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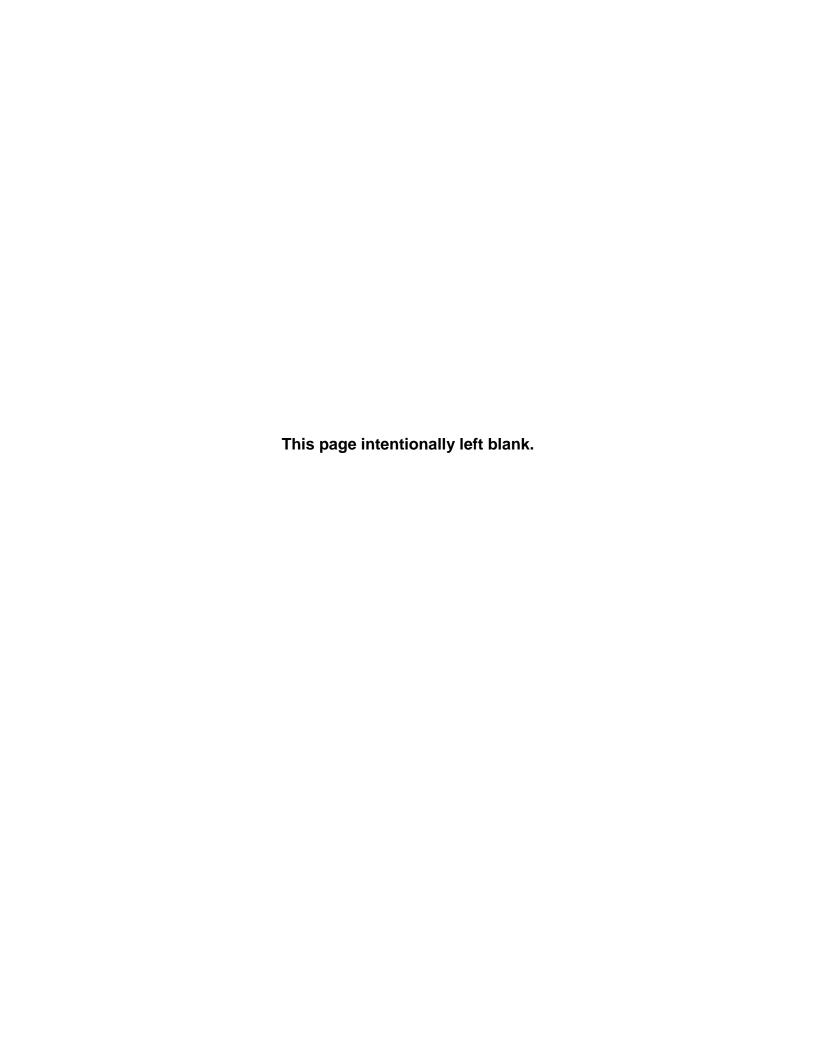
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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.

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 21, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

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Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2020

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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 fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$358,544 which represents a 6.77% increase from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,902,448 in revenue or 59.87% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,615,615 or 40.13% of total revenues of \$6,518,063.
- The District had \$6,159,519 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,615,615 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,902,448 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,729,407 in revenues and \$5,668,471 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019 the general fund's fund balance increased \$60,936 from a fund balance of \$1,487,273 to \$1,548,209.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$62,406 in revenues and other financing sources and \$56,638 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$5,768 from \$1,093,076 to \$1,098,844.

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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the 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.

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 24. 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 25-66 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. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 67-83 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

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

Net Position

A4	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Assets Current and other assets Net OPEB asset (Note 14)	\$ 5,954,587 399,170	\$ 6,033,780
Capital assets, net	8,916,306	9,292,772
Total assets	15,270,063	15,326,552
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	14,574	18,838
Pension	1,944,015	2,426,341
OPEB	144,355	91,197
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,102,944	2,536,376
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities	702,709	728,308
Long-term liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year:	197,298	187,087
Net pension liability (Note 13)	6,607,311	7,116,492
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	559,515	1,471,427
Other amounts	901,635	1,021,943
Total liabilities	8,968,468	10,525,257
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	1,465,764	1,462,265
Pensions	571,426	374,095
OPEB	709,387	201,893
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,746,577	2,038,253
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	8,234,445	8,453,988
Restricted	701,553	800,608
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,278,036)	(3,955,178)
Total net position	\$ 5,657,962	\$ 5,299,418

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

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Analysis of Net Position

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$5,657,962. Of this total, \$701,553 is restricted in use.

Current and other assets decreased slightly primarily in the area of cash and cash equivalents due to operations. At year-end, capital assets represented 58.39% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$8,234,445. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

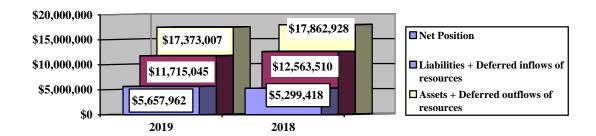
Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 14 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 13 for more detail.

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.

A portion of the District's net position, \$701,553, 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 \$3,278,036. The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 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 Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,073,889	\$ 2,132,297
Operating grants and contributions	541,726	539,061
General revenues:		
Property taxes	1,639,162	1,497,905
Grants and entitlements	2,136,182	2,106,261
Investment earnings	63,310	44,314
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments	58,769	(25,638)
Other	5,025	7,120
Total revenues	6,518,063	6,301,320
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 2,922,976	\$ 1,422,406
Special	721,970	400,412
Vocational	23,689	1,267
Other	3,858	5,772
Support services:		
Pupil	247,244	112,249
Instructional staff	15,192	17,377
Board of education	16,205	9,760
Administration	522,325	276,422
Fiscal	139,014	122,740
Operations and maintenance	554,350	410,591
Pupil transportation	168,455	125,253
Central	85,238	11,450
Operations of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	304,261	261,335
Extracurricular activities	398,009	239,852
Interest and fiscal charges	36,733	44,316
Total expenses	6,159,519	3,461,202
Change in net position	358,544	2,840,118
Net position at beginning of year	5,299,418	2,459,300
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,657,962	\$ 5,299,418

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 \$358,544. Total governmental expenses of \$6,159,519 were partially offset by program revenues of \$2,615,615 and general revenues of \$3,902,448. Program revenues supported 42.46% of the total governmental expenses.

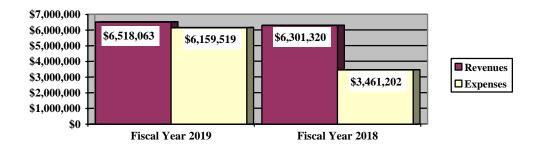
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 57.92% of total governmental revenue. Property tax revenue increased due to an increase in assessed valuation and better collections in fiscal year 2019.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$2,698,317 or 77.96%. This increase is primarily the result of the 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% in fiscal year 2018. 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 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$669,187 and (\$2,340,473) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$840,503) and (\$284,139) 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 \$2,795,928. 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 year 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. 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.

Governmental Activities

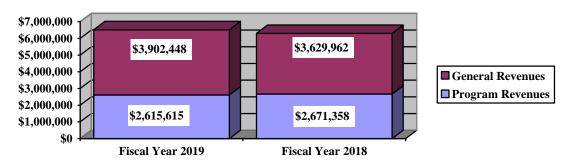
	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 2,922,976	\$ 1,146,842	\$ 1,422,406	\$ (424,157)
Special	721,970	228,151	400,412	(22,913)
Vocational	23,689	23,308	1,267	(196)
Other	3,858	3,858	5,772	5,772
Support services:				
Pupil	247,244	220,099	112,249	88,487
Instructional staff	15,192	15,192	17,377	17,377
Board of education	16,205	16,205	9,760	9,760
Administration	522,325	522,325	276,422	274,716
Fiscal	139,014	139,014	122,740	122,740
Operations and maintenance	554,350	553,433	410,591	410,591
Pupil transportation	168,455	156,477	125,253	72,629
Central	85,238	85,238	11,450	11,450
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	304,261	101,677	261,335	56,669
Extracurricular activities	398,009	295,352	239,852	122,603
Interest and fiscal charges	36,733	36,733	44,316	44,316
Total expenses	\$ 6,159,519	\$ 3,543,904	\$ 3,461,202	\$ 789,844

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 61.82% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, 57.54% is supported through general revenues. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,511,439, which is lower than last year's total of \$3,561,174. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General Capital Projects	\$ 1,548,209 1,098,844	\$ 1,487,273 1,093,076	\$ 60,936 5,768	4.10 % 0.53 %
Other Governmental	864,386	980,825	(116,439)	(11.87) %
Total	\$ 3,511,439	\$ 3,561,174	\$ (49,735)	(1.40) %

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

General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activity and fund balance of the general fund.

	 2019 Amount		2018 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues					-
Property taxes	\$ 1,434,390	\$	1,272,750	\$ 161,640	12.70 %
Tuition	1,908,726		1,958,954	(50,228)	(2.56) %
Earnings on investments	41,723		24,564	17,159	69.85 %
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments	58,672		(25,697)	84,369	(328.32) %
Intergovernmental	2,274,038		2,212,482	61,556	2.78 %
Other revenues	 11,858	_	14,027	 (2,169)	(15.46) %
Total	\$ 5,729,407	<u>\$</u>	5,457,080	\$ 272,327	4.99 %
Expenditures					
Instruction	\$ 3,644,907	\$	3,542,206	\$ 102,701	2.90 %
Support services	1,710,499		1,623,892	86,607	5.33 %
Extracurricular activities	 230,167	_	230,324	 (157)	(0.07) %
Total	\$ 5,585,573	\$	5,396,422	\$ 189,151	3.51 %

Overall revenues increased \$272,327 or 4.99% from the prior year. The increase in property tax revenue is due to an increase in collections of property taxes by the County Auditor. The fluctuation fair value of investments is due to the District's required reporting of investments at fair value rather than cost. The District intends to hold all investments to maturity thus eliminating the risk of fluctuations in fair value. Other revenues decreased \$2,169 or 15.46% primarily due to a decrease in miscellaneous revenue received in fiscal year 2019. The increase in earnings on investments is due to the District investing more monies at higher interest rates in fiscal year 2019. All other revenues remained consistent with prior year.

Overall expenditures increased 3.51% from the prior year. All expenditures remained consistent with the prior year.

Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$62,406 in revenues and other financing sources, and \$56,638 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$5,768 from \$1,093,076 to \$1,098,844. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$12,867.

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.

For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were the same amount of \$5,534,631. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$5,641,597. This was a \$106,966 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

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

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$6,064,358. The final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were \$5,999,726. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$5,673,256, which was \$326,470 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019, the District had \$8,916,306 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ 590,631	
Land improvements	171,921	145,733	
Building and improvements	7,894,801	8,262,000	
Furniture and equipment	102,294	108,696	
Vehicles	156,659	185,712	
Total	\$ 8,916,306	\$ 9,292,772	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$376,466 is due to depreciation expense of \$460,873 exceeding capital outlays of \$84,407 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$675,000 in general obligation bonds and the capital leases was paid off in fiscal year 2019. Of this total, \$155,000 is due within one year and \$520,000 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 675,000	\$ 820,000
Capital lease	_	9,913
Total	\$ 675,000	\$ 829,913

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District is and has been financially strong for a long period of time, extending back to 1985 when the last operating levy was approved by the voters. Since that time, only the 5.1 mill bond issue for the new K-12 School has been on the ballot and that was approved by 70% of the voters. Contributing to the financial soundness of the District is open enrollment, which has been in effect since 1994. The open enrollment program has been well managed from an educational and a financial viewpoint.

Although property taxes have remained flat for an extended period of time, the combination of State Funding, open enrollment, and cost containment have allowed the District to remain financially sound. Continued increases in open enrollment funding and cost containment policies have allowed the District to operate efficiently.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the decline in the level of State funding. Current indications are that future increases will not approximate past increases. Also significant are the increased number of school districts adopting open enrollment policies which could result in a loss of open enrollment students for the District. Reducing expenditures in direct proportion to a potential decrease in open enrollment students will not be possible; therefore, higher costs per pupil will be the result.

The District continues to be budget conscious as the future of education funding continues to be on a decline and its future revenues are in question. The District will continue to monitor its cost per pupil and eliminate unnecessary expenses while maintaining an excellent learning environment for its students.

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 Ms. Linda Molinaro, Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,157,018	
Investments	1,386	
Receivables:	1.720.012	
Property taxes	1,738,013	
Accrued interest	13,140	
Intergovernmental	35,797	
Prepayments	4,848	
Materials and supplies inventory	1,175 3,210	
Net OPEB asset (Note 14)	399,170	
Capital assets:	399,170	
Nondepreciable capital assets	590,631	
Depreciable capital assets, net	8,325,675	
Capital assets, net	8,916,306	
Total assets.	15,270,063	
Total assets.	13,270,003	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	14,574	
Pension (Note 13)	1,944,015	
OPEB (Note 14)	144,355	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,102,944	
Liabilities:	, , ,	
Accounts payable	3,961	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	596,979	
Intergovernmental payable	11,905	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	87,151	
Accrued interest payable	2,713	
Long-term liabilities:	2,713	
Due within one year	197,298	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability (Note 13)	6,607,311	
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	559,515	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	901,635	
Total liabilities	8,968,468	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,465,764	
Pension (Note 13)	571,426	
OPEB (Note 14)	709,387	
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,746,577	
Net position:	0.224.445	
Net investment in capital assets	8,234,445	
Restricted for:	2.100	
Capital projects	3,188	
Classroom facilities maintenance	242,777	
Debt service	231,922	
Locally funded programs	1,509	
State funded programs	47	
Student activities	- 222 110	
Other purposes	222,110	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,278,036)	
Total net position	\$ 5,657,962	

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

				Риссион	ı Revenue	o.		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses			narges for		ating Grants		overnmental
			Services and Sales		and Contributions		Activities	
Governmental activities:	-							
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	2,922,976	\$	1,709,307	\$	66,827	\$	(1,146,842)
Special		721,970		199,419		294,400		(228,151)
Vocational		23,689		-		381		(23,308)
Other		3,858		-		-		(3,858)
Support services:								
Pupil		247,244		-		27,145		(220,099)
Instructional staff		15,192		-		-		(15,192)
Board of education		16,205		-		-		(16,205)
Administration		522,325		-		-		(522,325)
Fiscal		139,014		-		-		(139,014)
Operations and maintenance		554,350		100		817		(553,433)
Pupil transportation		168,455		-		11,978		(156,477)
Central		85,238		-		-		(85,238)
Food service operations		304,261		73,867		128,717		(101,677)
Extracurricular activities		398,009		91,196		11,461		(295,352)
Interest and fiscal charges		36,733		71,170		11,401		(36,733)
Total governmental activities	\$	6,159,519	\$	2,073,889	\$	541,726		(3,543,904)
S		3,322,4232	Gener	al revenues:				(5,5,5,5,7)
				ty taxes levied f neral purposes .				1,439,651
				ot service				181,617
				ecial revenue				17,894
				and entitlemen				2,136,182
				pecific programment earnings.				63,310
				se in fair value o				58,769
								*
				llaneous			-	5,025
				general revenues				3,902,448
			Chang	e in net position	1			358,544
			Net po	sition at begin	ning of ye	ar		5,299,418
			Net po	osition at end of	f year		\$	5,657,962

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		General		Capital Projects		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,164,937	\$	1,098,844	\$	893,237 1,386	\$	4,157,018 1,386
Receivables: Property taxes		1,502,467		-		235,546		1,738,013
Accrued interest		13,140		-		-		13,140
Intergovernmental		31,610		-		4,187		35,797
Prepayments		4,848		-		-		4,848
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,175 3,210		1,175 3,210
Loans to other funds		18,500		-		3,210		18,500
Total assets	\$	3,735,502	\$	1,098,844	\$	1,138,741	\$	5,973,087
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	2,269	\$	-	\$	1,692	\$	3,961
Accrued wages and benefits payable		585,491		-		11,488		596,979
Intergovernmental payable		11,739		-		166		11,905
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		79,624		-		7,527		87,151
Loans from other funds		-		-		18,500		18,500
Total liabilities		679,123				39,373		718,496
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,262,159		-		203,605		1,465,764
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		236,519		-		31,330		267,849
Intergovernmental revenue not available		-		-		47		47
Interest revenue not available		9,492		-		-		9,492
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	1,508,170				234,982		1,743,152
Fund balances: Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		_		_		1,175		1,175
Prepaids		4,848		_		-		4,848
Long-term loans		18,500		-		-		18,500
Restricted:								
Debt service		-		-		203,487		203,487
Capital improvements		-		-		3,188		3,188
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		239,882		239,882
Food service operations		-		-		233,513		233,513
Other purposes		-		-		2,898		2,898
Student activities		-		-		-		-
Committed:								
Capital improvements		-		1,098,844		-		1,098,844
Recreation		-		-		27,219		27,219
Termination benefits		73,586		-		-		73,586
Other purposes		-		-		161,249		161,249
Assigned:		14.750						14750
Student and staff support		14,758		-		-		14,758
Subsequent year's appropriations		81,758		-		(9.225)		81,758
Unassigned (deficit)		1,354,759 1,548,209		1,098,844		(8,225) 864,386		1,346,534 3,511,439
	<u> </u>		Ф.		Ф.		Ф.	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	3,735,502	\$	1,098,844	\$	1,138,741	\$	5,973,087

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,511,439
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.		8,916,306
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 267,849 9,492	
Total	47_	277,388
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(21,435)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		14,574
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(2,713)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	1,944,015 (571,426) (6,607,311)	(5,234,722)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset	144,355 (709,387) 399,170	
Net OPEB liability Total	(559,515)	(725,377)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	/C75 000\	(120,011)
General obligation bonds Compensated absences	(675,000) (402,498)	
Total	(402,470)	 (1,077,498)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 5,657,962

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

	General	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:					
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,434,390	\$ -	\$ 199,829	\$ 1,634,219	
Tuition	1,908,726	-	-	1,908,726	
Earnings on investments	41,723	12,867	11,970	66,560	
Charges for services	-	-	73,867	73,867	
Extracurricular	7,587	-	83,609	91,196	
Rental income	100	-	-	100	
Contributions and donations	-	-	19,188	19,188	
Other local revenues	4,171	-	12,262	16,433	
Intergovernmental - state	2,253,782	-	49,021	2,302,803	
Intergovernmental - federal	20,256	-	333,973	354,229	
Increase in fair					
value of investments	58,672	-	97	58,769	
Total revenues	5,729,407	12,867	783,816	6,526,090	
Expenditures:					
Instruction:					
Regular	2,998,368	24,702	69,517	3,092,587	
Special	616,179	-	138,829	755,008	
Vocational	25,768	-	-	25,768	
Other	4,592	-	-	4,592	
Support services:					
Pupil	245,998	-	30,302	276,300	
Instructional staff	478	-	-	478	
Board of education	18,039	-	-	18,039	
Administration	563,645	-	-	563,645	
Fiscal	142,153	-	3,681	145,834	
Operations and maintenance	505,526	31,936	113,900	651,362	
Pupil transportation	141,312	-	12,052	153,364	
Central	93,348	-	-	93,348	
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	-	-	222,187	222,187	
Extracurricular activities	230,167	-	135,877	366,044	
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	12,944	12,944	
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	-	154,913	154,913	
Interest and fiscal charges		·	39,412	39,412	
Total expenditures	5,585,573	56,638	933,614	6,575,825	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures .	143,834	(43,771)	(149,798)	(49,735)	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	-	49,539	33,359	82,898	
Transfers (out)	(82,898)	=		(82,898)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(82,898)	49,539	33,359		
Net change in fund balances	60,936	5,768	(116,439)	(49,735)	
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,487,273	1,093,076	980,825	3,561,174	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,548,209	\$ 1,098,844	\$ 864,386	\$ 3,511,439	
•	,	, -,-	7	, , ,	

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		\$ (49,735)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 84,407	
Current year depreciation	(460,873)	
Total	<u> </u>	(376,466)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	4,943	
Earnings on investments	4,288	
Intergovernmental	(17,258)	
Total	(17,230)	(8,027)
Total		(0,027)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the		
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities		
on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:		
Bonds	145,000	
Capital leases	9,913	
Total		154,913
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,		
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported		
when due. The following items resulted in less interest being		
reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable	669	
Amortization of bond premiums	6,274	
Amortization of deferred charges on refundings	(4,264)	
Total	(4,204)	2,679
Total		2,077
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		498,711
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		(669,187)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		16,243
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.		840,503
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.		(51,090)
	-	¢ 250.544
Change in net position of governmental activities	-	\$ 358,544

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

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 1,410,150	\$ 1,410,150	\$ 1,437,403	\$ 27,253
Tuition	1,872,536	1,872,536	1,908,726	36,190
Earnings on investments	38,518	38,518	39,262	744
Rental income	98	98	100	2
Other local revenues	4,092	4,092	4,171	79
Intergovernmental - state	2,176,737	2,176,737	2,218,806	42,069
Intergovernmental - federal	31,851	31,851	32,467	616
Total revenues	5,533,982	5,533,982	5,640,935	106,953
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,207,258	3,110,445	2,999,812	110,633
Special	648,951	618,645	607,928	10,717
Vocational	27,346	32,608	25,617	6,991
Other	4,902	5,810	4,592	1,218
Support services:				
Pupil	259,149	258,702	241,737	16,965
Instructional staff	510	3,266	478	2,788
Board of education	19,256	23,633	18,039	5,594
Administration	603,860	599,721	565,687	34,034
Fiscal	159,033	183,685	147,371	36,314
Operations and maintenance	552,612	570,275	517,351	52,924
Pupil transportation	151,781	157,645	142,107	15,538
Central	95,791	117,821	89,736	28,085
Extracurricular activities	245,417	232,470	229,903	2,567
Total expenditures	5,975,866	5,914,726	5,590,358	324,368
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures .	(441,884)	(380,744)	50,577	431,321
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's expenditures	649	649	662	13
Transfers (out)	(88,492)	(85,000)	(82,898)	2,102
Total other financing sources (uses)	(87,843)	(84,351)	(82,236)	2,115
Net change in fund balance	(529,727)	(465,095)	(31,659)	433,436
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,050,302	2,050,302	2,050,302	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	8,271	8,271	8,271	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,528,846	\$ 1,593,478	\$ 2,026,914	\$ 433,436

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Agency			
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	50,442		
Liabilities: Due to students. Due to others	\$	45,253 5,189		
Total liabilities	\$	50,442		

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 39 certified full-time teaching employees and 13 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 491 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty - six school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$18,065 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2019. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 7320 N. Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The District made no contributions to the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center during fiscal year 2019. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared risk pool comprised of thirteen Mahoning County school districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects' officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All revenues of the Consortium are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administrator (TPA) for claims processing.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

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 not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (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.

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 has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities, monies collected and due to others, and for collections made on behalf of and for distribution to the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

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

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

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

The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related 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.

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 Note 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2019 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or before June 30, 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 of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

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

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

8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. 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 cash equivalents" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) Securities, negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CDs), U.S. Treasury Notes, U.S. Treasury Bills, U.S. Government money market mutual funds, and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2019, the common stock had a fair value of \$1,386.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$41,723, which includes \$4,252 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. During 2019, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. At June 30, 2019, the District had no short-term interfund loans receivable or payable.

Receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "loans to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. At June 30, 2019, the District had long-term loans to and from other funds (See Note 5).

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave liability 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.

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, 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 expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. 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. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not recorded.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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)

N. 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.

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, 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 accounting gain or loss 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.

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The District did not have any extraordinary or special items in 2019.

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

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

S. 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.

T. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	_ <u>C</u>	<u> Deficit</u>
IDEA Part B	\$	1,648
Title 1		5,782

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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.

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$409,876 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$415,845. Of the bank balance \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC, \$82,922 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, and \$82,923 was 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 secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2019:

			Investment Maturities							
Measurement/	M	easurement	6 months		7 to 12		13 to 18		More than	
Investment type		Value		or less	_	months	months		_	24 months
Fair Value:										
FNMA	\$	382,805	\$	-	\$	-	\$	382,805	\$	-
FFCB		250,992		-		-		-		250,992
FHLMC		669,474		249,394		-		-		420,080
U.S. Treasury Note		836,176		298,547		537,629		-		-
U.S. Treasury Bill		204,801		204,801		-		-		-
Negotiable CDs		1,195,485		-		-		-		1,195,485
Common stock		1,386		1,386		-		-		-
U.S. Government Money										
Market Mutual funds	_	257,851	_	257,851	_		_		_	
Total	\$	3,798,970	\$	1,011,979	\$	537,629	\$	382,805	\$	1,866,557

At June 30, 2019, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1.85 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FNMA, FFCB, and FHLMC), U.S. Treasury notes, Negotiable CD's, and U.S. Treasury bills are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities (FNMA, FFCB, and FHLMC), U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. Treasury bills were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CDs are not rated but are fully covered by the FDIC. District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2019:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Fair Value:		
FNMA	\$ 382,805	10.08
FFCB	250,992	6.61
FHLMC	669,474	17.62
U.S. Treasury Note	836,176	22.01
U.S. Treasury Bill	204,801	5.39
Negotiable CDs	1,195,485	31.46
Common stock	1,386	0.04
U.S. Government Money Market Mutual funds	257,851	6.79
Total	\$ 3,798,970	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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Cash and investments per note disclosure

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 409,876
Investments	 3,798,970
Total	\$ 4,208,846
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 4,158,404
Agency funds	 50,442

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Total

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

4,208,846

Transfers from general fund to:	Amount
Capital projects fund	\$ 49,539
Nonmajor governmental funds	33,359
	\$ 82,898

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

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 for reporting in the statement of activities. All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Loans to and from other funds at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual loans receivable and payable:

Loans from general fund to:AmountNonmajor governmental funds\$ 18,500

Loans to and from other funds are long-term loans and are not expected to be repaid within one year. Loans to and from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised 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 Mahoning 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 \$3,789 in the general fund, \$544 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$57 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$6,802 in the general fund, \$995 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$102 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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

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

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

	2018 Seco	ond	2019 Fi	:st	
	Half Collec	tions	Half Collec	ctions	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 30,095,570	66.00	\$ 30,244,950	66.50	
Public utility personal	15,503,020	34.00	15,234,200	33.50	
Total	\$ 45,598,590	100.00	\$ 45,479,150	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:					
General operations	\$55.90		\$55.90		
Facilities maintenance	0.50		0.50		
Bonded debt	4.80		4.30		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 1,738,013
Accrued interest	13,140
Intergovernmental	35,797
Total	\$ 1,786,950

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/19	
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,631	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	590,631	<u></u> -	<u>Ψ</u>	590,631	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	1,342,806	67,480	_	1,410,286	
Buildings and improvements	14,345,706	-	_	14,345,706	
Equipment and furniture	2,559,548	16,927	-	2,576,475	
Vehicles	506,444			506,444	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,754,504	84,407		18,838,911	
Less: accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(1,197,073)	(41,292)	-	(1,238,365)	
Buildings and improvements	(6,083,706)	(367,199)	-	(6,450,905)	
Equipment and furniture	(2,450,852)	(23,329)	-	(2,474,181)	
Vehicles	(320,732)	(29,053)		(349,785)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,052,363)	(460,873)		(10,513,236)	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 9,292,772	\$ (376,466)	\$ -	\$ 8,916,306	

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 192,160
Special	24,181
Support services:	
Pupil	4,750
Instructional staff	14,251
Administration	21,591
Fiscal	2,159
Operations and maintenance	4,750
Pupil transportation	29,053
Extracurricular activities	72,114
Food service operations	 95,864
Total depreciation expense	\$ 460,873

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease for copiers. This lease agreement met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets consisting of copiers in the amount of \$24,359 have been capitalized. The copiers have a net book value of \$9,743 at June 30, 2019. On August 17, 2018, the District paid off the remaining balance of the lease. There is no remaining lease obligation at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental activities:		Balance 6/30/2018	Iı	ncreases_	 Decreases		Balance 30/2019	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds Series 2007 refunding bonds	\$	820,000	\$	-	\$ (145,000)	\$	675,000	\$ 155,000
Other long-term obligations								
Capital lease obligations		9,913		-	(9,913)		-	-
Net pension liability		7,116,492		94,251	(603,432)	6	5,607,311	-
Net OPEB liability		1,471,427		84,292	(996,204)		559,515	-
Compensated absences	_	351,408		84,720	 (33,630)		402,498	 42,298
Total	\$	9,769,240	\$	263,263	\$ (1,788,179)	8	3,244,324	\$ 197,298
Add: unamortized premium on bonds							21,435	
Total governmental activities						\$ 8	3,265,759	

Series 2007 General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2019, the District made a \$145,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The Series 2007 Refunding Bonds are comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$955,000. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.25%. The current interest term bonds mature on December 1 of 2017 through 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$69,305. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Future Debt Service Requirements

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

Fiscal		Series 2007 Refunding Bonds								
Year	_ F	Principal_	Interest			Total				
2020	\$	155,000	\$	31,369		186,369				
2021		165,000		22,969		187,969				
2022		175,000		14,044		189,044				
2023		180,000		4,723		184,723				
Total	\$	675,000	\$	73,105	\$	748,105				

Capital lease obligations

See Note 9 for details on the District's capital lease obligations.

Net Pension Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

Net OPEB Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 14 for details.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

Legal Debt Margins

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margins 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 calculations 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 legal voted debt margin of \$3,621,611 (including available funds of \$203,487) and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$45,479.

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

NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five 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 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 59 days for classified employees.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with ISU Love Insurance Agency to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
Building and Contents	\$ 1,000	\$26,724,353
Crime Insurance	1,000	50,000
Automobile Liability	250	4,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	4,000,000
Total per year	0	6,000,000
School Leaders Errors & Omissions	2,500	4,000,000
Employment Practices	2,500	4,000,000
Cyber Liability	100,000	1,000,000
Pollution Liability	25,000	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Employee Group Health Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for thirteen member school districts. The plan was organized to provide for medical, prescription drug, dental, and vision coverage benefits to its member organizations. The Consortium is administered by Anthem.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays 89% of the medical dental, vision, and prescription drug insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Sheakley, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 13 - 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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$97,929 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$7,351 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$400,782 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$66,912 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	.01759180%	0	.02553301%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.01999800%		<u>0.02484105</u> %		
Change in proportionate share	0.00240620%		- <u>0.00069196</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,145,322	\$	5,461,989	\$ 6,607,311
Pension expense	\$	82,467	\$	586,720	\$ 669,187

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

NOTE 13 - 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	\$ 62,816	\$ 126,084	\$ 188,900
Changes of assumptions	25,864	967,967	993,831
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	79,651	182,922	262,573
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	97,929	400,782	498,711
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 266,260	\$ 1,677,755	\$ 1,944,015
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 35,670	\$ 35,670
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	31,733	331,209	362,942
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/	60.070	110.406	172 014
change in proportionate share	62,378	110,436	172,814
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 94,111	\$ 477,315	\$ 571,426

\$498,711 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	\$ 94,905	\$	530,491	\$ 625,396
2021	26,634		336,939	363,573
2022	(37,584)		30,699	(6,885)
2023	(9,735)		(98,471)	(108,206)
Total	\$ 74,220	\$	799,658	\$ 873,878

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

NOTE 13 - 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 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 building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected 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 13 - 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:

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
G1-	1.00 0/	0.50 %
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	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 1,613,273	\$ 1,145,322	\$ 752,977			

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

*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.

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	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 7,976,516	\$ 5,461,989	\$ 3,333,783				

NOTE 14 - 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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$12,616.

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 \$16,243 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$12,888 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	SERS			STRS	Total	
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability prior measurement date	0.0	01770750%	0.	.02553301%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	02016800%	0.	.02484105%		
Change in proportionate share	0.00246050%		-0.00069196%			
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability	\$	559,515	\$	-	\$	559,515
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(399,170)	\$	(399,170)
OPEB expense	\$	26,050	\$	(866,553)	\$	(840,503)

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

	 SERS	 STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources		 	
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 9,133	\$ 46,623	\$ 55,756
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	55,630	16,726	72,356
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 16,243	 _	 16,243
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 81,006	\$ 63,349	\$ 144,355

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 23,257	\$ 23,257
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	840	45,601	46,441
Changes of assumptions	50,267	543,901	594,168
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 20,862	 24,659	 45,521
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 71,969	\$ 637,418	\$ 709,387

\$16,243 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	\$ (22,029)	\$ (102,125)	\$ (124,154)
2021	(14,717)	(102,125)	(116,842)
2022	8,434	(102,123)	(93,689)
2023	8,789	(91,768)	(82,979)
2024	8,734	(88,136)	(79,402)
Thereafter	 3,583	 (87,792)	(84,209)
Total	\$ (7,206)	\$ (574,069)	\$ (581,275)

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total 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.

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
		0.70
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, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

NOTE 14 - 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	\$	678,927	\$	559,515	\$	464,963
	(6.25	Decrease % decreasing 0 3.75 %)	(7.25	Current rend Rate % decreasing 0 4.75 %)	(8.25	% Increase % decreasing 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	451,426	\$	559,515	\$	702,644

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 14 - 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:

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation**	Real Rate of Return *
Domostio Equity	28.00 %	7.25 0/
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT 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.

			Current		
		Decrease (6.45%)	 count Rate (7.45%)		6 Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	342,126	\$ 399,170	\$	447,113
	1%	Decrease	Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	444,407	\$ 399,170	\$	353,229

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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);

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget 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

	Gen	eral fund
Budget basis	\$	(31,659)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		80,885
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		3,043
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(662)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(1,671)
Adjustment for encumbrances		11,000
GAAP basis	\$	60,936

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund and the public school support fund.

NOTE 16 - 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 involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

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

NOTE 16 – CONTINGENCIES – (Continued)

C. Foundation Funding

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

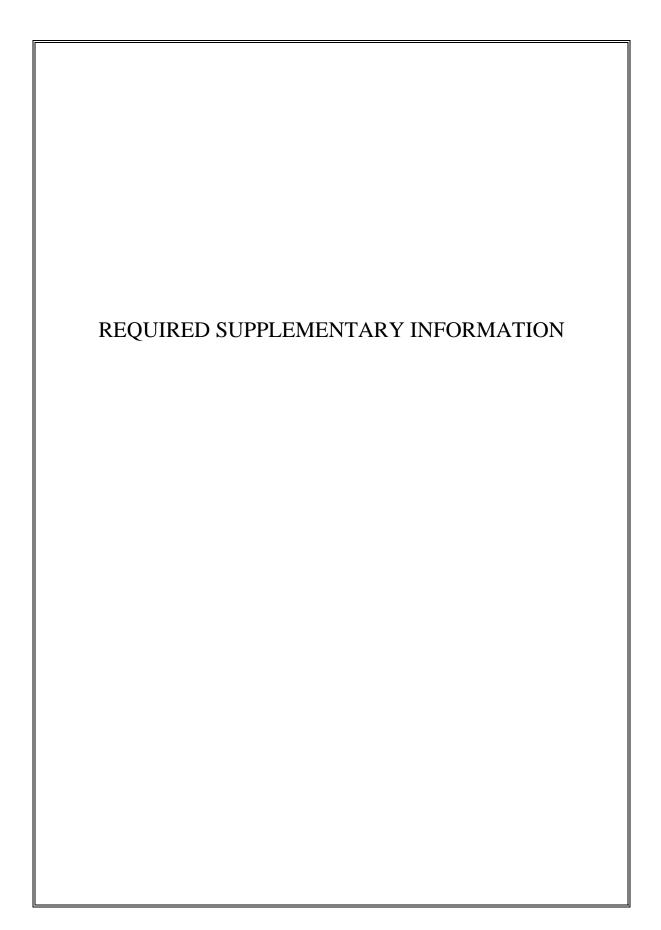
The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during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

	Capital Improvements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-	
Current year set-aside requirement		98,287	
Current year qualifying expenditures		(312,711)	
Current year offsets		(33,830)	
Total	\$	(248,254)	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	_	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	<u>-</u>	

NOTE 18 - 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 (less amounts already included in payables) in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	<u>ımbrances</u>
General fund	\$	10,354
Capital projects fund		5,235
Nonmajor governmental funds		6,674
Total	\$	22,263



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	0.01999800%		0.01759180%		0.01926710%		(0.02030880%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,145,322	\$	1,051,071	\$	1,410,174	\$	1,158,840
District's covered payroll	\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		175.91%		183.67%		232.91%		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
0	0.02143600%	(0.02143600%
\$	1,084,864	\$	1,274,730
\$	622,900	\$	545,845
	174.16%		222 520/
	1/4.16%		233.53%
	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 liabilit	0.02484105%		0.02553301%		0.02509515%		(0.02453236%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	5,461,989	\$	6,065,421	\$	8,400,103	\$	6,780,027
District's covered payroll	\$	2,833,521	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		192.76%		213.36%		316.46%		264.89%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

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

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

	2015		2014
(0.02383175%	(0.02383175%
\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999
\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669
	238.06%		267.88%
	238.00%		207.8870
	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	\$	97,929	\$	87,896	\$	80,118	\$	84,766
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(97,929)		(87,896)		(80,118)		(84,766)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	725,400	\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 80,583	\$ 86,334	\$	75,545	\$	66,735	\$	56,513	\$	61,024
 (80,583)	(86,334)		(75,545)		(66,735)		(56,513)		(61,024)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 611,404	\$ 622,900	\$	545,845	\$	496,171	\$	449,586	\$	450,694
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	\$	400,782	\$ 396,693	\$	397,986	\$	371,621	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(400,782)	 (396,693)		(397,986)		(371,621)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	2,862,729	\$ 2,833,521	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$ 358,336	\$ 316,544	\$	335,097	\$	338,293	\$ 319,582	\$	320,242	
 (358,336)	(316,544)		(335,097)		(338,293)	 (319,582)		(320,242)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,559,543	\$ 2,434,954	\$	2,577,669	\$	2,602,254	\$ 2,458,323	\$	2,463,400	
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0	.02016800%	0.	01770750%	0	.01918238%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	559,515	\$	475,223	\$	546,769
District's covered payroll	\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		85.94%		83.04%		90.30%
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	(0.02484105%	(0.02553301%	(0.02509515%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(399,170)	\$	996,204	\$	1,342,095
District's covered payroll	\$	2,833,521	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.09%		35.04%		50.56%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	16,243	\$	13,618	\$	8,984	\$	8,236
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(16,243)		(13,618)		(8,984)		(8,236)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	725,400	\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.24%		2.09%		1.57%		1.36%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012 2011		2011	 2010	
\$ 13,008	\$ 7,537	\$ 7,106	\$	10,709	\$	13,049	\$ 9,736
 (13,008)	 (7,537)	 (7,106)		(10,709)		(13,049)	 (9,736)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$		\$	_	\$ _
\$ 611,404	\$ 622,900	\$ 545,845	\$	496,171	\$	449,586	\$ 450,694
2.13%	1.21%	1.30%		2.16%		2.90%	2.16%

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	\$ 2,862,729	\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$ 2,654,436
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014		2013	2013 2012		 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 24,801	\$	25,777	\$	26,023	\$ 24,583	\$ 24,634
 	 (24,801)		(25,777)		(26,023)	(24,583)	 (24,634)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 2,559,543	\$ 2,434,954	\$	2,577,669	\$	2,602,254	\$ 2,458,323	\$ 2,463,400
0.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price than 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 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,840,118 which represents a 115.48% increase from 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,629,962 in revenue or 57.61% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,671,358 or 42.39% of total revenues of \$6,301,320.
- The District had \$3,461,202 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,671,358 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,629,962 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,457,080 in revenues and \$5,418,804 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2018 the general fund's fund balance increased \$38,276 from a fund balance of \$1,448,997 to \$1,487,273.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$13,015 in revenues and \$373,854 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$360,839 from \$1,453,915 to \$1,093,076.

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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the 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.

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 99-100 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 95. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 101-105 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 106. 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 107-150 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. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 152-165 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 6,033,780	\$ 6,239,209
Capital assets, net	9,292,772	9,378,918
Total assets	15,326,552	15,618,127
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	18,838	23,103
Pension	2,426,341	1,993,865
OPEB	91,197	8,984
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,536,376	2,025,952
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	728,308	744,174
Due within one year Due in more than one year:	187,087	186,645
Net pension liability	7,116,492	9,810,277
Net OPEB liability	1,471,427	1,888,864
Other amounts	1,021,943	1,170,175
Total liabilities	10,525,257	13,800,135
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	1,462,265	1,311,748
Pensions	374,095	72,896
OPEB	201,893	
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,038,253	1,384,644
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	8,453,988	8,395,126
Restricted	800,608	818,048
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,955,178)	(6,753,874)
Total net position	\$ 5,299,418	\$ 2,459,300

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (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, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from \$4,339,180 to \$2,459,300.

Analysis of Net Position

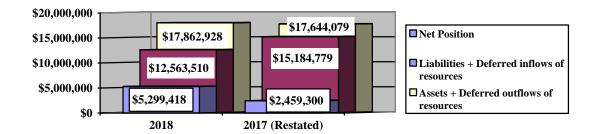
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$5,299,418. Of this total, \$800,608 is restricted in use.

Current and other assets decreased slightly primarily in the area of cash and cash equivalents due to operations. At year-end, capital assets represented 60.63% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$8,453,988. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability. This factor is 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 to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$800,608, 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 \$3,955,178. The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Governmental Activities



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

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Change in Net Position

Revenues Governmental 2018 Governmental 2017 Revenues 2018 2017 Program revenues: S 2,132,297 \$ 2,131,099 Charges for services and sales \$ 2,132,297 \$ 2,131,099 Operating grants and contributions \$ 39,061 603,461 General revenues: 1,497,905 1,247,515 Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses **** **Program expenses:** **Instruction:** **Instruction:** **Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: *** *** Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760			Restated		
Revenues Program revenues: Program revenues: Charges for services and sales \$ 2,132,297 \$ 2,131,099 Operating grants and contributions 539,061 603,461 General revenues: \$ 2,106,261 2,172,686 Property taxes 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses **** **** Program expenses: *** *** Instruction: *** *** Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: *** *** Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760<		Governmental	Governmental		
Revenues: Charges for services and sales \$ 2,132,297 \$ 2,131,099 Operating grants and contributions \$ 539,061 6 603,461 General revenues: *** *** Property taxes 1,497,905 1,247,515 Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 **Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 **Expenses** **Program expenses: Instruction: *** *** Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: *** *** Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 <td></td> <td>Activities</td> <td colspan="3">Activities</td>		Activities	Activities		
Program revenues: Program revenues: \$ 2,131,099 Charges for services and sales \$ 39,061 603,461 General revenues: \$ 39,061 603,461 Froperty taxes 1,497,905 1,247,515 Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses *** *** Program expenses: *** *** Instruction: *** *** Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: *** *** Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645		2018	2017		
Charges for services and sales \$ 2,132,297 \$ 2,131,099 Operating grants and contributions 539,061 603,461 General revenues: 8 1,497,905 1,247,515 Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 1,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses 8 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 8 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Support services: 9,760 107,640 0ther 5,772 21,936 Support services: 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 170,804 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 </td <td>Revenues</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Revenues				
Operating grants and contributions 539,061 603,461 General revenues: 8 1,497,905 1,247,515 Property taxes 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Expenses Expenses Program expenses: Instruction: 8 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 8 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 9 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,764,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and m	Program revenues:				
Property taxes	Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,132,297	\$ 2,131,099		
Property taxes 1,497,905 1,247,515 Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses Program expenses: Instruction: 8 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of	Operating grants and contributions	539,061	603,461		
Grants and entitlements 2,106,261 2,172,686 Investment earnings 44,314 35,117 (Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses **Program expenses: Instruction: **Regular** \$1,422,406 \$3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: **Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: **Food service operations 261,335 <	General revenues:				
Investment earnings	* *	1,497,905	1,247,515		
(Decrease) in fair value of investments (25,638) (36,811) Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses *** Program expenses: *** Instruction: *** Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: *** *** Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: ** Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activ	Grants and entitlements	2,106,261	2,172,686		
Other 7,120 14,895 Total revenues 6,301,320 6,167,962 Expenses Program expenses: Instruction: 8 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in		44,314	35,117		
Expenses Frogram expenses: Instruction: \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	(Decrease) in fair value of investments	(25,638)	(36,811)		
Expenses Program expenses: Instruction: \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 50 deservice operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A <td>Other</td> <td>7,120</td> <td>14,895</td>	Other	7,120	14,895		
Program expenses: Instruction: \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Total revenues	6,301,320	6,167,962		
Program expenses: Instruction: \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Expenses				
Instruction: Regular \$ 1,422,406 \$ 3,489,470 Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A					
Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 21,936 Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	• •				
Special 400,412 542,538 Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 21,936 Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 50 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Regular	\$ 1,422,406	\$ 3,489,470		
Vocational 1,267 107,640 Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 21,936 Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	•	400,412			
Other 5,772 21,936 Support services: 9,760 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 570 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	•	1,267			
Support services: Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Other				
Pupil 112,249 455,816 Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Support services:				
Instructional staff 17,377 40,220 Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	= =	112,249	455,816		
Board of education 9,760 18,645 Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	•				
Administration 276,422 583,386 Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Board of education				
Fiscal 122,740 170,804 Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Administration	276,422			
Operations and maintenance 410,591 553,477 Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Fiscal	122,740	170,804		
Pupil transportation 125,253 153,898 Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Operations and maintenance				
Central 11,450 30,055 Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A		125,253			
Operations of non-instructional services: 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A					
Food service operations 261,335 340,556 Extracurricular activities 239,852 439,882 Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Operations of non-instructional services:				
Interest and fiscal charges 44,316 53,993 Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	=	261,335	340,556		
Total expenses 3,461,202 7,002,316 Change in net position 2,840,118 (834,354) Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Extracurricular activities	239,852	439,882		
Change in net position2,840,118(834,354)Net position at beginning of year (restated)2,459,300N/A	Interest and fiscal charges	44,316	53,993		
Net position at beginning of year (restated) 2,459,300 N/A	Total expenses	3,461,202	7,002,316		
	Change in net position	2,840,118	(834,354)		
Net position at end of year <u>\$ 5,299,418</u> <u>\$ 2,459,300</u>	Net position at beginning of year (restated)	2,459,300	N/A		
	Net position at end of year	\$ 5,299,418	\$ 2,459,300		

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

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$8,984 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$284,139. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 3,461,202
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	 284,139 13,618
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	3,758,959
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	 7,002,316
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (3,243,357)

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,840,118. Total governmental expenses of \$3,461,202 were partially offset by program revenues of \$2,671,358 and general revenues of \$3,629,962. Program revenues supported 77.18% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 57.20% of total governmental revenue. Property tax revenue increased due to an increase in assessed valuation and better collections in fiscal year 2018.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$3,541,114 or 50.57%. This decrease 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%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$2,340,473) in pension expense and (\$284,139) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension expense is a component of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. To assess fluctuations in program expenses, the increase or decrease in pension expense should be factored into the analysis.

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

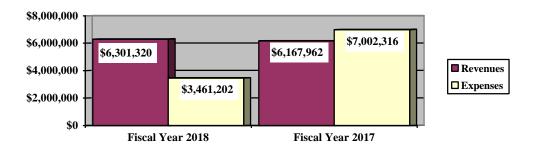
Pension expense, by function, for 2018 and 2017 follows:

	2018		2017		
	Pension	Pension		Increase	
Program expenses:	 Expense		Expense	(Decrease)	
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ (1,379,636)	\$	484,614	\$	(1,864,250)
Special	(195,454)		64,737		(260,191)
Vocational	(13,913)		15,613		(29,526)
Other	(11,648)		3,909		(15,557)
Support services:					
Pupil	(105,363)		36,906		(142,269)
Board of education	(6,328)		2,253		(8,581)
Administration	(222,623)		75,631		(298,254)
Fiscal	(44,738)		17,034		(61,772)
Operations and maintenance	(114,022)		38,508		(152,530)
Pupil transportation	(42,308)		15,167		(57,475)
Central	(11,999)		361		(12,360)
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	(53,049)		18,525		(71,574)
Extracurricular activities	 (139,392)		46,270	_	(185,662)
Total	\$ (2,340,473)	\$	819,528	\$	(3,160,001)

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$1,829,857 or 52.87% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2018.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. 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.

Governmental Activities

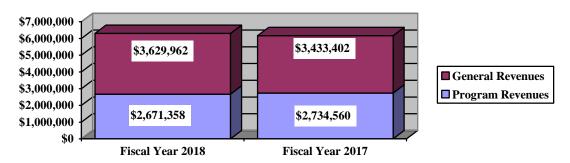
	Total Cost of Services 2018		Net Cost of Services 2018		Total Cost of Services 2017		Net Cost of Services 2017	
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	1,422,406	\$	(424,157)	\$	3,489,470	\$	1,621,104
Special		400,412		(22,913)		542,538		79,463
Vocational		1,267		(196)		107,640		107,259
Other		5,772		5,772		21,936		21,936
Support services:								
Pupil		112,249		88,487		455,816		392,665
Instructional staff		17,377		17,377		40,220		40,220
Board of education		9,760		9,760		18,645		18,645
Administration		276,422		274,716		583,386		583,386
Fiscal		122,740		122,740		170,804		170,804
Operations and maintenance		410,591		410,591		553,477		553,477
Pupil transportation		125,253		72,629		153,898		141,639
Central		11,450		11,450		30,055		30,055
Operations of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		261,335		56,669		340,556		119,153
Extracurricular activities		239,852		122,603		439,882		333,957
Interest and fiscal charges		44,316		44,316	_	53,993		53,993
Total expenses	\$	3,461,202	\$	789,844	\$	7,002,316	\$	4,267,756

Instruction activities are supported through charges for services and operating grants. For all governmental activities, 22.82% is supported through general revenues. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,561,174, which is lower than last year's total of \$3,879,915. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General	\$ 1,487,273	\$ 1,448,997	\$ 38,276	2.64 %
Capital Projects	1,093,076	1,453,915	(360,839)	(24.82) %
Other Governmental	980,825	977,003	3,822	0.39 %
Total	\$ 3,561,174	\$ 3,879,915	\$ (318,741)	(8.22) %

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

General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activity and fund balance of the general fund.

	_	2018 Amount	_	2017 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$	1,272,750	\$	1,056,846	\$ 215,904	20.43 %
Tuition		1,958,954		1,964,235	(5,281)	(0.27) %
Earnings on investments		24,564		28,530	(3,966)	(13.90) %
(Decrease) in fair value of investments		(25,697)		(36,967)	11,270	(30.49) %
Intergovernmental		2,212,482		2,313,647	(101,165)	(4.37) %
Other revenues		14,027	_	25,415	 (11,388)	(44.81) %
Total	\$	5,457,080	<u>\$</u>	5,351,706	\$ 105,374	1.97 %
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$	3,542,206	\$	3,482,283	\$ 59,923	1.72 %
Support services		1,623,892		1,770,879	(146,987)	(8.30) %
Extracurricular activities		230,324	_	216,924	 13,400	6.18 %
Total	\$	5,396,422	\$	5,470,086	\$ (73,664)	(1.35) %

Overall revenues increased \$105,374 or 1.97% from the prior year. The increase in property tax revenue is due to an increase in assessed valuation and increased collections of property taxes by the County Auditor. The fluctuation fair value of investments is due to the District's required reporting of investments at fair value rather than cost. The District intends to hold all investments to maturity thus eliminating the risk of fluctuations in fair value. Other revenues decreased \$11,388 or 44.81% primarily due to a decrease in miscellaneous revenue received in fiscal year 2018. All other revenues remained consistent with prior year.

Overall expenditures decreased 1.35% from the prior year. All expenditures remained consistent with the prior year.

Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$13,015 in revenues and \$373,854 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$360,839 from \$1,453,915 to \$1,093,076. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$10,015.

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.

For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$5,421,437 and \$5,529,410, respectively. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2018 were \$5,534,631. This was a \$5,221 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

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

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$5,506,526. The final budgeted appropriations were \$5,460,877. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$5,460,195, which was \$682 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2018, the District had \$9,292,772 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	_	2018	_	2017	
Land	\$	590,631	\$	590,631	
Construction-in-progress		-		4,900	
Land improvements		145,733		182,526	
Building and improvements		8,262,000		8,439,299	
Furniture and equipment		108,696		122,817	
Vehicles		185,712		38,745	
Total	\$	9,292,772	\$	9,378,918	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$86,146 is due to depreciation expense of \$472,934 exceeding capital outlays of \$386,788 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$820,000 in general obligation bonds and \$9,913 in capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$153,457 is due within one year and \$676,456 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
General obligation bonds	\$ 820,000	\$ 955,000
Capital lease	9,913	17,912
Total	\$ 829,913	\$ 972,912

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District is and has been financially strong for a long period of time, extending back to 1985 when the last operating levy was approved by the voters. Since that time, only the 5.1 mill bond issue for the new K-12 School has been on the ballot and that was approved by 70% of the voters. Contributing to the financial soundness of the District is open enrollment, which has been in effect since 1994. The open enrollment program has been well managed from an educational and a financial viewpoint.

Although property taxes have remained flat for an extended period of time, the combination of State Funding, open enrollment, and cost containment have allowed the District to remain financially sound. Continued increases in open enrollment funding and cost containment policies have allowed the District to operate efficiently.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the decline in the level of State funding. Current indications are that future increases will not approximate past increases. Also significant are the increased number of school districts adopting open enrollment policies which could result in a loss of open enrollment students for the District. Reducing expenditures in direct proportion to a potential decrease in open enrollment students will not be possible; therefore, higher costs per pupil will be the result.

The District continues to be budget conscious as the future of education funding continues to be on a decline and its future revenues are in question. The District will continue to monitor its cost per pupil and eliminate unnecessary expenses while maintaining an excellent learning environment for its students.

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 Ms. Linda Molinaro, Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	ф. 1.22 0.016
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,238,016
Investments	1,289
	1,733,070
Property taxes	6,391
Intergovernmental	46,138
Prepayments	4,779
Materials and supplies inventory	1,257
Inventory held for resale	2,840
Capital assets:	_,-,-
Nondepreciable capital assets	590,631
Depreciable capital assets, net	8,702,141
Capital assets, net	9,292,772
Total assets	15,326,552
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	18,838
Pension (Note 13)	2,426,341
OPEB (Note 14)	91,197
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,536,376
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	12,639
Accrued wages and benefits payable	593,289
Intergovernmental payable	35,274
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	83,724
Accrued interest payable	3,382
Due within one year	187,087
Net pension liability (Note 13)	7,116,492
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	1,471,427
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,021,943
Total liabilities	10,525,257
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,462,265
Pension (Note 13)	374,095
OPEB (Note 14)	201,893
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,038,253
N.A. and the control of the control	
Net position:	0.452.000
Net investment in capital assets	8,453,988
Restricted for:	15 202
Capital projects	15,293
Classroom facilities maintenance	309,859
Debt service	212,605
Locally funded programs	1,015
State funded programs.	237
Federally funded programs	13,262
Student activities	6,653
Other purposes	241,684
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,955,178)
Total net position	\$ 5,299,418

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

				Program	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses		Program Revenues Charges for Operating Grants			Governmental		
			Services and Sales		and Contributions		Activities	
Governmental activities: Instruction:								
Regular	\$	1,422,406 400,412 1,267 5,772	\$	1,808,869 150,085	\$	37,694 273,240 1,463	\$	424,157 22,913 196 (5,772)
Support services: Pupil		112,249 17,377				23,762		(88,487) (17,377)
Board of education		9,760 276,422 122,740		- - -		1,706 -		(9,760) (274,716) (122,740)
Operations and maintenance Pupil transportation Central		410,591 125,253 11,450		- - -		52,624		(410,591) (72,629) (11,450)
Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations Extracurricular activities		261,335 239,852		74,529 98,814		130,137 18,435		(56,669) (122,603)
Interest and fiscal charges		44,316		=		-		(44,316)
Total governmental activities	\$	3,461,202	\$	2,132,297	\$	539,061		(789,844)
			General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes					1,294,101 187,216 16,588
			to specific programs				2,106,261 44,314 (25,638) 7,120	
			Total general revenues			3,629,962		
			Chang	ge in net position	1			2,840,118
			Net po	osition at begin	ning of ye	ar (restated).		2,459,300
			Net po	osition at end of	f year		\$	5,299,418

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		General		Capital Projects		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,145,280	\$	1,093,076	\$	999,660	\$	4,238,016
Investments		-		-		1,289		1,289
Receivables:		1 407 206				225.064		1 722 070
Property taxes		1,497,206		-		235,864		1,733,070
Accrued interest		6,391 25,628		-		20,510		6,391 46,138
Prepayments		4,779		_		20,310		4,779
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,257		1,257
Inventory held for resale		-		-		2,840		2,840
Loans to other funds		18,500		-				18,500
Total assets	\$	3,697,784	\$	1,093,076	\$	1,261,420	\$	6,052,280
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	11,947	\$	-	\$	692	\$	12,639
Accrued wages and benefits payable		573,902		_		19,387		593,289
Intergovernmental payable		35,032		_		242		35,274
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		76,954		_		6,770		83,724
Loans from other funds		-		_		18,500		18,500
Total liabilities		697,835	-		-	45,591		743,426
		0,7,000				.0,071		7.10,120
Deferred inflows of resources:		1 250 146				202.110		1 462 265
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,259,146		-		203,119		1,462,265
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		231,258		-		31,648		262,906
Intergovernmental revenue not available		17,068		-		237		17,305
Interest revenue not available		5,204				-		5,204
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	1,512,676				235,004		1,747,680
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory				-		1,257		1,257
Prepaids		4,779		-		-		4,779
Long-term loans		18,500		-		-		18,500
Restricted:						197.022		197.022
Debt service		-		-		187,032		187,032
Capital improvements		-		-		15,293		15,293
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		307,166		307,166
Food service operations		-		-		253,034		253,034
Other purposes		-		-		15,566		15,566
Student activities		-		-		6,653		6,653
Committed:				1 000 056				1 000 054
Capital improvements		-		1,093,076		-		1,093,076
Recreation		-		-		33,767		33,767
Termination benefits		73,586		-		-		73,586
Other purposes		-		-		164,347		164,347
Assigned:		F 01 4						F 014
Student instruction		5,014		-		-		5,014
Student and staff support		7,979		-		-		7,979
Subsequent year's appropriations		521,456		-		- (0.000)		521,456
Unassigned (deficit)		855,959		1,000,071		(3,290)		852,669
Total fund balances		1,487,273		1,093,076		980,825		3,561,174
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	3,697,784	\$	1,093,076	\$	1,261,420	\$	6,052,280

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,561,174
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		9,292,772
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 262,906 5,204 17,305	
Total		285,415
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(27,709)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		18,838
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(3,382)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	2,426,341 (374,095) (7,116,492)	(5,064,246)
The net OPEB 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 - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total	91,197 (201,893) (1,471,427)	(1,582,123)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	(820,000) (9,913) (351,408)	
Total	(552,155)	 (1,181,321)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 5,299,418

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

		Capital General Projects		•	onmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:	_							
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	1,272,750	\$	-	\$ 202,511	\$	1,475,261	
Tuition		1,958,954		-	-		1,958,954	
Earnings on investments		24,564		10,015	10,711		45,290	
Charges for services		-		-	74,529		74,529	
Extracurricular		9,200		-	89,614		98,814	
Contributions and donations		707		-	18,096		18,803	
Other local revenues		4,120		3,000	13,544		20,664	
Intergovernmental - state		2,212,482		-	47,755		2,260,237	
Intergovernmental - federal		-		-	374,459		374,459	
value of investments		(25,697)		-	59		(25,638)	
Total revenues	-	5,457,080		13,015	831,278		6,301,373	
Expenditures:	-			_				
Instruction:								
Regular		3,002,280		_	45,005		3,047,285	
Special		498,781		_	139,817		638,598	
Vocational		19,831		_	-		19,831	
Other		21,314		-	-		21,314	
Support services:		,-					,-	
Pupil		220,986		-	28,073		249,059	
Instructional staff		1,675		_	-		1,675	
Board of education		18,203		-	-		18,203	
Administration		539,987		-	2,153		542,140	
Fiscal		177,174		_	3,909		181,083	
Operations and maintenance		499,443		234,540	36,790		770,773	
Pupil transportation		140,376		139,314	50,056		329,746	
Central		26,048		_	-		26,048	
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		-		-	230,496		230,496	
Extracurricular activities		230,324		-	119,846		350,170	
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		-	3,834		3,834	
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		-		-	142,999		142,999	
Interest and fiscal charges					46,860		46,860	
Total expenditures		5,396,422		373,854	 849,838		6,620,114	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures .		60,658		(360,839)	 (18,560)		(318,741)	
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in		-		-	22,382		22,382	
Transfers (out)		(22,382)					(22,382)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(22,382)		-	 22,382		=	
Net change in fund balances		38,276		(360,839)	3,822		(318,741)	
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,448,997		1,453,915	977,003		3,879,915	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	1,487,273	\$	1,093,076	\$ 980,825	\$	3,561,174	

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, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	(318,741)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.			
Capital asset additions	\$ 386,7		
Current year depreciation	(472,9	934)	(06146)
Total			(86,146)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments	22,6 5,2	204	
Intergovernmental	(27,9	001)	(52)
Total			(53)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:			
Bonds Conital losses	135,0 7,9		
Capital leases Total		<u> </u>	142,999
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges on refundings Total	5 6,2 (4,2		2,544
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			484,589
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			2,340,473
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			13,618
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.			284,139
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.			(23,304)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	2,840,118
• •			. , -

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Orig	inal	Final			Actual		gative)	
Revenues:								8	
From local sources:									
Property taxes	\$ 1,3	240,057	\$	1,265,948	\$	1,265,948	\$	-	
Tuition	1,	918,890		1,958,954		1,958,954		-	
Earnings on investments		29,890		28,772		30,514		1,742	
Contributions and donations		693		707		707		-	
Other local revenues		2,845		2,858		2,904		46	
Intergovernmental - state	2.	160,164		2,205,268		2,205,268		_	
Intergovernmental - federal	,	33,014		30,270		33,703		3,433	
Total revenues	5,	385,553		5,492,777		5,497,998		5,221	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Instruction:									
Regular	3,	065,570		3,002,646		3,002,646		-	
Special		573,536		508,690		508,690		-	
Vocational		94,405		37,249		37,249		-	
Other		22,021		21,836		21,836		-	
Support services:									
Pupil		179,326		216,824		216,824		-	
Instructional staff		1,275		2,088		2,088		-	
Board of education		17,791		18,203		18,203		-	
Administration	:	510,782		541,882		541,882		-	
Fiscal		171,680		181,067		180,385		682	
Operations and maintenance		474,314		506,171		506,171		-	
Pupil transportation		121,891		142,063		142,063		-	
Central		30,580		25,374		25,374		-	
Extracurricular activities		219,355		234,161		234,161		-	
Total expenditures	5,	482,526		5,438,254		5,437,572		682	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures .		(96,973)		54,523		60,426		5,903	
Other financing sources (uses):									
Refund of prior year's expenditures		35,884		36,633		36,633		-	
Transfers (out)		(20,000)		(22,623)		(22,623)		-	
Advances (out)		(4,000)		_		_		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)		11,884		14,010		14,010		-	
Net change in fund balance		(85,089)		68,533		74,436		5,903	
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,	969,603		1,969,603		1,969,603		_	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		6,263		6,263		6,263		-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,	890,777	\$	2,044,399	\$	2,050,302	\$	5,903	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	A	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	69,480
Liabilities: Due to students	\$	64,948 4,532
Total liabilities	\$	69,480

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 43 certified full-time teaching employees and 15 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 522 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty three school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$17,176 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2018. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 7320 N. Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The District made no contributions to the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center during fiscal year 2018. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared risk pool comprised of thirteen Mahoning County school districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects' officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All revenues of the Consortium are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administrator (TPA) for claims processing.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

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 not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (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.

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 has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities, monies collected and due to others, and for collections made on behalf of and for distribution to the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

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

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

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

The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, 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.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, 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 Note 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2018 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or before June 30, 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 of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2018.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

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

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

8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. 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 cash equivalents" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, U.S. Treasury Notes, U.S. Treasury Bills, U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2018, the common stock had a fair value of \$1,289.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$24,564, which includes \$498 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. During 2018, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Governmental
Activities
Estimated Lives
5 - 20 years
20 - 50 years
5 - 20 years
6 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

Receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "loans 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 liability 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.

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2018, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. 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. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not recorded.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.33

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liabilities, and net OPEB liabilities 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. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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.

M. Net Position

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

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, 2018

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

N. 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.

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, 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 accounting gain or loss 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.

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

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

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

S. 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.

T. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 affected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 14 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 76-83.

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

	Governmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 4,339,180
Deferred outflows - payments	
subsequent to measurement date	8,984
Net OPEB liability	(1,888,864)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$ 2,459,300

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2018 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	_ <u>D</u>	eficit
IDEA Part B	\$	1,041
Title I		2,249

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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year-end, the District had \$1,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$452,846. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2018, \$210,561 of the District's bank balance of \$460,561 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

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 market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2018:

		_	Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	M	easurement	6 months 7 to 12 13 to 18			13 to 18	19 to 24		More than			
Investment type		Value	or less months		months	months		months		24 months		
Fair Value:												
FNMA	\$	1,023,372	\$	548,925	\$	99,777	\$	-	\$	-	\$	374,670
FHLMC		652,153		-		-		246,201		-		405,952
US Treasury Note		887,691		199,484		198,242		294,059		195,906		-
US Treasury Bill		1,242,824		940,931		-		-		301,893		-
Common stock		1,289		1,289		-		-		-		-
US Govt Money Market Mutual funds		47,610	_	47,610		_	_		_			
Total	\$	3,854,939	\$	1,738,239	\$	298,019	\$	540,260	\$	497,799	\$	780,622

At June 30, 2018, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1.18 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FNMA and FHLMC), U.S Treasury notes, and U.S. Treasury bills are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities (FNMA and FHLMC), U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. Treasury bills were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2018:

Measurement/	Measurement			
<u>Investment type</u>		Value	% of Total	
Fair Value:				
FNMA	\$	1,023,372	26.55	
FHLMC		652,153	16.92	
US Treasury Note		887,691	23.03	
US Treasury Bill		1,242,824	32.24	
Common stock		1,289	0.03	
US Govt Money Market Mutual funds		47,610	1.23	
Total	\$	3,854,939	100.00	

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

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

Cash and investments per note disclosure

Carrying amount of deposits Investments Cash on hand	\$ 452,846 3,854,939 1,000
Total	\$ 4,308,785
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities Agency funds	\$ 4,239,305 69,480
Total	\$ 4,308,785

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2018, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	\$ 22,382

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

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 for reporting in the statement of activities. All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Loans to and from other funds at June 30, 2018 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual loans receivable and payable:

Loans from general fund to:AmountNonmajor governmental funds\$ 18,500

Loans to and from other funds are long-term loans and are not expected to be repaid within one year. Loans to and from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Mahoning 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, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$6,802 in the general fund, \$995 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$102 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. There was no amount available for advance at June 30, 2017. 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.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

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

	2017 Sec	ond	2018 First			
	Half Collec	ctions	Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 29,849,720	75.47	\$ 30,095,570	66.00		
Public utility personal	9,704,150	24.53	15,503,020	34.00		
Total	\$ 39,553,870	100.00	\$ 45,598,590	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
General operations	\$55.90		\$55.90			
Facilities maintenance	0.50		0.50			
Bonded debt	5.20		4.80			

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 1,733,070
Accrued interest	6,391
Intergovernmental	 46,138
Total	\$ 1,785,599

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	06/30/17	Additions	Deletions	06/30/18
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,631
Construction-in-progress	4,900	185,000	(189,900)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	595,531	185,000	(189,900)	590,631
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,342,806	-	-	1,342,806
Buildings and improvements	14,155,806	189,900	-	14,345,706
Equipment and furniture	2,524,554	34,994	-	2,559,548
Vehicles	434,533	166,794	(94,883)	506,444
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,457,699	391,688	(94,883)	18,754,504
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,160,280)	(36,793)	-	(1,197,073)
Buildings and improvements	(5,716,507)	(367,199)	-	(6,083,706)
Equipment and furniture	(2,401,737)	(49,115)	-	(2,450,852)
Vehicles	(395,788)	(19,827)	94,883	(320,732)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,674,312)	(472,934)	94,883	(10,052,363)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 9,378,918	\$ 103,754	\$ (189,900)	\$ 9,292,772

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

Instruction: Regular Special	\$	201,631 25,374
Support services:		
Pupil		4,984
Instructional staff		14,953
Administration		22,656
Fiscal		2,266
Operations and maintenance		4,984
Pupil transportation		19,827
Extracurricular activities		75,669
Food service operations	_	100,590
Total depreciation expense	\$	472,934

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease for copiers. This lease agreement met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets consisting of copiers in the amount of \$24,359 have been capitalized. The copiers have a net book value of \$14,615 at June 30, 2018. A liability of \$9,913 at June 30, 2018 has been included in the basic financial statements.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	<u>A</u>	mount
2019	\$	8,796
2020		1,466
Total minimum lease payments		10,262
Less: amount representing interest	_	(349)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	9,913

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2018, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Governmental activities:		Restated Balance 6/30/2017	_	Increases	<u>I</u>	Decreases		Balance 6/30/2018	_	Amounts Due in Due Year
General obligation bonds Series 2007 refunding bonds	\$	955,000	\$	-	\$	(135,000)	\$	820,000	\$	145,000
Other long-term obligations										
Capital lease obligations		17,912		-		(7,999)		9,913		8,457
Net pension liability		9,810,277		-	((2,693,785)		7,116,492		-
Net OPEB liability		1,888,864		-		(417,437)		1,471,427		-
Compensated absences	_	349,925	_	45,129		(43,646)	_	351,408		33,630
Total	\$	13,021,978	\$	45,129	\$	(3,297,867)		9,769,240	\$	187,087
Add: unamortized premium on bon	ds							27,709		
Total governmental activities							\$	9,796,949		

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Series 2007 General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2018, the District made a \$135,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The Series 2007 Refunding Bonds are comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$955,000. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.25%. The current interest term bonds mature on December 1 of 2017 through 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$69,305. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

Future Debt Service Requirements

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

Fiscal		Series 2007 Refunding Bonds						
Year	<u> </u>	Principal		Interest	Total			
2019	\$	145,000	\$	39,063	\$	184,063		
2020		155,000		31,369		186,369		
2021		165,000		22,969		187,969		
2022		175,000		14,044		189,044		
2023		180,000		4,723		184,723		
Total	\$	820,000	\$	112,168	\$	932,168		

Capital lease obligations

See Note 9 for details on the District's capital lease obligations.

Net Pension Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

Net OPEB Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 14 for details.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Legal Debt Margins

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margins 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 calculations excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018 are a legal voted debt margin of \$3,470,905 (including available funds of \$187,032) and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$45,599.

NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five 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 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 59 days for classified employees.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with ISU Love Insurance Agency to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	Coverage
Building and Contents	\$1,000	\$26,329,410
Crime Insurance	1,000	50,000
Automobile Liability	250	4,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	4,000,000
Total per year	0	6,000,000
School Leaders Errors & Omissions	2,500	4,000,000
Employment Practices	2,500	4,000,000
Cyber Liability	100,000	1,000,000
Pollution Liability	25,000	1,000,000

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Employee Group Health Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for thirteen member school districts. The plan was organized to provide for medical, prescription drug, and dental coverage benefits to its member organizations.

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays 89.50% of the medical insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

The dental and prescription drug coverage is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), a third party administrator. The District pays 89.50% of prescription and dental premiums.

C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Sheakley, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$87,896 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$4,649 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$396,693 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$68,540 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.01926710%	(0.02509515%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	<u>.01759180</u> %	(<u>).02553301</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00167530%	(0.00043786%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,051,071	\$	6,065,421	\$ 7,116,492
Pension expense	\$	(96,947)	\$	(2,243,526)	\$ (2,340,473)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 45,233	\$ 234,220	\$ 279,453
Changes of assumptions	54,351	1,326,574	1,380,925
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	281,374	281,374
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	87,896	396,693	484,589
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 187,480	\$2,238,861	\$ 2,426,341
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 48,885	\$ 48,885
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,989	200,166	205,155
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	120,055		120,055
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 125,044	\$ 249,051	\$ 374,095

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$484,589 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	\$ (16,962)	\$ 371,440	\$ 354,478
2020	21,390	643,737	665,127
2021	(5,386)	445,907	440,521
2022	(24,502)	132,034	107,532
2023		(1)	 (1)
Total	\$ (25,460)	\$ 1,593,117	\$ 1,567,657

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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation
Future salary increases, including inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA
Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent 2.50 percent

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	1,458,614	\$	1,051,071	\$	709,671

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

				Current	
	19	% Decrease (6.45%)	Di	scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share		_			
of the net pension liability	\$	8,694,575	\$	6,065,421	\$ 3,850,753

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$10,363.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$13,618 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$10,535 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

Net OPEB Liability

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	01918238%	0.	02509515%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.0	01770750%	0.	02553301%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	00147488%	0.	00043786%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	475,223	\$	996,204	\$ 1,471,427
OPEB expense	\$	16,504	\$	(300,643)	\$ (284,139)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	57,507	\$	57,507
Difference between District contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		-		20,072		20,072
District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		13,618		<u> </u>		13,618
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	13,618	\$	77,579	\$	91,197
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	1,255	\$	42,580	\$	43,835
Changes of assumptions		45,096		80,247		125,343
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		32,715		_		32,715
		<u> </u>				32,113
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	79,066	\$	122,827	\$	201,893

\$13,618 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 SERS	 STRS	_	Total
2019	\$ (28,506)	\$ (11,090)	\$	(39,596)
2020 2021	(28,506) (21,741)	(11,090) (11,090)		(39,596) (32,831)
2022 2023	(313)	(11,090) (445)		(11,403) (445)
Thereafter	 -	 (443)		(443)
Total	\$ (79,066)	\$ (45,248)	\$	(124,314)

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

NOTE 14 - 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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return 7.50 percent net of investments
expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - 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 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

NOTE 14 - 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 (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	-,-	Decrease (2.63%)	210	count Rate (3.63%)		6 Increase (4.63%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	573,892	\$	475,223	\$	397,052
	(6.5 %	Decrease 6 decreasing 5 4.0 %)	(7.5 9	Current rend Rate % decreasing o 5.0 %)	(8.5 9	% Increase % decreasing o 6.0 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	385,608	\$	475,223	\$	593,830

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)	
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Also, since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	19	% Decrease (3.13%)	210	count Rate (4.13%)	19	% Increase (5.13%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,337,388	\$	996,204	\$	726,557
	19	% Decrease		Current rend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	692,120	\$	996,204	\$	1,396,414

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget 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

	Gen	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	74,436
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(50,118)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		42,526
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(36,392)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(447)
Adjustment for encumbrances		8,271
GAAP basis	\$	38,276

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund and the public school support fund.

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

NOTE 16 - 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 involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

School district foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

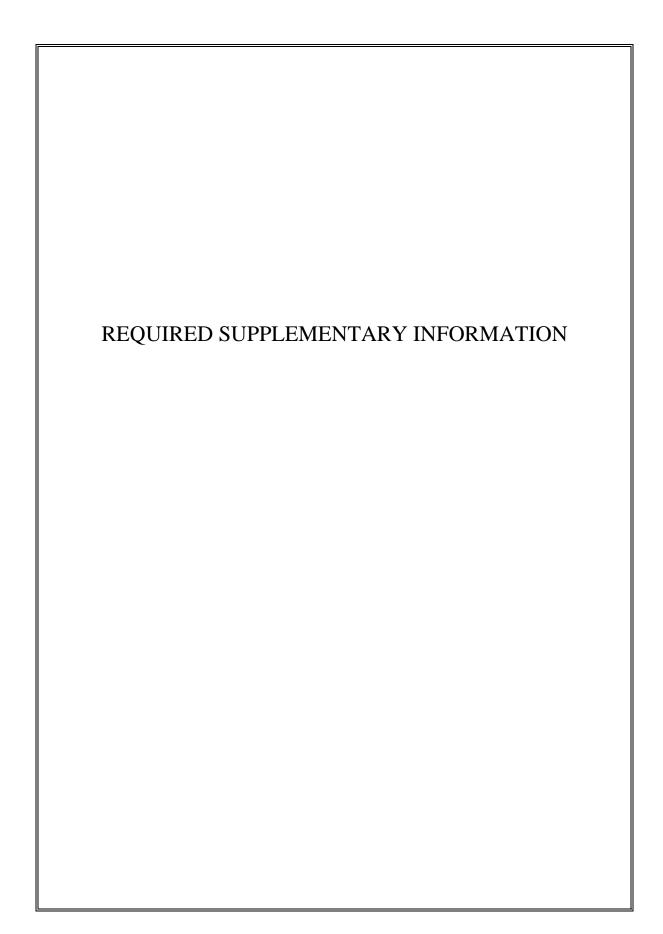
		Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		100,849
Current year qualifying expenditures		(294,750)
Current year offsets		(33,830)
Total	\$	(227,731)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	<u>-</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	_

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

NOTE 18 - 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 (less amounts already included in payables) in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Year-End		
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	<u>ımbrances</u>	
General fund	\$	7,833	
Nonmajor governmental funds		7,618	
Total	\$	15,451	



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01759180%		0.01926710%		(0.02030880%	(0.02143600%	(0.02143600%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,051,071	\$	1,410,174	\$	1,158,840	\$	1,084,864	\$	1,274,730
District's covered payroll	\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	\$	622,900	\$	545,845
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		183.67%		232.91%		189.54%		174.16%		233.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2018	2017			2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.02553301%		0.02509515%		(0.02453236%	(0.02383175%	C	0.02383175%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	6,065,421	\$	8,400,103	\$	6,780,027	\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		213.36%		316.46%		264.89%		238.06%		267.88%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	87,896	\$ 80,118	\$ 84,766	\$	80,583
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(87,896)	 (80,118)	 (84,766)		(80,583)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	651,081	\$ 572,271	\$ 605,471	\$	611,404
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		2010		2009	
\$ 86,334	\$ 75,545	\$	66,735	\$	56,513	\$	61,024	\$	45,831
 (86,334)	 (75,545)		(66,735)		(56,513)		(61,024)		(45,831)
\$ 	\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
\$ 622,900	\$ 545,845	\$	496,171	\$	449,586	\$	450,694	\$	465,762
13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		9.84%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	396,693	\$ 397,986	\$ 371,621	\$	358,336
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	(396,693)	 (397,986)	 (371,621)		(358,336)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$ 2,654,436	\$	2,559,543
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 316,544	\$ 335,097	\$	338,293	\$	319,582	\$ 320,242	\$	315,411	
 (316,544)	 (335,097)		(338,293)		(319,582)	 (320,242)		(315,411)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,434,954	\$ 2,577,669	\$	2,602,254	\$	2,458,323	\$ 2,463,400	\$	2,426,238	
13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

			2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	.01770750%	0.	01918238%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	475,223	\$	546,769
District's covered payroll	\$	572,271	\$	605,471
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		83.04%		90.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.02553301%	C	0.02509515%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	996,204	\$	1,342,095	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.04%		50.56%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.33%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017		2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	13,618	\$ 8,984	\$	8,236	\$	13,008	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(13,618)	 (8,984)		(8,236)		(13,008)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	651,081	\$ 572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.09%	1.57%		1.36%		2.13%	

 2014	_	2013	 2012	2011		2010		2009	
\$ 7,537	\$	7,106	\$ 10,709	\$	13,049	\$	9,736	\$	26,735
 (7,537)		(7,106)	 (10,709)		(13,049)		(9,736)		(26,735)
\$ 	\$	<u> </u>	\$ 	\$	<u> </u>	\$	<u> </u>	\$	
\$ 622,900	\$	545,845	\$ 496,171	\$	449,586	\$	450,694	\$	465,762
1.21%		1.30%	2.16%		2.90%		2.16%		5.74%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u> </u>		 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$ 2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 24,801	\$ 25,777	\$	26,023	\$	24,583	\$ 24,634	\$	24,262	
 (24,801)	 (25,777)		(26,023)	r	(24,583)	 (24,634)		(24,262)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,434,954	\$ 2,577,669	\$	2,602,254	\$	2,458,323	\$ 2,463,400	\$	2,426,238	
1.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville. Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 21, 2020 wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions 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.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2020



Board of Education

Michael Palumbo, President Brian Wharry, V-President Jerry Dubos Joe Sturm Stephanie Yon 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436

Administration

Dr. Eugene Thomas, Supt. Dennis Hynes, Principal Linda Molinaro, Treasurer Bryan Schiraldi, Assistant Treasurer

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS June 30, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	In 2014, the District passed an ordinance converting advances made from the General Fund (\$716,957) to the Capital Projects Fund (\$700,000) and the Nonmajor Governmental Funds (\$16,957) to transfers. The filed GAAP financial statements did not reflect the ordinance and the adjustment was not made to the original financial statement	Fully Corrected	None





LOWELLVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MAHONING COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 23, 2020