



STARK COUNTY AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	TABLE OF GORFLATO	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report		1
Prepared by Management:		
Management's Discussion and	d Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:		
Government-wide Financial		
Statement of Net Position	1	15
Statement of Activities		16
Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds		17
Decembrication of Total Co		
	overnmental Fund Balances to mental Activities	18
Statement of Povenues	Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	
Governmental Funds	Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	19
Reconciliation of the State	ement of Revenues, Expenditures	
and Changes in Fund E	Balances of Governmental Funds ivities	00
to the Statement of Act	ivities	20
	Expenditures and Changes In and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	
	and Actual (Non-GAAF Budgetary Basis)	21
Statement of Fiduciary No	et Position	
Fiduciary Funds	St i Oslion	22
Statement of Changes in	Fiduciary Net Position	
		23
Notes to the Basic Financia	l Statements	25
Required Supplementary Inf	formation:	
Schedule of the District's I	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	
	ement System (SERS) of Ohio	66
Schedule of the District's I	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	
State Teachers Retirem	ent System (STRS) of Ohio	67
Schedule of District Pensi		
School Employees Detir	rement System (SERS) of Ohio	68

STARK COUNTY AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

IIILE	PAGE
Schedule of District Pension Contributions State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	70
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	72
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	73
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	74
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	76
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	78
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	81



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County 2800 Richville Drive, SE Massillon, Ohio 44646

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Stark County Area Vocational School District, Stark County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Stark County Area Vocational School District, Stark County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 30, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

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Columbus, Ohio

May 30, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The management's discussion and analysis of the Stark County Area Vocational School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$4,674,045 from fiscal year 2017's net position, as restated.
- General revenues accounted for \$6,417,227 in revenue or 72.16% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,476,311 or 27.84% of total revenues of \$8,893,538.
- The District had \$4,219,493 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,476,311 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$6,417,227 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$8,451,036 in revenues and \$8,976,259 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance decreased from \$8,262,541 to \$7,737,318.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The following table provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A in the notes to the basic financial statements.

	Net Position		
		Restated	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2018	2017	
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 11,493,182	\$ 11,675,632	
Capital assets, net	9,963,054	8,876,789	
Total assets	21,456,236	20,552,421	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	2,544,631	2,174,814	
OPEB	80,547	8,313	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,625,178	2,183,127	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	1,135,882	928,077	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	89,121	82,383	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	8,457,714	12,590,574	
Net OPEB liability	1,722,542	2,354,776	
Other amounts	553,271	647,172	
Total liabilities	11,958,530	16,602,982	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,445,385	2,290,003	
Pension	1,126,165	299,494	
OPEB	334,220	-	
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,905,770	2,589,497	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	9,754,722	8,833,813	
Restricted	-	34,460	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,537,608)	(5,325,204)	
Total net position	\$ 8,217,114	\$ 3,543,069	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from \$5,889,532 to \$3,543,069.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$8,217,114.

As the preceding table shows, the most significant changes in net position were related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. See Note 12 and Note 13 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information regarding these components of net position.

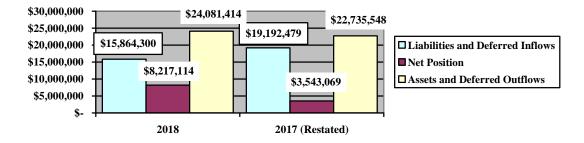
Other notable changes include increases in both capital assets and current liabilities. This is primarily due to construction projects occurring during 2018 and contracts payable related to projects that are on-going.

At year-end, capital assets represented 46.44% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$1,537,608. This represents an increase of \$3,787,596 compared to the prior year's unrestricted net position, primarily due to changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability calculations.

The graph below illustrates the District's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows and net position at June 30, 2018 and 2017. The amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Governmental Activities



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The following table shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. Net position for fiscal year 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,491,752	\$ 1,590,756		
Operating grants and contributions	984,559	940,069		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	2,531,927	2,436,455		
Grants and entitlements	3,834,857	3,871,881		
Investment earnings	21,079	24,890		
Miscellaneous	29,364	42,547		
Total revenues	8,893,538	8,906,598		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	365,519	1,777,249		
Special	73,823	240,585		
Vocational	1,506,417	3,373,092		
Adult/continuing	15,393	57,626		
Support services:				
Pupil	261,654	807,397		
Instructional staff	230,757	509,792		
Board of education	5,180	13,745		
Administration	163,613	383,350		
Fiscal	184,438	34,426		
Business	39,051	37,571		
Operations and maintenance	593,161	866,676		
Central	553,294	139,921		
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	157,226	290,125		
Other non-instructional services	23,731	4,563		
Extracurricular activities	46,236	77,157		
Total expenses	4,219,493	8,613,275		
Change in net position	4,674,045	293,323		
Net position at beginning of year	3,543,069	N/A		
Net position at end of year	\$ 8,217,114	\$ 3,543,069		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Governmental Activities

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$8,313 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$358,589. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 4,219,493
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	 358,589 11,659
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	4,589,741
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	 8,613,275
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (4,023,534)

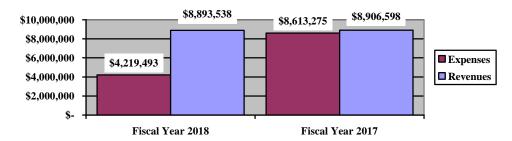
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$4,674,045. Total governmental expenses of \$4,219,493 were offset by program revenues of \$2,476,311 and general revenues of \$6,417,227. Program revenues supported 58.69% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, revenues in fiscal year 2018 were comparable to the prior year. Charges for services and sales decreased slightly due to a decline in open enrollment revenues and charges for vocational programs offered by the District. However, this decrease was mostly offset by increased property taxes revenue, which occurred primarily as a result of an increase in assessed property values.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$4,393,782 or 51.01%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$(3,115,392) in pension expense and \$(358,589) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2018 and 2017.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

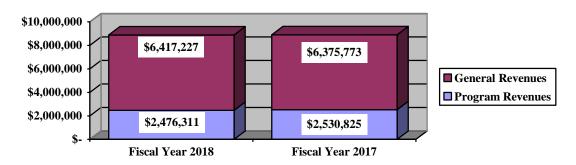
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported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

Governmental Activities

	То	otal Cost of Services 2018		let Cost of Services 2018	T-	otal Cost of Services 2017		Vet Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	365,519	\$	365,519	\$	1,777,249	\$	1,777,249
Special		73,823		(2,690)		240,585		180,518
Vocational		1,506,417		(500,765)		3,373,092		1,327,823
Adult/continuing		15,393		(5,427)		57,626		14,506
Support services:								
Pupil		261,654		198,849		807,397		726,221
Instructional staff		230,757		230,757		509,792		507,435
Board of education		5,180		5,180		13,745		13,745
Administration		163,613		163,613		383,350		383,350
Fiscal		184,438		184,438		34,426		34,426
Business		39,051		39,051		37,571		37,571
Operations and maintenance		593,161		539,007		866,676		841,981
Central		553,294		553,294		139,921		139,921
Operations of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		157,226		(97,611)		290,125		15,984
Other non-instructional services		23,731		23,731		4,563		4,563
Extracurricular activities		46,236	_	46,236	_	77,157	_	77,157
Total expenses	\$	4,219,493	\$	1,743,182	\$	8,613,275	\$	6,082,450

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2018 and 2017.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,761,938, a decrease of \$536,834 compared to the prior year. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
General Nonmajor governmental	\$ 7,737,318 24,620	\$ 8,262,541 36,231	\$ (525,223) (11,611)	(6.36) % (32.05) %
Total	\$ 7,761,938	\$ 8,298,772	\$ (536,834)	(6.47) %

General Fund

Fund balance for the general decreased \$525,223 or 6.36%. The following table assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	_	2018 Amount	2017 Amount	ncrease Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$	2,519,872	\$ 2,445,435	\$ 74,437	3.04 %
Earnings on investments		19,921	23,128	(3,207)	(13.87) %
Intergovernmental		4,521,807	4,547,432	(25,625)	(0.56) %
Tuition		1,206,069	1,277,435	(71,366)	(5.59) %
Other revenues		183,367	194,158	 (10,791)	(5.56) %
Total	<u>\$</u>	8,451,036	\$ 8,487,588	\$ (36,552)	(0.43) %

Although total revenues remained level, there were a couple notable increases and decreases in general fund revenues; specifically, an increase in property taxes revenue and a decrease in tuition revenue. Aside from intergovernmental revenues, which are mostly State Foundation revenue, property taxes and tuition represent the largest sources of revenue for the general fund. Property taxes revenue increased primarily as a result of higher assessed property values within the District. The decrease in tuition revenue is a result of a decline in open enrollment revenues, which is tuition revenue from other school districts for students attending classes offered by the District.

The following table assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2018		2017]	Increase	Percenta	ıge
	_	Amount	_	Amount	<u>(I</u>	Decrease)	Chang	<u>e</u>
Expenditures								
Instruction	\$	4,566,979	\$	4,458,831	\$	108,148	2.43	%
Support services		3,032,037		2,518,887		513,150	20.37	%
Non-instructional services		25,421		4,432		20,989	473.58	%
Extracurricular activities		58,642		76,288		(17,646)	(23.13) %
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,293,180	_	736,657		556,523	75.55	%
Total	\$	8,976,259	\$	7,795,095	\$	1,181,164	15.15	%

The overall increase in general fund expenditures is primarily a result of (a) three insurance premium holiday months in fiscal year 2017 which did not occur in fiscal year 2018, (b) an increase in laptops and other equipment purchases, and (c) higher facilities acquisition and construction expenditures which represent costs associated with the District's capital improvement projects.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District amended its general fund budget as needed. Original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources totaled \$8,326,300. Actual revenues and other financing sources amounted to \$8,363,232 or \$36,932 more than the final budget.

Original budget appropriations (expenditures plus other financing uses) of \$8,827,137 were increased to \$10,227,137 in the final budget in order to account for a building renovations project. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$10,226,019 or \$1,118 less than the final budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$9,963,054 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The following table shows fiscal year 2018 balances compared to 2017:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2018	2017	
Land	\$ 144,865	\$ 144,865	
Construction in progress	526,382	270,199	
Land improvements	715,787	730,896	
Buildings and improvements	7,257,506	6,523,847	
Furniture and equipment	1,315,763	1,198,912	
Vehicles	2,751	8,070	
Total	\$ 9,963,054	\$ 8,876,789	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$1,086,265 is due to capital asset additions of \$1,497,832 exceeding depreciation expense of \$385,290 and net disposals of \$26,277. Most of the capital outlays for 2018 were for a welding lab improvements project and other building renovations.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had no debt outstanding. The only long-term obligations for the District are compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability. Of the total amount outstanding, \$89,121 is due within one year and \$10,733,527 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the long-term obligations outstanding.

Long-term Obligations, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities 2017		
Compensated absences	\$ 642,392	\$ 729,555		
Net pension liability	8,457,714	12,590,574		
Net OPEB liability	1,722,542	2,354,776		
Total	\$ 10,822,648	\$ 15,674,905		

See Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's long-term obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Current Financial Related Activities

The District's current financial forecast supports financial stability, and there are currently no anticipated needs for any additional operating levies if the assumptions in the five-year forecast prove to be correct. Most of the District's funding comes from the State of Ohio; for fiscal year 2018, State funding accounted for approximately 48% of total general fund cash receipts.

The other main source of revenue for the District is property taxes, which accounted for approximately 30% of the general fund's total cash receipts in fiscal year 2018. Property tax receipts for the District increased \$87,103 over fiscal year 2017. The Stark County Auditor conducts a reappraisal of property every six years, the latest of which occurred in 2018. The result of this appraisal was an overall increase in property values throughout the District of about 24.3%.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Tamra Hurst, Treasurer, Stark County Area Vocational School District, 2800 Richville Drive SE, Massillon, Ohio 44646-9433.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 8,676,257		
Receivables:			
Property taxes	2,718,896		
Accounts	28,000		
Accrued interest	18,889		
Intergovernmental	27,676		
Loans	966		
Prepayments	11,021		
Inventory held for resale	11,477		
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	671,247		
Depreciable capital assets, net	9,291,807		
Capital assets, net	9,963,054		
Total assets	21,456,236		
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension	2,544,631		
OPEB	80,547		
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,625,178		
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	120,074		
Contracts payable	208,332		
Accrued wages and benefits payable	686,736		
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	84,482		
Intergovernmental payable	36,258		
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	89,121		
Due in more than one year:	,		
Net pension liability	8,457,714		
Net OPEB liability	1,722,542		
Other amounts due in more than one year	553,271		
Total liabilities			
Total natinues	11,958,530		
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,445,385		
Pension	1,126,165		
OPEB	334,220		
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,905,770		
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	9,754,722		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,537,608)		
Total net position	\$ 8,217,114		
Total net position	ψ 0,217,114		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	FOR	THE FISCAL YE	AK ENL	Program		s	ŀ	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			C	harges for		ating Grants		overnmental
	Expenses			ices and Sales		ontributions		Activities
Governmental activities:				_				
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	365,519	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(365,519)
Special		73,823		-		76,513		2,690
Vocational		1,506,417		1,307,788		699,394		500,765
Adult/continuing		15,393		20,820		-		5,427
Support services:								
Pupil		261,654		-		62,805		(198,849)
Instructional staff		230,757		-		-		(230,757)
Board of education		5,180		-		-		(5,180)
Administration		163,613		-		-		(163,613)
Fiscal		184,438		-		-		(184,438)
Business		39,051		-		-		(39,051)
Operations and maintenance		593,161		54,154		-		(539,007)
Central		553,294		-		-		(553,294)
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		157,226		108,990		145,847		97,611
Other non-instructional services		23,731		-		-		(23,731)
Extracurricular activities		46,236		-				(46,236)
Totals	\$	4,219,493	\$	1,491,752	\$	984,559		(1,743,182)
			Prop Ge	ral revenues: perty taxes levied neral purposes . nts and entitleme				2,531,927
				specific programs				3,834,857
				estment earnings				21,079
				cellaneous				29,364
			Total	general revenues				6,417,227
			Chang	ge in net position				4,674,045
			Net p	osition at beginn	ing of yea	ar (restated) .		3,543,069
			Net p	osition at end of	year		\$	8,217,114

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:		-				_
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$	8,622,335	\$	53,922	\$	8,676,257
Property taxes		2,718,896		-		2,718,896
Accounts		28,000		-		28,000
Accrued interest		18,889		-		18,889
Interfund loans		21,098		-		21,098
Intergovernmental		27,676		-		27,676
Loans		966		-		966
Prepayments		11,021		-		11,021
Inventory held for resale	ф.	11 440 001	ф.	11,477	<u></u>	11,477
Total assets	\$	11,448,881	\$	65,399	\$	11,514,280
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	119,675	\$	399	\$	120,074
Contracts payable		208,332		-		208,332
Accrued wages and benefits payable		673,379		13,357		686,736
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		78,700		5,782		84,482
Intergovernmental payable		36,115		143		36,258
Interfund loans payable		-		21,098		21,098
Total liabilities		1,116,201		40,779		1,156,980
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,445,385		_		2,445,385
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		128,892		_		128,892
Intergovernmental revenue not available		12,444		_		12,444
Accrued interest not available		8,641		_		8,641
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,595,362				2,595,362
		2,373,302			-	2,373,302
Fund balances: Nonspendable:						
Prepayments		11,021		_		11,021
Committed:		11,021				11,021
Adult education		_		38,504		38,504
Assigned:				,		,
Student instruction		126,319		-		126,319
Student and staff support		132,172		_		132,172
Extracurricular activities		7,805		_		7,805
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,018,474		_		1,018,474
School supplies		959		_		959
Other purposes		128,287		_		128,287
Unassigned (deficit)		6,312,281		(13,884)		6,298,397
-		-				
Total fund balances		7,737,318		24,620		7,761,938
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	11,448,881	\$	65,399	\$	11,514,280

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,761,938
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the		
statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		9,963,054
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period		
expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 128,892	
Accrued interest receivable	8,641	
Intergovernmental receivable	12,444	
Total		149,977
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of		
resources are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	2,544,631	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(1,126,165)	
Net pension liability	(8,457,714)	
Total		(7,039,248)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of		
resources are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	80,547	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(334,220)	
Net OPEB liability	(1,722,542)	
Total		(1,976,215)
Long-term liabilities (compensated absences) are not due and payable		
in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		 (642,392)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 8,217,114

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:		General		I unus		Tunus
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	2,519,872	\$	_	\$	2,519,872
Tuition		1,206,069		15,030	·	1,221,099
Earnings on investments		19,921		441		20,362
Charges for services		_		108,990		108,990
Classroom materials and fees		1,893		3,450		5,343
Other local revenues		181,474		4,210		185,684
Intergovernmental - state		4,458,865		-		4,458,865
Intergovernmental - federal		62,942		319,184		382,126
Total revenues		8,451,036		451,305		8,902,341
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		1,210,362		-		1,210,362
Special		136,745		95,438		232,183
Vocational		3,219,872		-		3,219,872
Adult/continuing		-		25,877		25,877
Support services:						
Pupil		631,989		78,340		710,329
Instructional staff		440,684		-		440,684
Board of education		9,949		-		9,949
Administration		344,909		-		344,909
Fiscal		226,744		-		226,744
Business		39,812		-		39,812
Operations and maintenance		777,681		-		777,681
Central		560,269		-		560,269
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations		-		263,261		263,261
Other non-instructional services		25,421		-		25,421
Extracurricular activities		58,642		-		58,642
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,293,180		-		1,293,180
Total expenditures		8,976,259		462,916		9,439,175
Net change in fund balances		(525,223)		(11,611)		(536,834)
Fund balances at beginning of year		8,262,541		36,231		8,298,772
Fund balances at end of year	\$	7,737,318	\$	24,620	\$	7,761,938

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(536,834)
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	\$ 1,497,832	
Current year depreciation	 (385,290)	
Total		1,112,542
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving		
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		
decrease net position.		(26,277)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in		
the funds.		
Property taxes	12,055	
Earnings on investments	1,158	
Intergovernmental	 (22,016)	(0.002)
Total		(8,803)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.		560,614
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources,		
changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		3,115,392
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.		11,659
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources,		
changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the		
statement of activities.		358,589
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,		
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current		
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds.		87,163
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	4,674,045
6 F		, - , - ,

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

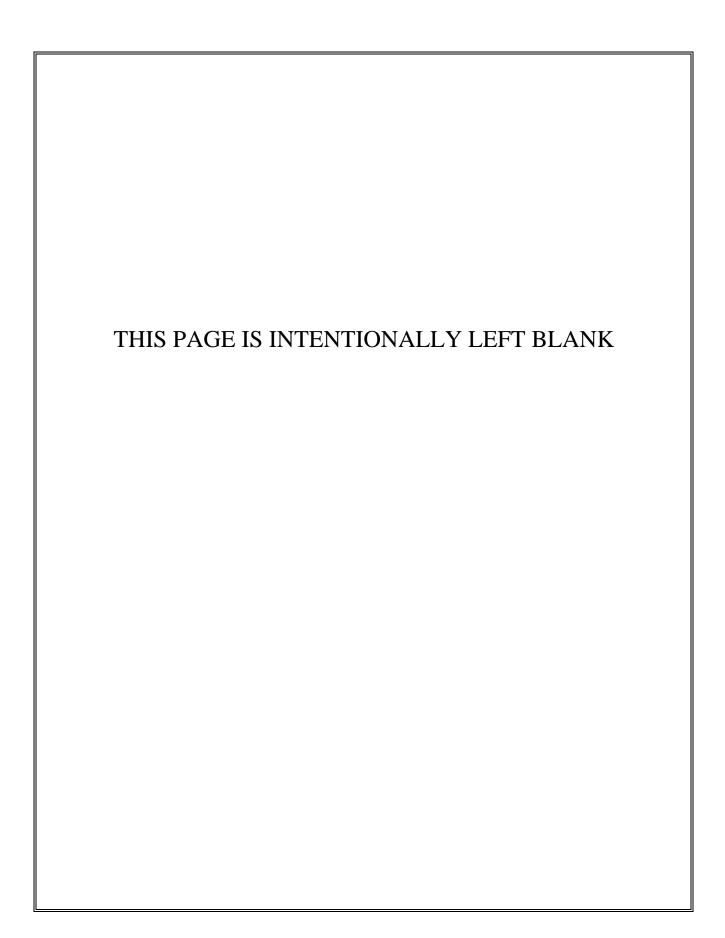
	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget		
	(Original	Final		Actual		Positive Jegative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	2,444,843	\$ 2,444,843	\$	2,531,946	\$	87,103
Tuition		1,270,000	1,270,000		1,206,069		(63,931)
Earnings on investments		70,000	70,000		106,540		36,540
Other local revenues		95,000	95,000		55,362		(39,638)
Intergovernmental - state		4,436,457	4,436,457		4,400,317		(36,140)
Intergovernmental - federal		-	-		62,942		62,942
Total revenues		8,316,300	8,316,300		8,363,176		46,876
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		1,359,935	1,359,935		1,223,001		136,934
Special		183,230	183,230		134,078		49,152
Vocational		3,300,766	3,300,766		3,222,399		78,367
Support services:							
Pupil		688,722	688,722		669,205		19,517
Instructional staff		414,077	414,077		484,031		(69,954)
Board of education		17,200	17,200		10,224		6,976
Administration		356,055	356,055		340,015		16,040
Fiscal		_	-		238,253		(238,253)
Business		41,796	41,796		39,812		1,984
Operations and maintenance		1,426,413	1,426,413		832,551		593,862
Central		201,156	201,156		567,105		(365,949)
Operation of non-instructional services		4,228	4,228		27,483		(23,255)
Extracurricular activities		72,213	72,213		62,803		9,410
Facilities acquisition and construction		751,346	2,151,346		2,353,961		(202,615)
Total expenditures		8,817,137	 10,217,137		10,204,921		12,216
r						-	
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(500,837)	 (1,900,837)		(1,841,745)	-	59,092
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-	-		56		56
Advances in		10,000	10,000		_		(10,000)
Advances (out)		(10,000)	(10,000)		(21,098)		(11,098)
Total other financing sources (uses)		-	-		(21,042)		(21,042)
Net change in fund balance		(500,837)	(1,900,837)		(1,862,787)		38,050
Fund balance at beginning of year		7,789,463	7,789,463		7,789,463		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		1,022,732	1,022,732		1,022,732		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	8,311,358	\$ 6,911,358	\$	6,949,408	\$	38,050
-							

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Priva 				
	Sch	olarship	Agency		
Assets:		10.550			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	18,773	\$	41,467	
Liabilities:					
Loans payable		-	\$	966	
Due to students				40,501	
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	\$	41,467	
Net position:					
Held in trust for scholarships		18,773			
Total net position	\$	18,773			

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Private Purpo Trust				
A 1700	Scholarshi				
Additions: Gifts and contributions	\$	24,036			
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		6,500			
Change in net position		17,536			
Net position at beginning of year		1,237			
Net position at end of year	\$	18,773			



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Stark County Area Vocational Board of Education was formed on June 30, 1970. The Stark County Area Vocational School District (the "District") is a joint vocational school district as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code and is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. A vocational school exposes students to job training leading to employment upon graduation from high school. The District includes six member schools: Brown Local, Fairless Local, Louisville City, Minerva Local, Northwest Local and Tuslaw Local.

The District operates under a seven-member Board of Education consisting of 1 member from each member school's Board of Education and 1 additional rotating member allowing each member school to have 2 members every 7 years. The District provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State or federal agencies. The District employs 21 non-certified and 49 certified employees to provide services to approximately 476 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The District is a member of the Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC), a jointly governed organization, which provides computer services to the school districts within the boundaries of Stark and Portage Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board, which consists of approximately 30 member districts. However, SPARCC is primarily governed by a five-member executive board, which is made up of two representatives from Stark County, two from Portage County and a Treasurer. The Board meets monthly to address any current issues.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

The Stark County Schools Council of Government (the "Council") is governed by an assembly, which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services. The Council has a Health Benefits Program, which is a shared risk pool comprised of 90 member school districts, educational service centers and related agencies.

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed or assigned to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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 are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants and accrues interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds, except agency funds. The specific timetable is as follows:

- 1. On October 25, 2005, the Stark County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15 and the filing by January 20. The Budget Commission now requires an alternate tax budget be submitted by January 20 which no longer requires specific Board approval.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Stark County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2018.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures for all funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2018. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriations approved by the Board of Education during fiscal year 2018.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to federal agency securities, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury obligations and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

The District has invested funds in STAR Ohio during fiscal year 2018. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$19,921, which includes \$138 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District's capitalization threshold is \$5,000. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	50 years
Buildings and improvements	15 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 15 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Loans between governmental activities and agency funds are classified as "loans receivable/payable" on the government wide and fund financial statements.

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2018, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with ten years of service are considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2018 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Prepayments

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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, 2018

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During fiscal year 2018, the District had no extraordinary or special items.

R. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension</u>", GASB Statement No. 81 "<u>Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements</u>" GASB Statement No. 85, "<u>Omnibus 2017</u>" and GASB Statement No. 86, "<u>Certain Debt Extinguishments</u>".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 effected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 13 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 72-77 and page 79.

GASB Statement No. 81 improves the accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 75. The governmental activities at July 1, 2017 have been restated as follows:

	-	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$	5,889,532
Deferred outflows - payments		
subsequent to measurement date		8,313
Net OPEB liability		(2,354,776)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$	3,543,069

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the District made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available. The restatement had no effect on fund balances.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2018 included a deficit of \$13,884 in the food service fund. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,947,322 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,036,509. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,786,509 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The 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: (1) eligible securities pledged to the 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 (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2018, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	M	easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment/Type	_	Value	_	less	_	months	_	months	_	months		24 months
Fair value:												
FFCB Notes	\$	1,564,741	\$	549,146	\$	-	\$	-	\$	181,337	\$	834,258
FHLB Notes		662,178		-		144,245		-		-		517,933
FHLMC Notes		729,532		-		-		-		-		729,532
FNMA Notes		2,026,389		349,751		440,867		246,242		233,882		755,647
Commercial Paper		825,577		825,577		-		-		-		-
U.S. Treasury Notes		767,141		-		-		-		-		767,141
U.S. Government												
money market funds		18,525		18,525		-		-		-		-
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio		194,892		194,892	_		_		_		_	
Total	\$	6,788,975	\$	1,937,891	\$	585,112	\$	246,242	\$	415,219	\$	3,604,511

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.75 years.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. All other District investments were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities, commercial paper and U.S. Government obligations are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agency, but not in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement of the State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2018:

Measurement/	Measurement		
<u>Investment Type</u>		Value	% of Total
Fair value:			
FFCB Notes	\$	1,564,741	23.05
FHLB Notes		662,178	9.75
FHLMC Notes		729,532	10.75
FNMA Notes		2,026,389	29.85
Commercial Paper		825,577	12.16
U.S. Treasury Notes		767,141	11.30
U.S. Government money market funds		18,525	0.27
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		194,892	2.87
Total	\$	6,788,975	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2018:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	1,947,322
Investments		6,788,975
Cash on hand		200
Total	\$	8,736,497
Cash and investments per statement of net posi	tion_	
Governmental activities	\$	8,676,257
Private-purpose trust fund		18,773
Agency funds		41,467
Total	\$	8 736 497

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Amounts presented as "interfund loans receivable/payable" at June 30, 2018 consist of \$21,098 due to the general fund from nonmajor governmental funds. The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to subsidize food service operations. These interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2018 are reported on the statement of net position.

Advances outstanding at June 30, 2018 between governmental funds and fiduciary funds consist of \$966 due to the general fund from the District's agency funds. The advances are reported as loans on the government-wide financial statements. The full amount is expected to be repaid within one year.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien on December 31, 2016, were levied after April 1, 2017, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Stark, Carroll, Summit, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Wayne Counties. The County Auditors/Fiscal Officers periodically advance to the District their portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$144,619 in the general fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$156,693 in the general fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2017 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 deferred inflows of resources.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2018 taxes were collected are:

	2017 Seco Half Collect		2018 First Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 1,304,645,580	92.70	\$ 1,604,729,450	91.72	
Public utility personal	102,793,900	7.30	144,945,360	8.28	
Total	\$ 1,407,439,480	100.00	\$ 1,749,674,810	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$2.00		\$2.00		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property taxes, accounts (fees and rentals), accrued interest, intergovernmental grants and entitlements and loans. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 06/30/18
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 144,865 270,199	\$ - 526,382	\$ - (270,199)	\$ 144,865 526,382
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	415,064	526,382	(270,199)	671,247
Capital assets, being depreciated: Land improvements	755,392		_	755,392
Buildings and improvements	13,746,964	993,324	_	14,740,288
Furniture and equipment	2,242,480	248,325	(45,832)	2,444,973
Vehicles	129,453			129,453
Total capital assets, being depreciated	16,874,289	1,241,649	(45,832)	18,070,106
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(24,496)	(15,109)	-	(39,605)
Buildings and improvements	(7,223,117)	(259,665)	-	(7,482,782)
Furniture and equipment	(1,043,568)	(105,197)	19,555	(1,129,210)
Vehicles	(121,383)	(5,319)		(126,702)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,412,564)	(385,290)	19,555	(8,778,299)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,876,789	\$1,382,741	\$ (296,476)	\$ 9,963,054

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Vocational	\$ 237,392
Support services:	
Pupil	59,435
Instructional staff	23,093
Administration	1,691
Fiscal	1,691
Operations and maintenance	53,921
Central	4,944
Food service operations	3,123
Total depreciation expense	\$ 385,290

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During fiscal year 2018, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

	Balance Outstanding 06/30/17	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 06/30/18	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Compensated absences payable	\$ 729,555	\$ 89,121	\$ (176,284)	\$ 642,392	\$ 89,121
Net pension liability	12,590,574	-	(4,132,860)	8,457,714	-
Net OPEB liability	2,354,776		(632,234)	1,722,542	
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$ 15,674,905	\$ 89,121	\$(4,941,378)	\$ 10,822,648	\$ 89,121

Compensated absences, the net pension liability and net OPEB liability will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which is primarily the general fund. See Notes 12 and 13 for more detail on the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530, which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018 are a voted debt margin of \$157,470,733 and an unvoted debt margin of \$1,749,675.

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 350 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 73 days severance pay at the daily rate of the employee. In addition, upon retirement the District Superintendent receives a payment of \$5,000 for each year of service.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Retirement Incentive Bonus

The District offers a retirement incentive bonus for certified employees in the amount of \$17,500 and for classified employees in the amount of \$12,500. Employees retiring the first time they are eligible to retire based on the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio and School Employees Retirement System eligibility criteria will receive the bonus. The retirement incentive bonus is based on the negotiated agreements.

C. Life Insurance

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with Leonard Insurance. Buildings are 100% co-insured. A summary of coverages provided are as follows:

Covera		<u>Deductible</u>
Buildings, Contents and Boiler	\$34,410,613	\$ 5,000
Public Employees Dishonesty	100,000	1,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000	-
Uninsured Motorists	100,000	-
General Liability:		
Per Occurrence	1,000,000	-
Aggregate	2,000,000	-
Excess Liability	10,000,000	10,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Employee Health, Dental and Vision

The District has contracted with the Stark County Schools Council of Government (Council) Health Benefits Program to provide employee medical/surgical, dental and vision benefits. The Council's Health Benefits Program is a shared risk pool comprised of member school districts, educational service centers and related agencies. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The District pays a monthly contribution, which is paid in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants regardless of claims flow. The Board of Directors has the right to return monies to an exiting District subsequent to the settlements of all expenses and claims. The District pays 80% of the premium for medical and dental coverage and 100% of the premium for vision coverage. Employees pay the remaining 20% of the premium for medical and dental coverage. The following amounts are the total monthly premiums paid in fiscal year 2018:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

	<u>Family</u>	<u>Single</u>
Medical	\$1,673.34	\$688.83
Dental	215.78	87.47
Vision	45.83	18.46

C. Workers' Compensation

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the 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, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$87,167 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$7,742 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 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% of the 14% member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$473,447 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$68,022 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.02038280%	0.03315728%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.01995000%	0.03058590%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00043280%	- <u>0.00257138</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 1,191,968	\$ 7,265,746	\$ 8,457,714
Pension expense	\$ (99,478)	\$ (3,015,914)	\$ (3,115,392)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 51,298	\$ 280,571	\$ 331,869
Changes of assumptions	61,637	1,589,098	1,650,735
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	1,413	1,413
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 87,167	473,447	560,614
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 200,102	\$2,344,529	\$2,544,631

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 58,559	\$ 58,559
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,656	239,778	245,434
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	96,510	725,662	822,172
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 102,166	\$1,023,999	\$1,126,165

\$560,614 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. 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:					
2019	\$ (8,765)	\$	116,543	\$	107,778
2020	35,276		442,726		478,002
2021	12,046		312,778		324,824
2022	 (27,788)		(24,964)		(52,752)
Total	\$ 10,769	\$	847,083	\$	857,852

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.50 percent
7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)			Discount Rate (7.50%)		(8.50%)
District's proportionate share		(0.5070)		(1.5070)		(0.5070)
of the net pension liability	\$	1,654,142	\$	1,191,968	\$	804,803

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented below:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Preretirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Di	scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share				<u> </u>	
of the net pension liability	\$	10,415,200	\$	7,265,746	\$ 4,612,803

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB 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 *pension and postemployment benefits payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 2018, .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 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$8,431.

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 District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$11,659 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$8,718 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	2040141%	0	.03315728%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.01971850%			.03058590%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00068291</u> %		- <u>0.00257138</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	529,193	\$	1,193,349	\$ 1,722,542
OPEB expense	\$	25,202	\$	(383,791)	\$ (358,589)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	 SERS		STRS	 Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	68,888	\$ 68,888
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	 11,659			 11,659
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 11,659	<u>\$</u>	68,888	\$ 80,547
Deferred inflows of resources				
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 1,398	\$	51,006	\$ 52,404
Changes of assumptions	50,217		96,129	146,346
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	 17,597		117,873	 135,470
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 69,212	\$	265,008	\$ 334,220

\$11,659 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Tipeur Teur Zhanig vane vo.			
2019	\$ (24,920)	\$ (36,937)	\$ (61,857)
2020	(24,920)	(36,937)	(61,857)
2021	(19,021)	(36,937)	(55,958)
2022	(351)	(36,935)	(37,286)
2023	-	(24,185)	(24,185)
Thereafter	-	 (24,189)	 (24,189)
Total	\$ (69,212)	\$ (196,120)	\$ (265,332)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 investments
expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

Medicare5.50 to 5.00 percentPre-Medicare7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

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

The 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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (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 District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	Current							
	1% Decrease (2.63%)			scount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)			
District's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB liability	\$	639,068	\$	529,193	\$	442,144		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Current								
	1% Decrease			rend Rate	19	6 Increase			
	(6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		,	% decreasing to 5.0 %)	(8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)				
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	429,400	\$	529,193	\$	661,270			

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, 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 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)	
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Also since the prior measurement date, 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. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of 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 blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current									
	1% Decrease (3.13%)			scount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)					
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,602,052	\$	1,193,349	\$	870,340				
	1% Decrease		Γ	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase					
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	829,088	\$	1,193,349	\$	1,672,759				

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund		
Budget basis	\$	(1,862,787)	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(18,959)	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(252,660)	
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		21,042	
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(24,911)	
Adjustment for encumbrances		1,613,052	
GAAP basis	\$	(525,223)	

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District at June 30, 2018.

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation 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. The final adjustment was not material and is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 16 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	Ca	apital
	<u>Impro</u>	vements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		127,345
Current year qualifying expenditures	(1,	<u>845,579</u>)
Total	\$ (1,	718,234)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS

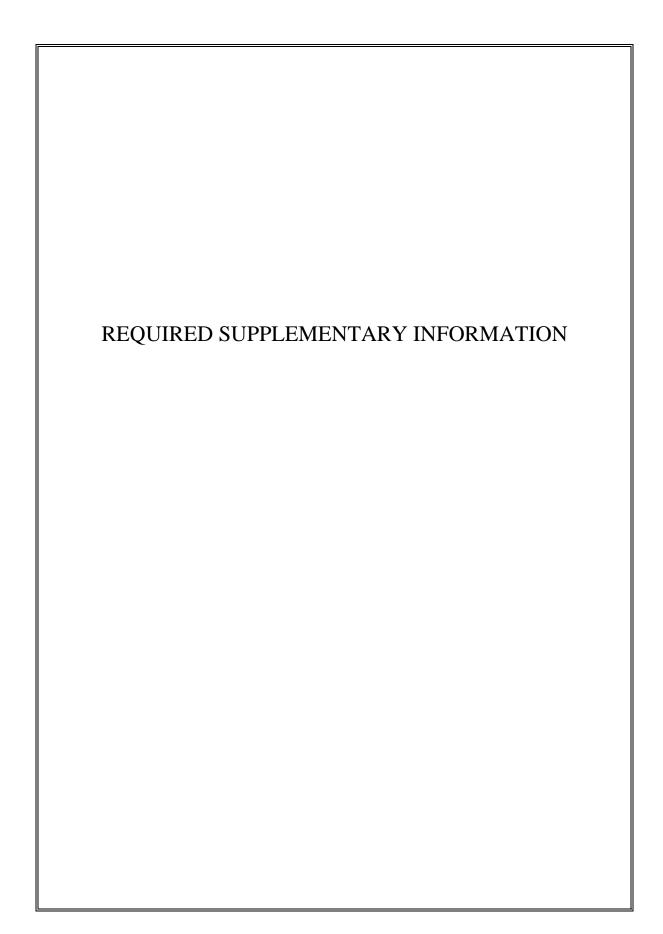
A. Contractual Commitments

The District entered into contracts related to the construction project in progress at June 30, 2018 in the amount of \$1,658,929. The amount spent in fiscal year 2018, including contracts payable of \$208,332, was \$526,382, leaving remaining contractual commitments of \$1,132,547 at June 30, 2018.

B. Encumbrances

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

	Year-End			
Fund Type	En	cumbrances		
General fund	\$	1,287,202		
Nonmajor governmental funds		641		
Total	\$	1,287,843		



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017	2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.01995000%	(0.02038280%	(0.02274660%	(0.02358200%	(0.02358200%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,191,968	\$	1,491,833	\$	1,297,943	\$	1,193,472	\$	1,402,346
District's covered payroll	\$	648,257	\$	630,514	\$	684,795	\$	685,238	\$	663,013
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		183.87%		236.61%		189.54%		174.17%		211.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018	 2017		2016		2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.03058590%	0.03315728%	(0.03314357%	(0.03417967%	C	0.03417967%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	7,265,746	\$ 11,098,741	\$	9,159,913	\$	8,313,679	\$	9,903,200
District's covered payroll	\$	3,353,386	\$ 3,477,836	\$	3,465,100	\$	3,492,223	\$	3,693,646
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		216.67%	319.13%		264.35%		238.06%		268.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%	66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2018	 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	87,167	\$ 90,756	\$ 88,272	\$	90,256
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(87,167)	 (90,756)	(88,272)		(90,256)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	645,681	\$ 648,257	\$ 630,514	\$	684,795
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 94,974	\$ 91,761	\$ 104,413	\$ 92,635	\$ 110,010	\$ 75,441
 (94,974)	 (91,761)	 (104,413)	 (92,635)	 (110,010)	 (75,441)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 685,238	\$ 663,013	\$ 776,305	\$ 736,953	\$ 812,482	\$ 766,677
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017		2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	473,447	\$ 469,474	\$	486,897	\$	485,114	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(473,447)	(469,474)		(486,897)		(485,114)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	3,381,764	\$ 3,353,386	\$	3,477,836	\$	3,465,100	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 453,989	\$ 480,174	\$ 469,004	\$ 469,555	\$ 449,858	\$ 443,640
 (453,989)	 (480,174)	 (469,004)	 (469,555)	 (449,858)	 (443,640)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,492,223	\$ 3,693,646	\$ 3,607,723	\$ 3,611,962	\$ 3,460,446	\$ 3,412,615
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018	2017		
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	01971850%	0.02040141%		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	529,193	\$	581,516	
District's covered payroll	\$	648,257	\$	630,514	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		81.63%		92.23%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018	2017		
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.03058590%	C	0.03315728%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,193,349	\$	1,773,260	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,353,386	\$	3,477,836	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.59%		50.99%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	11,659	\$ 8,313	\$	8,024	\$	15,237
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(11,659)	 (8,313)		(8,024)		(15,237)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	645,681	\$ 648,257	\$	630,514	\$	684,795
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.81%	1.28%		1.27%		2.23%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	2010	2009
\$ 8,495	\$ 11,754	\$ 15,315	\$ 22,717	\$ 14,734	\$ 45,961
 (8,495)	 (11,754)	 (15,315)	 (22,717)	 (14,734)	 (45,961)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 685,238	\$ 663,013	\$ 776,305	\$ 736,953	\$ 812,482	\$ 766,677
1.24%	1.77%	1.97%	3.08%	1.81%	5.99%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 		 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,381,764	\$ 3,353,386	\$ 3,477,836	\$ 3,465,100
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 36,452	\$ 36,936	\$ 36,077	\$ 36,120	\$ 34,604	\$ 34,129
 (36,452)	(36,936)	 (36,077)	 (36,120)	(34,604)	(34,129)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,492,223	\$ 3,693,646	\$ 3,607,723	\$ 3,611,962	\$ 3,460,446	\$ 3,412,615
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County 2800 Richville Drive, SE Massillon, Ohio 44646

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Stark County Area Vocational School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 30, 2019, wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

May 30, 2019



STARK COUNTY AREA VOCATIONAL 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 JUNE 20, 2019