildings and Improvements		30,058,008		31,213,115		
Furniture and Equipment		660,947		726,476		
Vehicles		655,434		519,476		
Totals	\$	31,502,186	\$	32,586,864		

The \$1,084,678 decrease in capital assets was attributable to depreciation exceeding current year purchases. See Note 9 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

Table 5 summarizes bonds outstanding. See Note 10 for additional details.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities				
	2019			2018	
General Obligation Bonds:					
Various Serial and Term Bonds	\$	5,325,000	\$	6,005,000	
Various Capital Appreciation Bonds		3,003,551		3,003,551	
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds		136,235		100,442	
Stadium Field Turf Lease Purchase		0		10,000	
Baseball Field Turf Lease Purchase		20,001		40,001	
Total	\$	8,484,787	\$	9,158,994	

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

Current Issues

The School District continues to receive strong support from the residents of the School District. As the preceding information shows, the School District relies heavily on its local property taxpayers. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation due to Ohio House Bill 920 (passed in 1976). As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased in value to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00 in taxes.

Thus, school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 28 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2019. The recent passage of the Ohio House Bill 59 and the changes to the rollback provision and homestead exemption eligibility will make passage of new and replacement levies much more difficult.

The School District has also been affected by changes in the personal property tax structure (utility deregulation) and commercial business/property uncertainties. Management has diligently planned expenses while still striving to continue academic success. This has been made increasingly difficult with mandates in gifted education, rising utility costs, increased bus fuel costs and significant increases in health insurance costs.

We have received a cut in our Federal Title I and II-A programs the last two years which amounts to approximately \$81,000 reduction per fiscal year. This will put increased pressure on the district as expenses usually covered by these funds will now need to be expended through our general fund.

The new College Credit Plus program is mandated by the state legislature but not directly funded by them. This program is beneficial to our high school students but will put added pressure on our general fund. The charges for this program have averaged approximately \$58,000 the last two fiscal years and we anticipate an increase in the participation rates in the coming years.

The financial condition of the School District has improved drastically in the last five years due to many factors. Many cost saving measures have been implemented during this period. The cooperation of all employees to agree to a wage freeze in 2013 and 2014 has taken us from the brink of fiscal caution to a solid financial position. This has been accomplished while still showing good achievement in a rural, high-poverty district.

In addition, the School District's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Larry Pottorf, Treasurer of Minerva Local School District, 406 East Street, Minerva, Ohio 44657 or pottorl@minerva.sparcc.org.

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Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 15,034,072
Receivables:	
Accounts	26,594
Intergovernmental	246,705
Property Taxes	7,172,757
Prepaid Items	28,104
Net OPEB Asset	1,049,198
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	127,797
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	31,374,389
Total Assets	55,059,616
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	5,062,815
OPEB	242,347
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,305,162
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	49,565
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,189,569
Intergovernmental Payable	410,835
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	69,724
Long Term Liabilities:	07,724
Due Within One Year	974,458
Due In More Than One Year:	974,436
	17 090 160
Net Pension Liability	17,980,160
Net OPEB Liability Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year	1,789,743
	9,146,553
Total Liabilities	31,610,607
Deferred Inflows of Resources	6.516.005
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	6,516,035
Pension	1,719,377
OPEB	1,945,884
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,181,296
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,887,009
Restricted For:	
Capital Outlay	1,223
Debt Service	856,257
Other Purposes	1,570,260
Unrestricted	(6,741,874)
Total Net Position	\$ 18,572,875

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

				Progran	n Rever	nues]	let (Expense) Revenue and les in Net Position
	Expenses		(Charges for Services and Sales	Co	Operating Grants, ontributions nd Interest	_	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	8,936,940	\$	1,330,567	\$	127,081	\$	(7,479,292)
Special		3,679,774		116,377		2,111,583		(1,451,814)
Vocational		1,799		0		18,669		16,870
Adult/Continuing		5,694		0		0		(5,694)
Support Services:								
Pupils		769,782		142		2,668		(766,972)
Instructional Staff		212,261		0		6,768		(205,493)
Board of Education		132,824		0		0		(132,824)
Administration		1,288,901		94,163		5,286		(1,189,452)
Fiscal		528,060		2,870		8,856		(516,334)
Business		278,832		0		0		(278,832)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,502,086		1,425		47,216		(1,453,445)
Pupil Transportation		949,250		3,936		14,853		(930,461)
Central		244,745		0		0		(244,745)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:								
Food Service Operations		785,885		235,959		587,045		37,119
Community Services		15,066		0		25,096		10,030
Extracurricular Activities		747,225		175,743		37,440		(534,042)
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		189,822		0		0		(189,822)
Total	\$	20,268,946	\$	1,961,182	\$	2,992,561		(15,315,203)
		eral Revenues						
		erty Taxes Levie	ed for:					
		eneral Purposes						5,705,925
		ebt Service		738,273				
		apital Facilities N						90,135
Grants and Entitlements Not Re					pecific	Programs		11,095,557
		on Sale of Capi	tal Ass	ets				1,200
		stment Earnings						417,918
		cellaneous						96,439
	Tota	l General Reven	ues					18,145,447
	Chai	nge in Net Positi	on					2,830,244
	Net I	Position Beginni	ng of Y	'ear				15,742,631
		Position End of Y					\$	18,572,875

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		General		Bond Retirement		Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	12,737,246	\$	786,887	\$	1,509,939	\$	15,034,072
Receivables:								
Accounts		25,800		0		794		26,594
Interfund		36,623		0		0		36,623
Intergovernmental		102,353		0		144,352		246,705
Property Taxes		6,209,064		867,204		96,489		7,172,757
Prepaid Items		27,711		0		393		28,104
Total Assets	\$	19,138,797	\$	1,654,091	\$	1,751,967	\$	22,544,855
Liabilities								
Accounts Payable	\$	44,253	\$	0	\$	5,312	\$	49,565
Accrued Wages and Benefits	,	1,146,160		0		43,409	·	1,189,569
Intergovernmental Payable		401,226		0		9,609		410,835
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		69,724		0		0		69,724
Interfund Payable		0		0		36,623		36,623
Total Liabilities		1,661,363		0		94,953		1,756,316
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		5,630,867		797,834		87,334		6,516,035
Unavailable Revenue		319,442		37,780		97,848		455,070
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		5,950,309		835,614		185,182		6,971,105
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable		29,514		0		393		29,907
Restricted		0		818,477		1,476,276		2,294,753
Committed		0		0		1,223		1,223
Assigned		1,051,230		0		0		1,051,230
Unassigned		10,446,381		0		(6,060)		10,440,321
Total Fund Balances		11,527,125		818,477		1,471,832		13,817,434
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	19,138,797	\$	1,654,091	\$	1,751,967	\$	22,544,855

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances			\$ 13,817,434
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.			31,502,186
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Intergovernmental Delinquent Property Taxes	\$	92,786 362,284	455,070
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period the assets/ liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the find Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Asset Net OPEB Liability Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB	unds.	5,062,815 242,347 (17,980,160) 1,049,198 (1,789,743) (1,719,377) (1,945,884)	(17,080,804)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. General Obligation Bonds Capital Appreciation Bonds Accretion of Interest - Capital Appreciation Bonds Bond Premium Lease Purchase Compensated Absences		(5,325,000) (3,003,551) (136,235) (266,625) (20,001) (1,369,599)	(10,121,011)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u> </u>	\$ 18,572,875

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

n.		General		Bond Retirement	G	Other overnmental Funds	Ge	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	5,808,752	\$	762,744	\$	92,076	\$	6,663,572
Intergovernmental	Ф	12,245,829	Ф	173,242	Ф	1,530,159	Ф	13,949,230
Investment Income		417,918		0		7,223		425,141
Tuition and Fees		1,419,702		0		0		1,419,702
Extracurricular Activities		140,230		0		172,304		312,534
Rentals		50,731		0		0		50,731
Charges for Services		20,000		0		240,101		260,101
Contributions and Donations		2,850		0		37,440		40,290
Miscellaneous		87,541		0		8,898		96,439
Total Revenues		20,193,553		935,986		2,088,201		23,217,740
Expenditures Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		9,168,477		0		113,677		9,282,154
Special		3,398,121		0		654,759		4,052,880
Vocational		1,357		0		0		1,357
Adult Education		5,694		0		0		5,694
Support Services:								
Pupils		860,301		0		2,236		862,537
Instructional Staff		203,774		0		6,490		210,264
Board of Education		132,824		0		0		132,824
Administration		1,439,176		0		4,212		1,443,388
Fiscal		530,025		17,230		12,004		559,259
Business		278,832		0		0		278,832
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,410,081		0		49,364		1,459,445
Pupil Transportation		1,117,835		0		0		1,117,835
Central		247,890		0		0		247,890
Extracurricular Activities		471,702		0		202,437		674,139
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		0		0		764.070		764.072
Food Service Operations		0		0		764,872		764,872
Community Services		1,352		0		13,714		15,066
Capital Outlay		0		0		98,692		98,692
Debt Service:		0		690,000		20,000		710,000
Principal Retirement		0		680,000		30,000		710,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges Total Expenditures	-	19,267,441		195,300 892,530		1,247 1,953,704		196,547 22,113,675
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		926,112		43,456		134,497		1.104.065
		, _ , , , ,						-,,,
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				_		^		4.000
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		1,200		0		0		1,200
Transfers In		0		0		9,663		9,663
Transfers Out		(9,663)		0		0		(9,663)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(8,463)		0		9,663		1,200
Net Change in Fund Balance		917,649		43,456		144,160		1,105,265
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		10,609,476		775,021		1,327,672		12,712,169
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	11,527,125	\$	818,477	\$	1,471,832	\$	13,817,434

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$ 1,105,265
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$	288,399 (1,368,313)	(1,079,914)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. Capital Asset Disposals			(4,764)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property Taxes Excess Costs Intergovernmental	_	(129,239) (81,886) 91,375	(119,750)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. General Obligation Bonds Lease Purchases		680,000 30,000	710,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds; and bond premium and gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued. Accrued Interest Payable Amortization of Premium on Bonds		17,125 25,393	42,518
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB		1,437,622 46,463	1,484,085
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB asset/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB		(1,463,982) 2,247,470	783,488
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences			(54,891)
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is allocated as an expense over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities.			(35,793)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 2,830,244

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

	 Budgeted	Amou	nts		Variance with Final Budget Over
	Original		Final	Actual	(Under)
Revenues	 <u> </u>			 1101001	 (Chach)
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 5,800,000	\$	5,800,000	\$ 5,750,922	\$ (49,078)
Intergovernmental	12,255,600		12,255,600	12,188,857	(66,743)
investment Income	165,000		165,000	294,994	129,994
Tuition and Fees	1,508,000		1,508,000	1,429,127	(78,873)
Rentals	44,000		44,000	50,081	6,081
Charges for Services	60,000		60,000	20,000	(40,000)
Contributions and Donations	3,000		3,000	0	(3,000)
Miscellaneous	 80,000		80,000	 60,049	 (19,951)
Total Revenues	 19,915,600		19,915,600	 19,794,030	 (121,570)
Expenditures Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	8,723,851		9,495,256	9,235,709	259,547
Special	3,712,413		4,040,683	3,930,233	110,450
Vocational	1,282		1,395	1,357	38
Adult/Continuing	0		0	5,667	(5,667)
Student Intervention Services	5,353		5,826	0	5,826
Support Services:	3,333		3,020	O .	3,020
Pupils	842,738		917,257	892,184	25,073
Instructional Staff	192,842		209,894	204,157	5,737
Board of Education	137,975		150,175	146,070	4,105
Administration	1,252,396		1,363,139	1,325,878	37,261
Fiscal	499,694		543,880	529,013	14,867
Business	263,379		286,668	278,832	7,836
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,516,831		1,650,957	1,605,829	45,128
Pupil Transportation	1,046,191		1,138,701	1,107,575	31,126
Central	294,986		321,070	312,294	8,776
Extracurricular Activities	431,340		469,481	456,648	12,833
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	431,340		402,401	430,040	12,033
Community Services	2,064		2,246	2,185	61
Total Expenditures	18,923,335		20,596,628	20,033,631	562,997
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 992,265		(681,028)	 (239,601)	 441,427
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0		0	1,200	1,200
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	27,257		29,667	28,856	(811)
Fransfers Out	(9,071)		(9,873)	(9,663)	210
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 18,186		19,794	20,393	 599
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,010,451		(661,234)	(219,208)	442,026
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	11,487,371		11,487,371	11,487,371	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 342,555		342,555	 342,555	 0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 12,840,377	¢	11,168,692	\$ 11,610,718	\$ 442,026

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Priv	Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	203,271	\$	86,993
Liabilities Intergovernmental Payable Due to Students Total Liabilities		0 0 0	\$	140 86,853 86,993
Net Position Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	203,271		

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

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions Gifts and Contributions	\$ 43,275
Deductions Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	33,700
Change in Net Position	9,575
Net Position Beginning of Year	193,696
Net Position End of Year	\$ 203,271

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

NOTE 1: NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ENTITY

The Minerva Local School District (the "School District) was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District is a school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members, and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the School District.

The reporting entity is required to be comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes all 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 resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provides 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. The School District has no component units.

The School District is involved with the Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) and Stark County Joint Vocational School, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. The School District is also involved with the Stark County Council of Governments Health Benefits Program and the Stark County School Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan, which are defined as public entity risk pools. Additional information concerning these organizations is presented in Notes 17 and 18.

Management believes the basic financial statements included in the report represent all of the funds of the School District over which the School District has the ability to exercise direct operating control

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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 Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at 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, with certain limitations. 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 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 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 year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

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

General Fund The general fund accounts for 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 or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

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

Bond Retirement Fund The bond retirement debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of property tax revenues for, and the payment of, general obligation bonds used for the construction of buildings within the School District.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust fund that accounts for a college scholarship program for students. 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 deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

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

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

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 and statements for the fiduciary funds are prepared using 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 inflows/outflows 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

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

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 the fiscal year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal 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, interest, tuition, grants, student fees, and rentals.

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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

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 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 the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements 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 Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12).

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund

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

liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the Balance Sheet.

During fiscal year 2019, investments included commercial paper, federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, negotiable certificates of deposit and a First American Government Obligation Fund.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$417,918 with \$63,641 being assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

F. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption.

G. Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. 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 and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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

Description	Estimated Lives				
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 40 Years				
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years				
Vehicles	8 - 20 Years				

H. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are reported as "due to/due from other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental columns of the Statement of Net Position.

Long-term interfund loans (advances) are classified as "advances from other funds" and "advances to other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column of the Statement of Net Position.

I. Compensated Absences

The School District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid.

J. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, 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. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

L. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, none of the School District's net position was restricted by enabling legislation.

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

M. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. 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 legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

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

Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

N. Interfund Activity

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

O. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

P. 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.

Q. Budgetary Data

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the Certificate of Estimated Resources, which are

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

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 budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

The Certificate of Estimated Resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate in effect when the final appropriations were passed.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the fiscal 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 prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the final appropriations passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

NOTE 3: IMPLEMANTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

NOTE 4: FUND DEFICITS

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

	D	eficit
Non-Major Governmental Funds:		
Title I	\$	6,060

This deficit in the non-major fund resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, rather than when accruals occur.

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

NOTE 5: 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 Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual, is presented on the budgetary basis for the general fund to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as assigned or committed fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund, (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement on a fund type basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	\$ 917,649
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(226,987)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	169,672
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere**	7,007
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (1,086,549)
Budget Basis	\$ (219,208)

^{**} As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definition, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes public school support and uniform school supplies funds.

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

NOTE 6: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statues classify monies held by the School District into three categories.

Active monies are public deposits necessary to meet the demands on the treasury. Such 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 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.

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

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

- 7. Certain bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and two hundred and seventy days from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits - At year-end, \$7,073,623 of the School District's bank balance of \$7,323,623 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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 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 required the total market value of the
 securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of
 State.

Investments

The following table includes investment, maturity and percentage total of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2019:

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

S & P Investment Maturities Global Measurement 12 Months 12 to 36 More Than Percent Rating Investment Type Amount or Less Months 36 Months of Total Net Asset Value (NAV): First American Government Obligation Fund 753,904 \$ 753,904 0 9.07% AAAm Fair Value: 0 A-1+ Commercial Paper 173,012 173,012 0 2.08% Commercial Paper 728,407 728,407 0 0 A-1 8.76% Commercial Paper 397,948 397,948 0 0 4.77% Α 0 AA+Federal National Mortgage Association 2,083,963 1,083,505 1,000,458 25.06% AA+Federal Home Loan Bank 1,710,279 497,445 300,003 912,831 20.57% AA+Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 1,112,754 0 496,580 616,174 13.38% Negotiable Certificates of Deposit N/A 1,355,282 0 1,355,282 16.31% 0 Total 8,315,549 \$3,634,221 \$1,797,041 \$2,884,287 100.00%

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

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

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. These securities, held by the counterparty and not in the School District's name, must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. The School District's investment in repurchase agreement is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the School District. Ohio law requires the market value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of the securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2 percent. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

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

NOTE 7: RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services, and student fees), interfund, and intergovernmental. 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 fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

NOTE 8: PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

The School District receives property taxes from Columbiana, Carroll and Stark Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance 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 of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

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

		2018 Secor Half Collecti		2019 First Half Collections			
		Amount	Percent	rcent Amount			
Real Estate	\$	202,376,460	90%	\$	213,586,560	91%	
Public Utility Personal Property	21,978,370		10%	22,190,480		9%	
Total Assessed Value	\$	224,354,830	100%	\$	235,777,040	100%	
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Value:							
Columbiana County	\$	43.60		\$	42.60		
Carroll County	\$ 43.10			\$	43.10		
Stark County	\$	43.60		\$	42.60		

NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 6/30/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2019	
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 127,797	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 127,797	
Capital Assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	46,584,278	53,487	0	46,637,765	
Furniture and Equipment	2,202,844	47,772	0	2,250,616	
Vehicles	1,566,906	187,140	(47,642)	1,706,404	
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	50,354,028	288,399	(47,642)	50,594,785	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and Improvements	(15,371,163)	(1,208,594)	0	(16,579,757)	
Furniture and Equipment	(1,476,368)	(113,301)	0	(1,589,669)	
Vehicles	(1,047,430)	(46,418)	42,878	(1,050,970)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(17,894,961)	(1,368,313)	42,878	(19,220,396)	
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	32,459,067	(1,079,914)	(4,764)	31,374,389	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 32,586,864	\$ (1,079,914)	\$ (4,764)	\$ 31,502,186	

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

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 988,026
Vocational	442
Support Services:	
Pupils	21,113
Instructional Staff	4,575
Administration	19,083
Fiscal	216
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	106,404
Pupil Transportation	48,266
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	30,248
Extracurricular Activities	 149,940
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,368,313

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	 Balance 6/30/18		Additions		Reductions		Balance 6/30/19		ue Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:									
2012 Refunding Bonds									
Serial Bonds	\$ 560,000	\$	0	\$	(560,000)	\$	0	\$	0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	148,570		0		0		148,570		148,570
Accretion on Bonds	41,805		7,498		0		49,303		49,303
2016 Refunding Bonds:									
Serial Bonds	5,445,000		0		(120,000)		5,325,000		500,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	2,854,981		0		0		2,854,981		0
Accretion on Bonds	58,637		28,295		0		86,932		0
Unamortized Premium	 292,018		0		(25,393)		266,625		0_
Total General Obligation Bonds	9,401,011		35,793		(705,393)		8,731,411		697,873
Direct Borrowing									
Stadium Field Turf Lease Purchase	10,000		0		(10,000)		0		0
Baseball Field Turf Lease Purchase	40,001		0		(20,000)		20,001		20,001
Total Direct Borrowing	50,001		0		(30,000)		20,001		20,001
Net Pension/OPEB Liability:									
Pension	19,168,895		0		(1,188,735)		17,980,160		0
OPEB	4,304,615		0		(2,514,872)		1,789,743		0
Total Net Pension Laibility	23,473,510		0		(3,703,607)		19,769,903		0
Compensated Absences	 1,314,708		318,974		(264,083)		1,369,599		256,584
Total Governmental Activities									
Long-Term Obligations	\$ 34,239,230	\$	354,767	\$	(4,703,083)	\$	29,890,914	\$	974,458

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

2012 Classroom Facilities Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On April 5, 2012, the School District issued \$2,213,570 in voted general obligation bonds, which included serial, term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$148,570. The bonds advance refunded \$2,215,000 of outstanding 2002 School Facilities General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for an eight year period with final maturity at December 1, 2020. At the date of refunding, \$2,278,125 (including premium and after underwriting fees and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. As a result, \$2,215,000 of the 2002 Series Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The balance of the defeased debt at June 30, 2019 was \$220,000. The advance refunding reduced cash flows required for debt service by \$222,669 over the next eight years and resulted in an economic gain of \$208,454.

The bonds were issued with a premium of \$115,189, which was reported as revenue when the bonds were issued. The bonds had issuance costs of \$49,044. The issuance costs were expensed when the bonds were issued.

The \$2,213,570 bond issuance consists of current interest and capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds were issued with a varying interest rate of 2.00 to 3.00 percent.

The capital appreciation bond will mature December 1, 2019 with a compounded interest rate of 3.901 percent. This bond was purchased at a discount at the time of issuance and at maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder collects the face value. However, since interest is technically earned and compounded semiannually, the value of the bond increases. Therefore, as the value increases, the accretion is booked as principal. The maturity amount of the bonds is \$205,000.

2016 General Obligation Classroom Facilities Refunding Bonds

On April 6, 2016, the School District issued \$8,564,981 of general obligation bonds that were issued to refund the 2006 school improvement advance refunding general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for a 13 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2029 with a varying interest rate of 2.00-4.00 percent. At the date of refunding, \$8,743,389 (including premium and after underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. The refunded bonds were called on June 1, 2016.

The serial refunding bonds were issued with a premium of \$347,036 which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amount is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$178,408. The issuance resulted in a difference (savings) between the cash flows required to service the old debt and the cash flows required to service the new debt of \$1,316,137. The issuance resulted in an economic gain of \$1,114,791.

The capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2021 through 2024 with a compounded interest rate of 0.95467 percent. These bonds were purchased at a substantial discount at the time of issuance and at maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder collects the face value. As the value of the bond increases, the accretion is reflected as an increase in long-term liability.

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

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of school building construction issues. Such bonds are direct obligations of the School District for which the full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property of the School District.

The general obligation bonds will be paid from property tax revenues of the bond retirement debt service fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 11 and 12.

Turf Lease Purchase

During fiscal year 2015, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement for baseball field turf. During fiscal year 2013, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement for field turf at the stadium. Payments are reflected as debt service in the basic financial statements for the government funds. Principal payments are paid from the athletics fund.

In the event of default for either lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the turf (secured asset) and hold the School District liable for amounts payable.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year	General Obligation Bonds					Capital App	reciati	on Bonds
Ending	Principal		Interest]	Principal		Accretion
2020	\$ 500,000	\$	177,600		\$	148,570	\$	56,430
2021	740,000		159,000			0		0
2022	0		147,900			725,151		39,849
2023	0		147,900			713,587		46,413
2024	0		147,900			716,123		53,877
2025-2029	3,205,000		534,800			700,120		59,880
2030	 880,000		17,600		0			0
Total	\$ 5,325,000	\$	1,332,700		\$	3,003,551	\$	256,449
Year	Lease Pu	ırchas	ses			-	Γotal	
Ending	Principal		Interest			Principal	Inte	rest/Accretion
2020	\$ 20,001	\$	500		\$	668,571	\$	234,530
2021	0		0			740,000		159,000
2022	0		0			725,151		187,749
2023	0		0			713,587		194,313
2024	0		0			716,123		201,777
2025-2029	0		0			3,905,120		594,680
2030	 0		0			880,000		17,600
Total	\$ 20,001	\$	500		\$	8,348,552	\$	1,589,649

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

NOTE 11: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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 are financed; however, the School District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

	Eligible to Retire before	Eligible to Retire on or after
	August 1, 2017*	August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or
		Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or
Benefits	Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	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 year of service; 2.2 percent for the first 30 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.

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. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2019.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$302,740 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$21,513 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 retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The

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

remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and 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 is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. 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 DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,134,882 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$191,224 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. 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	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:	 			
Current Measurement Date	0.06327030%		0.06529340%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.06615180%		0.06405529%	
Change in Proportionate Share	 -0.00288150%		0.00123811%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$ 3,623,607	\$	14,356,553	\$ 17,980,160
Pension Expense	\$ 180,882	\$	1,283,100	\$ 1,463,982

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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	\$	198,734	\$ 331,394	\$	530,128
Changes of Assumptions		81,830	2,544,252		2,626,082
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		7,037	461,946		468,983
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		302,740	1,134,882		1,437,622
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	590,341	\$ 4,472,474	\$	5,062,815
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$ 93,758	\$	93,758
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		100,400	870,565		970,965
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		157,929	 496,725		654,654
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	258,329	\$ 1,461,048	\$	1,719,377

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

\$1,437,622 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_	_		_	
2020	\$	175,155	\$ 1,154,390	\$	1,329,545	
2021		3,825	865,172		868,997	
2022		(118,915)	223		(118,692)	
2023		(30,793)	(143,241)		(174,034)	
	\$	29,272	\$ 1,876,544	\$	1,905,816	

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 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 pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees

will be delayed for three years following commencement

Date of most recent experience study was June 30, 2015.

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

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate 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 that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School District's 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%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share								
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	5,104,124	\$	3,623,607	\$	2,382,293		

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

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 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; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that

^{**}Ten 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.

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

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 payments 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 as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net 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 assumption:

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	20,965,855	\$	14,356,553	\$	8,762,675	

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, 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 2.0 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 \$35,250.

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 \$46,463 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$36,047 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:						
Current Measurement Date	0.06451220%			0.06529340%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.06727240%			0.06405529%		
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00276020%		0.00123811%			
Proportionate Share of the Net						
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	1,789,743	\$	(1,049,198)	\$	740,545
OPEB Expense	\$	36,715	\$	(2,284,185)	\$	(2,247,470)

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

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

	SERS STRS		Total		
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	29,215	\$ 122,548	\$	151,763
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		0	44,121		44,121
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			,		,
Measurement Date		46,463	0		46,463
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	75,678	\$ 166,669	\$	242,347
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$ 61,130	\$	61,130
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		2,685	119,861		122,546
Changes of Assumptions		160,795	1,429,615		1,590,410
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		92,543	79,255		171,798
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	256,023	\$ 1,689,861	\$	1,945,884

\$46,463 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:

	SERS		STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2020	\$ (93,519)	\$	(274,917)	\$	(368,436)		
2021	(75,331)		(274,917)		(350,248)		
2022	(17,728)		(274,915)		(292,643)		
2023	(16,585)		(247,696)		(264,281)		
2024	(16,771)		(238,146)		(254,917)		
Thereafter	 (6,874)		(212,601)		(219,475)		
	\$ (226,808)	\$	(1,523,192)	\$	(1,750,000)		

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on results from the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2015. The experience study report is dated April 2016. The total OPEB liability used the following assumptions and other inputs:

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 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

Measurement Date 3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Prior Measurement Date 3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Medicare 5.375 percent - 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 percent - 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 long-term expected rate of return on plan 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 long-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 target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability 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 contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered 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, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e., municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,171,712	\$	1,789,743	\$	1,487,295
	1%	Decrease	<u>T</u>	Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,443,994	\$	1,789,743	\$	2,247,576

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:

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

Payroll Increases 3.00 percent

Health Care Cost Trend Rates -5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

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

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.

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

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

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Ten 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 OPEB asset/liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's 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 health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset/Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset/liability 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/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 assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018, 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.

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

	1%	Decrease	Current Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(899,261)	\$	(1,049,198)	\$	(1,175,213)
				Current		
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,168,100)	\$	(1,049,198)	\$	(928,445)

NOTE 13: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

		terfund	Interfund		
	Re	ceivable	Payable		
General Fund	\$	36,623	\$	0	
Other Governmental Funds:					
Misc. Federal Grants		0		8,537	
Title I		0		28,086	
				-	
Total	\$	36,623	\$	36,623	

The primary purpose of the interfund loans is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund loans will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund loans are expected to be repaid within one year.

B. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$9,663 to the athletic fund to provide additional resources for current operations.

NOTE 14: 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 year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

The following cash basis information describes the changes in the year-end set-aside amounts. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

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

	Capital Acquisition				
Set-Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2018 Current Year Set-Aside Requirement Current Year Offsets Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds	\$	0 348,444 (148,983) (199,461)			
Total	\$	0			
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to 2020	\$	0			
Set-Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$	0			

The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$11,098,775 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 15: RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

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. The School District has a comprehensive property and casualty policy with a deductible of \$5,000 per incident on property and equipment. The School District's comprehensive property and casualty policy aggregate limit is approximately \$61,280,146. The School District's vehicle insurance policy limit is \$1,000,000 with a \$500 collision deductible. All board members, administrators, and employees are covered under a school district liability policy. Additionally the School District carries a \$10,000,000 blanket umbrella policy. The limits of this coverage are \$10,000,000 per occurrence and \$10,000,000 in aggregate. Claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President and Superintendent are covered under surety bonds in the amount of \$25,000. The Treasurer is covered under a surety bond in the amount of \$75,000. In addition, other school employees who are responsible for handling funds are covered under bonds of \$2,000 each.

C. Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in the Group Retrospective Rating Program administered by CompManagement. This is an alternative rating program offered by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. Through a BWC-certified sponsor, employers are grouped together to achieve premium refunds based on the performance of the group. Employers continue to pay their own individual merit-rated premium to the BWC. Depending on the

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

performance, the participating employers can receive either a retrospective premium refund or assessment (up to a maximum assessment selected per group).

Refunds are based on the performance of the entire group. With claim costs included, most groups can expect to save between 20 percent and 55 percent. BWC will issue 80 percent of the total refund for the first evaluation keeping the remaining 20 percent in reserve. For the second evaluation, BWC will issue 90 percent of the total refund, paying the remaining funds at the point of the third and final evaluation period.

D. Employee Health Insurance

The School District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments (the "Council") to provide employee medical/surgical benefits. The Council is a risk sharing pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of carrying out a cooperative program for the provision and administration of health care benefits. The Assembly is the legislative decision-making body of the Council. The Assembly is comprised of the superintendents or executive officers of the members, who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

The intent of the insurance pool is to achieve a reduced, stable and competitive rate for the School District by grouping with other members of the Health Benefits Program. The experience of all participating districts is calculated as one, and a common premium rate is applied to all member districts.

Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participating districts. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's monthly premiums were \$1,826.17 for family coverage and \$751.74 for single coverage. Dental insurance is also provided by the School District to qualified employees through the Stark County Schools Council for Governments. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's cost was \$235.49 for family coverage and \$95.46 for single coverage per employee per month. Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all School District claims would be paid without regard to the School District's account balance. The Stark County Schools Council of Government Board of Directors has the right to return monies to an existing school district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

The School District provided life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance coverage of \$50,000 for classified and certified employees through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program.

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

NOTE 16: FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be 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 as follows:

			Other					
			Bond		Governmental			
	General		Retirement		Funds			Total
Nonspendable for:								
Unclaimed Monies	\$	1,803	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,803
Prepaids		27,711		0		393		28,104
Total Nonspendable		29,514		0		393		29,907
Restricted for:								
Debt Service		0		818,477		0		818,477
Classroom Facilities Maintenance		0		0		981,657		981,657
Food Service		0		0		360,420		360,420
Athletics		0		0	79,837			79,837
Other Purposes		0		0		54,362		54,362
Total Restricted		0		818,477		1,476,276		2,294,753
Committed for:								
Capital Projects		0		0		1,223		1,223
Assigned for:								
Subsequent Year Appropriations		15,000		0		0		15,000
Encumbrances:								
Instruction	(699,676		0		0		699,676
Support Services	,	336,554		0		0		336,554
Total Assigned	1,	051,230		0		0		1,051,230
Unassigned	10,	446,381		0		(6,060)	10	0,440,321
Total Fund Balance	\$ 11,	527,125	\$	818,477	\$.	1,471,832	\$ 13	3,817,434

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

NOTE 17: PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

A. Risk Sharing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program is a shared risk pool. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participant (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for two-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the consortium. All consortium revenues are generated from charges for services received from the participating school districts, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Stark County Educational Service Center, 2100 38th Street NW, Canton, OH 44709.

B. Insurance Purchasing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan has created a group insurance pool for the purpose of creating a group rating plan for workers' compensation. The group is comprised of the superintendents of the members who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

The intent of the pool is to achieve a reduced rate for the School District by the group with other members of the group. The injury claim history of all participating members is used to calculate a common rate for the group. An annual fee is paid to Comp Management, Inc. to administer the group and to manage any injury claims. Premium savings created by the group are prorated to each member annually based on its payroll percent of the group.

NOTE 18: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium

Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization among 31 school districts, the Stark County Educational Service Center and the Portage County Educational Service Center and the Portage County Education Service Center. The purpose of the organization is to apply modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. The legislative and advisory body is the assembly which is comprised of the superintendents of the participating schools. The degree of control exercised by any participating district is limited to its representation on the assembly, which appoints the five-member executive board. The executive board exercises total control over the operation of SPARCC including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. The executive board consists of five superintendents. All revenues are generated from State funding and an annual fee charged to participating districts. The School District paid \$318,978 to SPARCC during the fiscal year 2019. The Stark County Educational Service Center is the fiscal agent of SPARCC. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Stark County Educational Service Center, 2100 38th Street NW, Canton, OH 44709-2300.

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

B. Stark County Joint Vocational School

The Stark County Joint Vocational School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a seven member board, consisting of one representative from each of the six participating school district's elected boards and one board member that rotates from each participating school district. The Stark County Joint Vocational School possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Stark County Joint Vocational School, 6805 Richville Drive, S.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646.

NOTE 20: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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 is 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

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

C. Encumbrance Commitments

Outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds include \$1,036,230 for general fund and \$74,666 in nonmajor governmental funds.

D. School District Funding

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

Minerva Local School District
Stark County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06327030%	0.06615180%	0.06838000%	0.06761860%	0.06843800%	0.06843800%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,623,607	\$ 3,952,424	\$ 5,004,785	\$ 3,858,383	\$ 3,463,608	\$ 4,069,788
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,145,163	\$ 2,116,414	\$ 2,101,950	\$ 2,139,476	\$ 2,195,390	\$ 2,131,915
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability						
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	168.92%	186.75%	238.10%	180.34%	157.77%	190.90%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06529340%	0.06405529%	0.06613002%	0.06327391%	0.06527171%	0.06527171%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 14,356,553	\$ 15,216,471	\$ 22,135,711	\$ 17,487,058	\$ 15,876,339	\$ 18,911,791
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 7,373,971	\$ 6,892,343	\$ 6,804,950	\$ 6,759,050	\$ 6,431,277	\$ 6,655,077
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	194.69%	220.77%	325.29%	258.72%	246.86%	284.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	019		2017		 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 302,740	\$	289,597	\$	296,298	\$ 294,273
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (302,740)		(289,597)		(296,298)	(294,273)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,242,519	\$	2,145,163	\$	2,116,414	\$ 2,101,950
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%		13.50%		14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,134,882	\$	1,032,356	\$	964,928	\$ 952,693
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,134,882)		(1,032,356)		(964,928)	 (952,693)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,106,300	\$	7,373,971	\$	6,892,343	\$ 6,804,950
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%

2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011		2010
\$ 281,983	\$ 304,281	\$ 295,057	\$ 297,372	\$ 301,375	\$	336,269
(281,983)	(304,281)	(295,057)	(297,372)	(301,375)		(336,269)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0
\$ 2,139,476	\$ 2,195,390	\$ 2,131,915	\$ 2,210,944	\$ 2,397,574	\$	2,483,523
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%		13.54%
\$ 946,267	\$ 836,066	\$ 865,160	\$ 974,249	\$ 1,110,628	\$	1,103,915
 (946,267)	(836,066)	(865,160)	(974,249)	(1,110,628)		(1,103,915)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0
\$ 6,759,050	\$ 6,431,277	\$ 6,655,077	\$ 7,494,223	\$ 8,543,292	\$	8,491,654
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018		2017
• • • • • • • • • •				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.06451220%	0.06727240%	().06954313%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,789,743	\$ 1,805,414	\$	1,982,236
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,145,163	\$ 2,116,414	\$	2,101,950
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	83.43%	85.31%		94.30%
as a referringe of its Covered Payton	63.43%	83.31%		94.30%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%		11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.06529340%	0.06405529%	(0.06613002%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,049,198)	\$ 2,499,201	\$	3,536,651
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 7,373,971	\$ 6,892,343	\$	6,804,950
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.23%	36.26%		51.97%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	176.00%	47.10%		37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 46,463	\$ 46,561	\$ 35,641	\$ 36,251
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (46,463)	(46,561)	 (35,641)	(36,251)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,242,519	\$ 2,145,163	\$ 2,116,414	\$ 2,101,950
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.07%	2.17%	1.68%	1.72%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
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
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,106,300	\$ 7,373,971	\$ 6,892,343	\$ 6,804,950
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

2015	2014	2013	2012		2011 2010		
\$ 52,875	\$ 31,124	\$ 32,661	\$	12,160	\$ 67,938	\$	47,224
(52,875)	 (31,124)	 (32,661)		(12,160)	(67,938)		(47,224)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
\$ 2,139,476	\$ 2,195,390	\$ 2,131,915	\$	2,210,944	\$ 2,397,574	\$	2,483,523
2.47%	1.42%	1.53%		0.55%	2.83%		1.90%
\$ 0	\$ 64,313	\$ 66,551	\$	74,942	\$ 85,433	\$	84,917
0	 (64,313)	(66,551)		(74,942)	(85,433)		(84,917)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
\$ 6,759,050	\$ 6,431,277	\$ 6,655,077	\$	7,494,223	\$ 8,543,292	\$	8,491,654
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%

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

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to 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 was updated to 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Pre-Medicare

rie-ivieuicaie	
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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.

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

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 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.



December 12, 2019

To the Board of Education Minerva Local School District Stark County, Ohio 406 East Street Minerva, OH 44657

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Minerva Local School District, Stark 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 December 12, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Minerva Local School District
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Rea & Brasciates, Inc.



December 12, 2019

To the Board of Education Minerva Local School District Stark County, Ohio 406 East Street Minerva, OH 44657

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

Minerva Local School District Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2 of 2

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Rea & Bessister, Inc.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Grant Year/ Direct Award No.	CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2019	84.010	\$ 303,184	\$ 0
Special Education Cluster:				
IDEA-B	2019	84.027	427,359	0
Total IDEA-B			427,359	0
Total Special Education Cluster			427,359	0
Title II-A - Improving Teacher Quality	2019	84.367	72,963	0
Title IV-A Safety and Support	2019	84.424	29,119	0
Total U.S. Department of Education			832,625	0
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):				
School Breakfast Program	2019	10.553	12,923	0
National School Lunch Program	2019	10.555	31,405	0
Non-Cash Assistance Subtotal			44,328	0
Cash Assistance:				
School Breakfast Program	2019	10.553	138,462	0
National School Lunch Program	2019	10.555	385,608	0
Summer Food Program	2019	10.559	20,096	
Cash Assistance Subtotal			544,166	0
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			588,494	0
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			588,494	0
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			\$ 1,421,119	\$ 0

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 2 CFR Section 200.515 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d) (1) (i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any other significant deficiency conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None Reported
(d) (1) (iii)	Was there any reported material non- compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Was there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d) (1) (v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d) (1) (vii)	Major Programs (list):	CFDA#
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010
(d) (1) (viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: All others
(d) (1) (ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





MINERVA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 28, 2020