



FAIRLESS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT STARK COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Fairless Local School District Stark County 11885 Navarre Road SW Navarre, Ohio 44662

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 the Fairless Local School District, Stark County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Fairless Local 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 Fairless Local School District, Stark County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Fairless Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 14, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

athtobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 14, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$5,473,374 from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,177,772 in revenue or 84.49% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,336,550 or 15.51% of total revenues of \$21,514,322.
- The District had \$16,040,948 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3,336,550 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 \$18,177,772 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$18,356,093 in revenues and \$16,662,246 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,693,847 from a balance of \$6,592,713 to \$8,286,560.

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 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all 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.

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.

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

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, other non-instructional services, and food service operations.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major fund. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental 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 that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its 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 separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 24 and 25. 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. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 27-70 of this report.

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/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 72-87 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

		Net Position
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Assets		
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 22,166,270 24,270,637	\$ 16,503,722 24,089,157
Total assets	46,436,907	40,592,879
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	21,436	983,944
Pension	4,080,857	5,157,744
OPEB	214,554	202,372
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,316,847	6,344,060
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	2,047,358	1,917,245
Long-term liabilities:	, ,	, ,
Due within one year	801,670	638,800
Due in more than one year:	,	
Net pension liability	16,103,299	17,723,204
Net OPEB liability	2,017,938	4,280,286
Other amounts	9,939,732	11,141,685
Total liabilities	30,909,997	35,701,220
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,279,490	6,648,998
Pension	1,691,794	1,446,180
OPEB	1,735,358	476,800
Total deferred inflows of resources	11,706,642	8,571,978
Net Position		
Net Investment in capital assets	13,745,417	14,071,327
Restricted	2,433,643	610,610
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,041,945)	(12,018,196)
Total net position	<u>\$ 8,137,115</u>	\$ 2,663,741

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$8,137,115.

Current and other assets increased due primarily to an increase in equity in pooled cash and investments resulting from additional State Foundation funding and an increase in public utility personal property tax as a result of Rover Pipeline. In addition, property taxes receivable increased as a result of the Rover Pipeline. The District has recorded a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 12 for more detail. STRS did not report a net OPEB asset in the prior year.

At year-end, capital assets represented 52.27% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and construction in progress. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$13,745,417. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

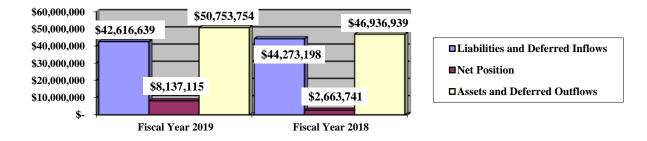
Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions and OPEB to District employees, not the District.

Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 12 for more detail.

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,433,643, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$8,041,945. The deficit balance of unrestricted net position was the result of reporting the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset required by GASB 68 and GASB 75.

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

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Change in Net Position			
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2019	2018		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,295,396	\$ 1,288,502		
Operating grants and contributions	2,041,154	1,924,190		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	8,390,402	7,069,041		
Grants and entitlements	9,219,111	9,198,636		
Investment earnings	324,348	32,021		
Other	243,911	164,009		
Total revenues	21,514,322	19,676,399		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,441,555	4,317,395		
Special	1,973,716	1,430,748		
Vocational	112,201	77,889		
Other	317,401	326,686		
Support services:				
Pupil	1,253,484	738,060		
Instructional staff	254,280	150,277		
Board of education	13,063	3,831		
Administration	1,511,158	826,596		
Fiscal	385,470	294,370		
Business	20,077	2,544		
Operations and maintenance	1,488,910	1,018,384		
Pupil transportation	577,825	538,269		
Central	78,582	88,115		
Operation of non-instructional:				
Food service operations	627,719	412,966		
Other non-instructional services	21,189	21,591		
Extracurricular activities	522,695	269,001		
Interest and fiscal charges	441,623	650,286		
Total expenses	16,040,948	11,167,008		
Change in net position	5,473,374	8,509,391		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	2,663,741	(5,845,650)		
Net position at end of year	\$ 8,137,115	\$ 2,663,741		

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

Governmental Activities

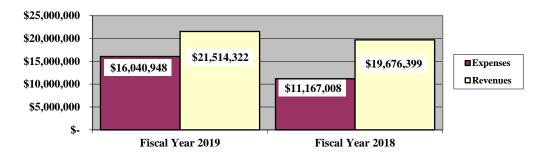
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$5,473,374. Total governmental expenses of \$16,040,948 were offset by program revenues of \$3,336,550 and general revenues of \$18,177,772. Program revenues supported 20.80% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.85% of total governmental revenue. The increase in total revenues is primarily the result of increased property tax collections, particularly public utility personal property taxes.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$4,873,940 or 43.65%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$946,352 and (\$5,541,464) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,837,165) and (\$521,694) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$5,172,345. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

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



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

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

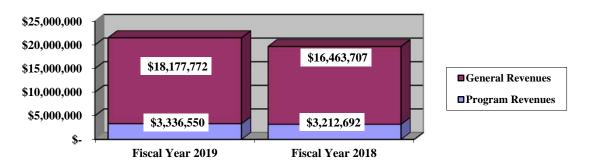
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported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

				Governmen	tal Activ	ities		
	То	tal Cost of	N	let Cost of	To	otal Cost of	Ν	let Cost of
	5	Services		Services		Services		Services
		<u>2019</u>		<u>2019</u>		2018		2018
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	6,441,555	\$	5,395,178	\$	4,317,395	\$	3,241,306
Special		1,973,716		647,791		1,430,748		169,725
Vocational		112,201		92,770		77,889		38,521
Other		317,401		317,401		326,686		326,686
Support services:								
Pupil		1,253,484		1,222,611		738,060		732,660
Instructional staff		254,280		208,303		150,277		150,277
Board of education		13,063		13,063		3,831		3,831
Administration		1,511,158		1,511,158		826,596		826,596
Fiscal		385,470		385,470		294,370		294,370
Business		20,077		20,077		2,544		2,544
Operations and maintenance		1,488,910		1,465,291		1,018,384		1,018,384
Pupil transportation		577,825		548,992		538,269		498,813
Central		78,582		78,582		88,115		88,115
Food service operations		627,719		(55,010)		412,966		(218,828)
Other non-instructional services		21,189		21,189		21,591		21,591
Extracurricular activities		522,695		389,909		269,001		109,439
Interest and fiscal charges		441,623		441,623		650,286		650,286
Total	\$	16,040,948	\$	12,704,398	\$	11,167,008	\$	7,954,316

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 72.96% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 79.20%.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$10,483,126, which is more than last year's total of \$7,563,010. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase
General Other Governmental	\$ 8,286,560 2,196,566	\$ 6,592,713 970,297	\$ 1,693,847 1,226,269
Total	\$ 10,483,126	\$ 7,563,010	\$ 2,920,116

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,693,847. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
<u>Revenues</u>	* =		*	
Taxes	\$ 7,128,313	\$ 5,974,413	\$ 1,153,900	19.31 %
Tuition	910,518	868,966	41,552	4.78 %
Earnings on investments	316,120	32,021	284,099	887.23 %
Intergovernmental	9,729,009	9,773,258	(44,249)	(0.45) %
Extracurricular	17,657	34,821	(17,164)	(49.29) %
Other revenues	254,476	184,459	70,017	37.96 %
Total	\$ 18,356,093	\$ 16,867,938	<u>\$ 1,488,155</u>	8.82 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 8,925,691	\$ 9,218,789	\$ (293,098)	(3.18) %
Support services	6,304,790	5,792,579	512,211	8.84 %
Operation of non-instructional services	20,967	35,407	(14,440)	(40.78) %
Extracurricular activities	499,699	496,431	3,268	0.66 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,264	111,204	(92,940)	(83.58) %
Debt service	92,835		92,835	100.00 %
Total	\$ 15,862,246	\$ 15,654,410	\$ 207,836	1.33 %

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

Property tax revenue increased \$1,153,900 or 19.31% due to an increase public utility property tax revenue as a result of the Rover natural gas pipeline. Earnings on investments increased \$284,099 due to an increase in fair value of the District's investments. Extracurricular revenues decreased 49.29% due mainly to a decrease in money received from the sale of candy bars by elementary students. Support services expenditures increased \$512,211 due primarily to an increase in pupil services costs, as well as operations and maintenance costs associated with the upkeep of buildings and the servicing of vehicles. Debt service expenditures increased \$92,835 due to the District making the final payment on the fiscal year 2015 school bus lease-purchase agreement out of the general fund. Instructional expenditures decreased \$293,098 or 3.18% due mainly to a decrease in regular instruction expenditures, as well as a decrease in expenditures related to developmentally handicapped special needs students. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures decreased 83.58% due to a decrease in site acquisition services. All other revenues and expenditures remained comparable to prior years.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues were \$1,280,924 more than original budgeted revenues. Actual revenues for fiscal year 2019 were \$18,302,798. This represents a \$21,874 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$887,273 higher than original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$17,796,937, which was \$999,428 less than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$24,270,637 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and construction in progress, net of depreciation. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	
Land	\$ 165,570	\$ 165,570	
Land improvements	1,127,303	1,244,038	
Building and improvements	20,794,478	21,340,463	
Furniture and equipment	1,013,123	958,178	
Vehicles	1,012,225	340,908	
Construction in Progress	157,938	40,000	
Total	\$ 24,270,637	\$ 24,089,157	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$181,480 is due to asset additions of \$1,051,174 exceeding depreciation expense and disposals of \$869,694.

See Note 7 for additional information on the District's capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$9,657,048 in general obligation bonds and lease purchase agreements. Of this total, \$728,710 is due within one year and \$8,928,338 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities <u>2019</u>	Governmental Activities 2018		
General obligation refunding bonds	\$ 9,305,000	\$ 10,191,753		
Lease purchase agreement	352,048	90,791		
Total	\$ 9,657,048	\$ 10,282,544		

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$16,005,782 and had an unvoted debt margin of \$273,017.

See Notes 8 and 17 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has continued to strive to maintain the highest standards of excellence in the way of education for all our students. The District always keeps in mind that the taxpayer's money is the life blood of our District. The Board of Education and administration try to manage the money given to us in the most efficient and best way possible. We are the stewards of our taxpayer money and we take that job very seriously.

The Board of Education has adopted a three step plan to financial health:

- 1) Balance the budget
- 2) Stabilize local funding and reduce ballot issues
- 3) Secure new local funding in the future

Step one has been completed. This is the result of the District implementing over \$2 million in cost saving measures obtained primarily through reductions in classified, certified, and administrative positions.

Step two was accomplished in May 2011 with the passage of an 8.4 mill substitute levy, and further reduced ballot fatigue in 2015 by renewing the substitute levy for a 10 year term. Renewal of the substitute levy now means the District will only be required to renew one levy in a 10 year period, greatly reducing the number of times the District is on the ballot.

The District must now focus on step three. For the first time in over eight years the District received notable increases in both property tax collections and state foundation revenues in 2016. As a result, the District does not plan to place an additional operating levy on the ballot anytime soon. The District became a state foundation funding guarantee district beginning July 1, 2017. The District began experiencing a significant increase in public utility personal property tax revenue in February 2019 as a result of the Rover Pipeline. The District has also negotiated contracts with both the certified and classified unions through June 30, 2020.

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

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and 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 Mr. Mark Phillips, Treasurer, Fairless Local School District, 11885 Navarre Road SW, Navarre, Ohio 44662-9438.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 12,117,135
Receivables:	
Taxes	8,772,038
Accounts	36,345
Accrued interest	33,654
Intergovernmental	285,756
Prepayments	32,356 2,081
Inventory held for resale	9,656
Net OPEB asset (See Note 12) Capital assets:	877,249
Nondepreciable capital assets	323,508
Depreciable capital assets, net	23,947,129
Capital assets, net	24,270,637
Total assets	46,436,907
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	21,436
Pension (See Note 11)	4,080,857
OPEB (See Note 12)	214,554
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,316,847
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	50,753,754
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	18,440
Contracts payable	137,760
Retainage payable	12,635
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,389,076
Intergovernmental payable	128,016
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	319,681
Accrued interest payable	41,750
Due within one year	801,670
Due in more than one year:	,
Net pension liability (See Note 11)	16,103,299
Other amounts due in more than one year	9,939,732
Net OPEB liability (See Note 12)	2,017,938
Total liabilities	30,909,997
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,279,490
Pension (See Note 11)	1,691,794
OPEB (See Note 12)	1,735,358
Total deferred inflows of resources	11,706,642
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	42,616,639
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	13,745,417
Capital projects	1,226,519
Classroom facilities maintenance	318,715
Debt service	729,225
Locally funded programs	22,272
State funded programs	24,106
Federally funded programs	24,153
Student activities	55,716
Other purposes	32,937 (8 041 945)
	(8,041,945)
Total net position	\$ 8,137,115

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

			Program	Revenu	es	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Cł	arges for		rating Grants	 Governmental
	 Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and	Contributions	Activities
Governmental activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 6,441,555	\$	750,776	\$	295,601	\$ (5,395,178)
Special	1,973,716		184,764		1,141,161	(647,791)
Vocational	112,201		-		19,431	(92,770)
Other	317,401		-		-	(317,401)
Support services:						
Pupil	1,253,484		-		30,873	(1,222,611)
Instructional staff	254,280		-		45,977	(208,303)
Board of education	13,063		-		-	(13,063)
Administration	1,511,158		-		-	(1,511,158)
Fiscal	385,470		-		-	(385,470)
Business	20,077		-		-	(20,077)
Operations and maintenance	1,488,910		-		23,619	(1,465,291)
Pupil transportation	577,825		-		28,833	(548,992)
Central	78,582		-		-	(78,582)
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations	627,719		230,661		452,068	55,010
Other non-instructional services	21,189		-		-	(21,189)
Extracurricular activities	522,695		129,195		3,591	(389,909)
Interest and fiscal charges	 441,623		-		-	 (441,623)
Totals	\$ 16,040,948	\$	1,295,396	\$	2,041,154	(12,704,398)

General revenues:

-			
Property	taxes	levied	tor

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	7,132,904
Debt service	769,911
Capital outlay	387,261
Classroom facilities maintenance	100,326
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	9,219,111
Investment earnings	324,348
Miscellaneous	243,911
Total general revenues	 18,177,772
Change in net position	5,473,374
Net position at beginning of year	 2,663,741
Net position at end of year	\$ 8,137,115

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		G	Total overnmental Funds	
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	9,666,574	\$	2,450,561	\$	12,117,135	
Receivables:		7 472 292		1 200 750		9 772 029	
		7,473,282		1,298,756		8,772,038	
Accounts		36,345 33,654		-		36,345 33,654	
Intergovernmental		68,865		216,891		285,756	
Prepayments		32,356				32,350	
Materials and supplies inventory				2,081		2,08	
Inventory held for resale		-		9,656		9,650	
Due from other funds		145,470		-		145,470	
Total assets	\$	17,456,546	\$	3,977,945	\$	21,434,49	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	18,440	\$	-	\$	18,440	
Contracts payable		-		137,760		137,76	
Retainage payable		-		12,635		12,63	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,306,069		83,007		1,389,07	
Compensated absences payable		22,813		-		22,81	
Intergovernmental payable		102,659		25,357		128,01	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		288,838		30,843		319,68	
Due to other funds		288,838		145,470		145,47	
		1,738,819		,		,	
Total liabilities		1,756,619		435,072		2,173,89	
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		7,062,128		1,217,362		8,279,49	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		291,481		57,525		349,00	
Intergovernmental revenue not available		69,330		71,420		140,75	
Accrued interest not available		8,228		_		8,22	
Total deferred inflows of resources		7,431,167		1,346,307		8,777,47	
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		-		2,081		2,08	
Prepaids		32,356		-		32,35	
Restricted:							
Debt service		-		739,227		739,22	
Capital improvements		-		1,054,535		1,054,53	
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		314,527		314,52	
Food service operations		-		53,979		53,97	
Other purposes		-		46,378		46,37	
Extracurricular		-		55,716		55,71	
Assigned:						,-	
Student instruction		497,771		-		497,77	
Student and staff support		602,521		-		602,52	
Extracurricular activities		1,614		-		1,614	
Facilities acquisition and construction		9,000		-		9,00	
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,488,700		-		1,488,70	
Unassigned (deficit)		5,654,598		(69,877)		5,584,72	
Total fund balances		8,286,560		2,196,566		10,483,120	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	17,456,546	\$	3,977,945	\$	21,434,49	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	10,483,126
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.			24,270,637
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Property taxes receivable	\$ 349,006		
Accrued interest receivable	8,228		
Intergovernmental receivable	140,750		
Total			497,984
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not			
recognized in the funds.			(739,213)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in			
the funds.			21,436
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(41,750)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	4,080,857		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(1,691,794)		
Net pension liability	(16,103,299)		
Total	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		(13,714,236)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows /			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Net OPEB asset	877,249		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	214,554		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(1,735,358)		
Net OPEB liability	(2,017,938)		
Total	<u></u>		(2,661,493)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds and lease purchase agreements			
payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore			
are not reported in the funds.			
General obligation current interest bonds payable	9,305,000		
Lease purchase agreements	352,048		
Compensated absences	322,328		
Total	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		(9,979,376)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	8,137,115
		-	.,,

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

		General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	7,128,313	\$	1,254,215	\$	8,382,528
Tuition		910,518		-		910,518
Earnings on investments		316,120		-		316,120
Charges for services		-		230,661		230,661
Extracurricular		17,657		111,538		129,195
Classroom materials and fees		25,022		-		25,022
Contributions and donations		-		3,591		3,591
Other local revenues		229,454		9,200		238,654
Intergovernmental - state		9,729,009		292,232		10,021,241
Intergovernmental - federal		-		1,164,013		1,164,013
Total revenues		18,356,093		3,065,450		21,421,543
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		6,694,682		270,617		6,965,299
Special		1,780,947		419,012		2,199,959
Vocational		132,661		-		132,661
Other		317,401		-		317,401
Support services:						
Pupil		1,443,574		25,473		1,469,047
Instructional staff		221,567		41,341		262,908
Board of education		14,859		-		14,859
Administration		1,767,324		-		1,767,324
Fiscal		406,186		22,687		428,873
Business		25,093		-		25,093
Operations and maintenance		1,393,213		143,213		1,536,426
Pupil transportation		957,529		250		957,779
Central		75,445		-		75,445
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations		-		639,470		639,470
Other non-instructional services		20,967		222		21,189
Extracurricular activities		499,699		291,113		790,812
Facilities acquisition and construction		18,264		50,283		68,547
Capital outlay		-		352,048		352,048
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		90,791		12,876		103,667
Interest and fiscal charges		2,044		152,584		154,628
Bond issuance costs		-		144,875		144,875
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		-		572,124		572,124
Total expenditures		15,862,246		3,138,188		19,000,434
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures		2,493,847		(72,738)		2,421,109
Other financing sources (uses):						
Premium on refunding bonds issued		-		740,512		740,512
Issaunce of refunding bonds.		-		9,205,000		9,205,000
Transfers in		-		800,000		800,000
Transfers (out)		(800,000)				(800,000)
Capital lease transaction		-		352,048		352,048
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent		-		(9,799,264)		(9,799,264)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(800,000)		1,298,296		498,296
Net change in fund balances		1,693,847		1,225,558		2,919,405
Fund balances at beginning of year		6,592,713		970,297		7,563,010
Increase in reserve for inventory		-		711		711
Fund balances at end of year	\$	8,286,560	\$	2,196,566	\$	10,483,126
	Ψ	0,200,000	Ψ	_,170,500	Ψ	10,100,120

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	2,919,405
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 useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 1,051,174 (829,694		221,480
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(40,000)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.			711
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental	7,874 8,223 137,930	3	154.020
Total Repayment of principal and accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds and principal on capital lease payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			154,038 675,791
The issuance of refunding bonds is recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, it is not reported as other financing sources as it increases liabilities on the statement of net position.			(9,205,000)
Issuance of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.			(352,048)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			9,799,264
Premiums on bonds issuanced are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities.			(740,512)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total	(16,50' (143,24' 77,409 (59,77:	7) Ə	(142,120)
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.			(8,260)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			1,243,756
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(946,352)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			56,056
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			1,837,165
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	5,473,374

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	 Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget		
	Original	iginal Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:	 0					`	
From local sources:							
Taxes	\$ 6,652,374	\$	7,162,181	\$	7,162,181	\$	-
Tuition	845,707		910,518		910,518		-
Earnings on investments	212,050		206,426		228,301		21,875
Classroom materials and fees	23,382		25,174		25,174		-
Other local revenues	214,934		231,405		231,404		(1)
Intergovernmental - state	9,051,553		9,745,220		9,745,220		-
Total revenues	 17,000,000		18,280,924		18,302,798		21,874
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular	7,554,764		7,879,258		6,879,257		1,000,001
Special	2,347,153		2,217,367		2,217,367		-
Vocational	144,174		132,478		132,478		-
Other	387,656		340,166		340,166		-
Support services:	,		,		,		
Pupil	1,470,500		1,427,702		1,427,702		-
Instructional staff	237,779		239,735		239,735		-
Board of education	10,955		16,204		16,204		-
Administration	1,800,054		1,761,501		1,761,501		-
Fiscal	498,607		425,991		426,686		(695)
Business	26,849		25,075		25,075		-
Operations and maintenance	1,536,163		1,612,649		1,612,527		122
Pupil transportation	1,188,680		1,284,449		1,284,449		-
Central	108,477		103,013		103,013		_
Operation of non-instructional services:	100,177		105,015		105,015		
Other non-instructional services	_		4,750		4,750		_
Extracurricular activities	538,808		498,763		498,763		_
Facilities acquisition and construction	58,473		27,264		27,264		_
Total expenditures	 17,909,092		17,996,365		16,996,937		999,428
	 17,909,092		17,990,305		10,990,937		<i>999</i> ,428
Excess of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	 (909,092)		284,559		1,305,861		1,021,302
Other financing uses							
Other financing uses: Transfers (out)			(800,000)		(800,000)		
	 		(800,000)		(800,000)		
Net change in fund balance	(909,092)		(515,441)		505,861		1,021,302
Fund balance at beginning of year	7,241,309		7,241,309		7,241,309		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 909,092		909,092		909,092		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 7,241,309	\$	7,634,960	\$	8,656,262	\$	1,021,302

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Scholarship		 Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	3,000	\$ 103,940
Receivables:		-	495
Total assets		3,000	\$ 104,435
Liabilities:			
Due to students		-	\$ 104,435
Total liabilities		-	\$ 104,435
Net position:			
Held in trust for scholarships		3,000	
Total net position	\$	3,000	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship		
Net position at beginning of year	\$	3,000	
Net position at end of year	\$	3,000	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Fairless Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Education (the "Board") elected by its citizens, which is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District encompasses all or portions of several villages and townships which are almost entirely located in Stark County, Ohio and serves an area of approximately 107 square miles. The District's facilities are staffed by 12 administrators, 91 classified employees and 100 certified employees who provide services to 1,604 students and other community members. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District operated an elementary school, a middle school and a high school.

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</u>: <u>Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the District.

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium

The Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes made up of public school districts and county boards of education from Stark, Portage, and Carroll Counties. The primary function of SPARCC is to provide data processing services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, inventory control and payroll services. Other areas of service provided by SPARCC include student scheduling, registration, grade reporting, and test scoring. Each member district pays an annual fee for the services provided by SPARCC.

SPARCC is governed by a board of directors comprised of each Superintendent with the Consortium. The Stark County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent of the Consortium and receives funding from the State Department of Education. Each district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of SPARCC is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors. The continued existence of SPARCC is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The District paid \$135,389 to SPARCC during fiscal year 2019 for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, 6057 Strip Avenue NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Stark County Area Joint Vocational School

The Stark County Area Joint Vocational School is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for vocational and special education needs of the students. The Stark County Area Joint Vocational School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a seven member Board, consisting of one representative from each of the six participating districts' Boards and one Board Member that rotates from each participating district, and has its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark County Area Joint Vocational School, 6805 Richville Drive, S.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646.

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council (SCTIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as an advisory council pursuant to State statutes. SCTIRC has 24 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, ten members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and six members appointed by Boards of education located within the enterprise zones of Stark County. The SCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority that approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council. The continued existence of the SCTIRC is not dependent upon the District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

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

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

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Stark County School Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan

The Stark County School Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (Council) is a shared risk pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of administering health care benefits. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating member. The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services received from the participating members, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. Each member reserves the right to terminate the plan in whole or in part, at any time. If it is terminated, no further contributions will be made, but the benefits under the insurance contract shall be paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

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 and deferred inflows of resources are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the 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 (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for a scholarship program 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 activities.

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 reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

<u>Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions</u> - 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 thirty-one 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 5). 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, and student fees.

<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 represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 11 and 12 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

For the District, see Notes 11 and 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities 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 budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than the agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at these levels of control may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

On October 25, 2005, the Stark County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirements 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 alternative tax budget be submitted by January 20 which no longer requires specific Board approval.

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

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

Estimated Resources:

By 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 cash balances from the preceding year. 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 from the certificate of amended resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of a certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level for all funds, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

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

Encumbrances:

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances plus expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the legal level of control. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end are reported as components of restricted, committed, or assigned classification of fund balance.

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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

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

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

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 2019, investments were limited to investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CD's), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, and money market mutual funds. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

During fiscal year 2019, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$316,120, which includes \$53,266 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

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

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

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 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 deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except land 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:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

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, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", 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 the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees age fifty-two or greater with at least twenty-two years of service, age fifty-seven or greater with at least two years of service or any age with at least twenty-seven years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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, 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. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

L. Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts/Refunding Difference

Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For debt refunding transactions, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This refunding difference is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from refunding are recognized in the current period. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 8A.

M. 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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

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

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

O. Prepayments

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

At fiscal year-end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is considered nonspendable in an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statement.

P. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses for governmental funds in the fund financial statements. All transfers between governmental funds have been eliminated within the governmental activities column of the statement of activities.

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

T. 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.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District; however, certain debt disclosures in Note 8 and 17 have been modified to conform to the new requirements.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor Funds	Deficit
IDEA, Part B	\$ 24,153
Title I, Disadvantaged Children	45,724

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair 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;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note debt 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, 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.

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was a deficit of \$28,293. A liability was not recorded for the negative carrying amount of deposits because there was not actual overdraft, as the negative amount is held in investments. The bank balance of all District deposits was \$817,246 at June 30, 2019. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC, \$283,623 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, and \$283,623 was exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit 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 fair 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 fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secure of State. For fiscal year 2019, the District's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS.

B. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities							
	Measurement	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than			
Measurement/Investment type	Value	less	months	months	months	24 months			
Fair value:									
FHLMC	\$ 760,634	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$ 760,634			
Negotiable CD's	4,555,419	848,333	244,178	1,350,583	251,254	1,861,071			
Amortized Cost:									
Money market	25,749	25,749	-	-	-	-			
STAR Ohio	6,910,566	6,910,566							
Total	\$ 12,252,368	\$ 7,784,648	<u>\$ 244,178</u>	\$ 1,350,583	\$ 251,254	\$ 2,621,705			

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.80 years.

The District's investments in FHLMC securities and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted market prices that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significate inputs are observable, either direct or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring the consideration of cash flow requirements and market conditions in determining the term of an investment and limiting investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The FHLMC securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CD's and money market were not rated but are fully insured by the FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from the over concentration of assets in a specific type of security, the erosion of fair value, or by default. However, the District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

	Measurement					
Measurement/Investment type		Value	% of Total			
Fair value:						
FHLMC	\$	760,634	6.21			
Negotiable CD's		4,555,419	37.18			
Amortized Cost:						
Money market		25,749	0.21			
STAR Ohio		6,910,566	56.40			
Total	\$	12,252,368	100.00			

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	(28,293)
Investments		12,252,368
Total	\$	12,224,075
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	12,117,135
Private-purpose trust fund		3,000
Agency funds	_	103,940
Total	\$	12,224,075

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

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Stark County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$119,673 in the general fund, \$13,096 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$1,741 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$9,032 in the capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$153,541 in the general fund, \$21,359 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$2,381 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES – (Continued)

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

	2018 Seco Half Collec		2019 First Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 195,800,100 25,615,680	88.43 11.57	\$ 222,395,2 50,622,0			
Total	\$ 221,415,780	100.00	\$ 273,017,2	80 100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$48.60		\$46.0	50		

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:	
Taxes	\$ 8,772,038
Accounts	36,345
Accrued interest	33,654
Intergovernmental	 285,756
Total	\$ 9,127,793

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

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

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2019
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 165,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165,570
Construction in progress	40,000	157,938	(40,000)	157,938
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	205,570	157,938	(40,000)	323,508
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,542,718	-	-	2,542,718
Building and improvements	28,894,540	3,784	-	28,898,324
Furniture and equipment	1,999,874	146,511	-	2,146,385
Vehicles	1,558,828	742,941	(380,869)	1,920,900
Total capital assets, being depreciated	34,995,960	893,236	(380,869)	35,508,327
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,298,680)	(116,735)	-	(1,415,415)
Building and improvements	(7,554,077)	(549,769)	-	(8,103,846)
Furniture and equipment	(1,041,696)	(91,566)	-	(1,133,262)
Vehicles	(1,217,920)	(71,624)	380,869	(908,675)
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,112,373)	(829,694)	380,869	(11,561,198)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 24,089,157	\$ 221,480	<u>\$ (40,000)</u>	\$ 24,270,637

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 528,991
Special	16,542
Support services:	
Pupil	2,796
Instructional staff	13,864
Administration	11,685
Operations and maintenance	117,515
Pupil transportation	69,834
Central	3,137
Extracurricular activities	8,476
Food service operations	 56,854
Total depreciation expense	\$ 829,694

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance			Balance	-	Amounts Due in
	 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	 06/30/19		Dne Year
Governmental activities:						
General obligation bonds:						
2012 series refunding bonds:						
Current interest serial bonds	\$ 6,670,000	\$ -	\$ (6,570,000)	\$ 100,000	\$	100,000
Current interest term bonds	3,080,000	-	(3,080,000)	-		-
Capital appreciation bond	12,876	-	(12,876)	-		-
Accreted interest	 428,877	143,247	(572,124)	 -		-
Total 2012 series refunding bonds	 10,191,753	143,247	(10,235,000)	 100,000		100,000
2019 series refunding bonds:						
Current interest serial bonds	 -	9,205,000		 9,205,000		545,000
Total 2019 series refunding bonds	 -	9,205,000		 9,205,000		545,000
Net pension liablity	17,723,204	-	(1,619,905)	16,103,299		-
Net OPEB liability	4,280,286	-	(2,262,348)	2,017,938		-
Lease purchase obligation						
from direct borrowing	90,791	352,048	(90,791)	352,048		83,710
Compensated absences	 369,834	81,563	(106,256)	 345,141		72,960
Total governmental activities						
long term liabilities	\$ 32,655,868	\$9,781,858	<u>\$(14,314,300)</u>	\$ 28,123,426	\$	801,670
Add: unamortized premium				 739,213		
Total on statement of net position				\$ 28,862,639		

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid, which consist of the general fund and the following nonmajor governmental funds: food service, Title I, and improving teacher quality.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 11. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OBEP Liability</u>: The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Lease Purchase Obligation: See Note 17 for details.

<u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds - Series 2012</u> - On February 21, 2012, the District issued series 2012 general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund a portion of the series 2005 capital improvement general obligation bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The original refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds (consisting of \$7,810,000 of serial bonds and \$1,410,000 and \$1,670,000 of term bonds) and three capital appreciation bonds, in the amount of \$39,704, \$22,417 and \$12,876. The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranged from 1.500% to 3.125% and is 4.000% on both term bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty-one year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2033. The bonds will be retired through the debt service fund. The three capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2016, December 1, 2017 and December 1, 2018 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. On December 1, 2018, the final capital appreciation bond matured at an accreted maturity value of \$585,000. On May 16, 2019, The District refunded the callable portion (\$9,650,000) of the Series 2012 refunding bonds through the issuance of the Series 2019 refunding bonds.

The following is a summary of the District's future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2012 general obligation refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Serial Bonds - Refunding 2012						
Ending June 30,	Principal		II	nterest	Total		
2020	\$	100,000	\$	1,125	\$	101,125	

<u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds - Series 2019</u> – On May 16, 2019, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds in the amount of \$9,205,000 (Series 2019 issue) for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the Series 2012 general obligation refunding bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded general obligation bonds at June 30, 2019, is \$9,650,000.

The bonds bear an interest rate of between 2% and 4% and have a final maturity date of December 1, 2032. Interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the nonmajor debt service fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$14,827. This amount is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

The following is a summary of the District's future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2019 general obligation refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year	Cı	Irrent Interest	Ser	ial Bonds -	Re	funding 2019
Ending June 30,		Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	545,000	\$	327,073	\$	872,073
2021		515,000		297,762		812,762
2022		530,000		282,087		812,087
2023		555,000		268,588		823,588
2024		575,000		256,569		831,569
2025 - 2029		3,290,000		968,650		4,258,650
2030 - 2033		3,195,000		261,900		3,456,900
Total	\$	9,205,000	\$	2,662,629	\$	11,867,629

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$16,005,782 (including available funds of \$739,227) and an unvoted debt margin of \$273,017.

NOTE 9 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal 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 up to a maximum of 370 days for all personnel.

Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued but unused sick leave credit, up to a maximum of 80 days for all employees.

B. Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all of its employees through the Consumer's Life Insurance Company in the amount of \$65,000 for each employee.

Bargaining unit members may purchase additional term life insurance at the group rate, in \$5,000 increments, up to a maximum of \$60,000 coverage in addition to Board paid coverage. The value of this coverage reduces by 50% at the age of 65.

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

NOTE 10 - 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 2019, the District has contracted with Ohio Casualty Insurance Company for various types of insurance as follows:

Company	Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage
Liberty Mutual Insurance	Buildings and Contents	
	Replacement Cost	\$57,314,510
	Inland Marine Coverage	756,880
	Automobile Liability	1,000,000
	Employers Liability	
	Each Accident	1,000,000
	Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
	School Leaders Errors	
	and Omissions Liability	
	Each Wrongful Act	1,000,000
	Aggregate	1,000,000
	Umbrella Policy	10,000,000
	Sexual Misconduct and	
	Molestation Liability	
	Each Loss Limit	1,000,000
	Aggregate Limit	1,000,000
	Law Enforcement Professional Liab	ility
	Each Wrongful Act	1,000,000
	Aggregate Limit	1,000,000
	General Liability	
	Each Occurrence	1,000,000
	General Aggregate	2,000,000
	Employee Benefits Liability	
	Each Employee	1,000,000
	Aggregate	3,000,000

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. Group Health and Dental Insurance

The District participates in Stark County School Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan, a shared risk pool (Note 2.A.) to provide employee medical/surgical benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participating districts. The District's Board of Education pays 80% of medical and 100% of dental monthly premiums.

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all district claims would be paid without regard to the District's account balance or the Directors have the right to hold monies for an exiting school district subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

C. Workers' Compensation

The Fairless Local School 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. 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 Fairless Local School District has chosen to participate in the group retrospective rating program for 2019. 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 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

The net pension liability represents the 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, 2019

NOTE 11 - 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 multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *		Eligible to Retire 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; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$330,140 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$33,152 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 11 - 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% 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 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - 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 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$913,616 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$157,936 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.07870410%	(0.05481242%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.07158120%	(0.05459271%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00712290%	-(0.00021971%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	4,099,588	\$	12,003,711	\$ 16,103,299
Pension expense	\$	148,122	\$	798,230	\$ 946,352

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 224,837	\$ 277,084	\$ 501,921
Changes of assumptions	92,577	2,127,283	2,219,860
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	15,695	99,625	115,320
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	330,140	913,616	1,243,756
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 663,249	\$3,417,608	\$4,080,857
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 78,392	\$ 78,392
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	113,590	727,892	841,482
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	250,206	521,714	771,920
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 363,796	\$1,327,998	\$ 1,691,794

\$1,243,756 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$ 152,491	\$	674,650	\$ 827,141
2021	(13,802)		572,664	558,862
2022	(134,537)		94,223	(40,314)
2023	 (34,839)		(165,543)	 (200,382)
Total	\$ (30,687)	\$	1,175,994	\$ 1,145,307

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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 buildingblock approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating 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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current					
		1% Decrease (6.50%)		scount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	5,774,579	\$	4,099,588	\$ 2,695,220	

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	1% Decrease Discount Rate				
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 17,529,840	\$ 12,003,711	\$ 7,326,593			

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$43,829.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$56,056 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$45,057 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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability prior measurement date	0	.07980320%	().05481242%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.07273760%	().05459271%		
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00706560%	-().00021971%		
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability	\$	2,017,938	\$	-	\$	2,017,938
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(877,249)	\$	(877,249)
OPEB expense	\$	62,252	\$	(1,899,417)	\$	(1,837,165)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Totaled to of ED from the following sources.	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources			 		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	32,940	\$ 102,464	\$	135,404
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		-	23,094		23,094
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		56,056	 -		56,056
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	88,996	\$ 125,558	\$	214,554
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 51,111	\$	51,111
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		3,028	100,219		103,247
Changes of assumptions		181,296	1,195,321		1,376,617
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		196,554	 7,829		204,383
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	380,878	\$ 1,354,480	\$	1,735,358

\$56,056 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(111,150)	\$	(219,443)	\$	(330,593)
2021		(94,674)		(219,443)		(314,117)
2022		(42,499)		(219,443)		(261,942)
2023		(41,213)		(196,685)		(237,898)
2024		(41,421)		(188,699)		(230,120)
Thereafter		(16,981)		(185,209)		(202,190)
Total	\$	(347,938)	\$	(1,228,922)	\$	(1,576,860)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Current Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,448,609	\$	2,017,938	\$	1,676,927
	(6.25	6 Decrease % decreasing o 3.75 %)	(7.25	Current Frend Rate 6 % decreasing 0 4.75 %)	(8.25	% Increase % decreasing o 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,628,105	\$	2,017,938	\$	2,534,145

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	- / -	Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current count Rate (7.45%)	- /	6 Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	751,885	\$	877,249	\$	982,612
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	976,664	\$	877,249	\$	776,285

NOTE 13 - 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 of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);

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

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	505,861
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		35,638
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		11,889
Fund budgeted elsewhere **		1,440
Adjustment for encumbrances		1,139,019
GAAP basis	\$	1,693,847

** The public school support fund is legally budgeted in a separate special revenue fund, but is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not a party to legal proceedings.

C. Foundation Funding

The 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 net adjustments were not material and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

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

NOTE 15 - 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.

		Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		283,846
Current year offsets		(566,316)
Total	\$	(282,470)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

During fiscal year 2005, the District issued \$14,000,000 in classroom facilities construction bonds, which were refunded in 2012 and 2019. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition to zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the reserve for capital improvement to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$12,129,741 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 16 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End
<u>Funds</u>	Encumbrances
General fund	\$ 1,080,898
Other governmental	836,010
Total	<u>\$ 1,916,908</u>

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

NOTE 17 – LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In fiscal years 2016 and 2019, the District entered into lease agreements with Huntington Bank (the "Bank") for school buses. Lease-purchase payments are reflected as non-major governmental fund expenditures in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Capital assets acquired by lease had been originally capitalized in the amount of \$359,260 for the fiscal year 2016 buses and \$352,048 for the fiscal year 2019 buses, which represents the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation of \$161,307 has been booked as of June 30, 2019 leaving a book value of \$550,002. Lease-purchase payments have been reflected as debt service expenditures from the general fund. Principal payments during fiscal year 2019 totaled \$90,791.

The lease purchase agreement is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The lease-purchase terms state that all obligations under the lease agreement constitute a current expense of the District for the fiscal year in which the obligation is due and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the District nor shall anything contained in the lease agreement constitute a pledge of any taxes, funds or other moneys (other than those lawfully appropriated). The school buses acquired by the lease agreement act as collateral for the lease obligation.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 96,218
2021	96,218
2022	96,219
2023	96,219
Total minimum lease payments	384,874
Less: amount representing interest	(32,826)
Total	\$ 352,048

NOTE 18 - TAX ABATEMENTS

The Village of Brewster has entered into a tax abatement agreement with Brewster Dairy for the abatement of real property taxes. Under the agreement established by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3735.65 through 3735.70, the business agrees to bring jobs and economic development into the school districts in exchange for forgone property tax receipts. Under the agreement, the District's property tax receipts were abated by \$19,185. The District received \$9,587 from the business as compensation for the forgone tax receipts.

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

NOTE 19 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statements consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$145,470

The primary purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash in various nonmajor governmental funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received, which is expected to be within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2019 are reported on the statement of net position.

B. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfers from general fund to:	 Amount
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 800,000

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.07158120%		0.07870410%		0.07863240%		0.07750700%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,099,588	\$	4,702,396	\$	5,755,166	\$	4,422,625	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,276,963	\$	2,448,700	\$	2,554,743	\$	2,333,361	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		180.05%		192.04%		225.27%		189.54%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%	

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

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

	2015		2014
().07985200%	().07985200%
\$	4,041,264	\$	4,748,542
\$	2,320,346	\$	2,190,650
	174.17%		216.76%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05459271%		0.05481242%		0.05420785%		0.05648104%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	12,003,711	\$	13,020,808	\$	18,145,001	\$	15,609,707
District's covered payroll	\$	6,313,529	\$	5,992,357	\$	5,896,593	\$	5,916,614
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		190.13%		217.29%		307.72%		263.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

 2015	 2014
0.06060861%	0.06060861%
\$ 14,742,111	\$ 17,560,707
\$ 6,192,531	\$ 6,558,354
238.06%	267.76%
74.70%	69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	330,140	\$ 307,390	\$	342,818	\$	357,664
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(330,140)	 (307,390)		(342,818)		(357,664)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,445,481	\$ 2,276,963	\$	2,448,700	\$	2,554,743
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013 2012		2012	 2011	2010		
\$ 307,537	\$ 321,600	\$ 303,186	\$	302,528	\$ 286,779	\$	310,259	
 (307,537)	 (321,600)	 (303,186)		(302,528)	 (286,779)		(310,259)	
\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,333,361	\$ 2,320,346	\$ 2,190,650	\$	2,249,279	\$ 2,281,456	\$	2,291,425	
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		13.45%	12.57%		13.54%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	913,616	\$	883,894	\$	838,930	\$	825,523
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(913,616)		(883,894)		(838,930)		(825,523)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	6,525,829	\$	6,313,529	\$	5,992,357	\$	5,896,593
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013 2012		2011		2010		
\$ 828,326	\$ 805,029	\$	852,586	\$ 861,721	\$	878,683	\$	872,415
 (828,326)	 (805,029)		(852,586)	 (861,721)		(878,683)		(872,415)
\$ 	\$ 	\$	-	\$ -	\$		\$	-
\$ 5,916,614	\$ 6,192,531	\$	6,558,354	\$ 6,628,623	\$	6,759,100	\$	6,710,885
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	().07273760%	().07980320%	().07970077%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,017,938	\$	2,141,708	\$	2,271,767
District's covered payroll	\$	2,276,963	\$	2,448,700	\$	2,554,743
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		88.62%		87.46%		88.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	C).05459271%	().05481242%	0).05420785%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(877,249)	\$	2,138,578	\$	2,899,050
District's covered payroll	\$	6,313,529	\$	5,992,357	\$	5,896,593
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.89%		35.69%		49.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		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

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 56,056	\$ 51,207	\$ 43,201	\$ 40,395
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (56,056)	 (51,207)	 (43,201)	 (40,395)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,445,481	\$ 2,276,963	\$ 2,448,700	\$ 2,554,743
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.29%	2.25%	1.76%	1.58%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 59,658	\$ 31,886	\$ 37,244	\$ 60,116	\$ 80,517	\$ 60,167
 (59,658)	 (31,886)	 (37,244)	 (60,116)	 (80,517)	 (60,167)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 2,333,361	\$ 2,320,346	\$ 2,190,650	\$ 2,249,279	\$ 2,281,456	\$ 2,291,425
2.56%	1.37%	1.70%	2.67%	3.53%	2.63%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 -	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,525,829	\$ 6,313,529	\$ 5,992,357	\$ 5,896,593
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 60,667	\$ 65,584	\$ 66,286	\$ 67,591	\$ 67,109
 -	 (60,667)	 (65,584)	 (66,286)	 (67,591)	 (67,109)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 5,916,614	\$ 6,192,531	\$ 6,558,354	\$ 6,628,623	\$ 6,759,100	\$ 6,710,885
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grant Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			•
National School Lunch Program Non-Cash Assistance Total	10.555	006-0000	\$56,588 56,588
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	006-0000	105,902
National School Lunch Program	10.555	006-0000	278,186
Cash Assistance Total			384,088
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			440,676
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			440,676
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	572-9018	22,160
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	572-9019	246,870
School Quality Improvement Grant	84.010	572-9219	41,341
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			310,371
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	516-9019	324,980
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B - Restoration)	84.027	516-9219	20,112
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	587-9019	512
Total Special Education Cluster			345,604
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	599-9019	25,473
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, Title II-A	84.367	590-9019	52,657
Total U.S. Department of Education			734,105
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PID 104914	244,474
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			244,474
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			244,474
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,419,255

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.



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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*

Fairless Local School District Stark County 11885 Navarre Road SW Navarre, Ohio 44662

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 Fairless Local School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 14, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Fairless Local 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

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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 14, 2020



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Fairless Local School District Stark County 11885 Navarre Road SW Navarre, Ohio 44662

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Fairless Local School District's (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the Fairless Local School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The District's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal program.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the District's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Fairless Local School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Fairless Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 14, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster, CFDA # 84.027 and 84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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FAIRLESS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the

Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 3, 2020

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