



BUCKEYE JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District Tuscarawas County 545 University Drive, NE New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District Tuscarawas 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 Buckeye Joint Vocational School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 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.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2018, 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

December 20, 2018

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$7,846,309 which represents a 152.85% increase from 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$13,714,737 in revenue or 75.66% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,412,268 or 24.34% of total revenues of \$18,127,005.
- The District had \$10,280,696 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,412,268 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$13,714,737 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the building fund. The general fund had \$15,142,764 in revenues and \$14,284,288 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$858,476 from a balance of \$17,445,002 to \$18,303,478.
- The building fund had \$573,677 in revenues and \$970,801 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the building fund's fund balance decreased \$397,124 from \$3,466,236 to \$3,069,112.

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

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, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 19-20 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 14. 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 the building 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 21-25 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for employee benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 26-28 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 29 and 30. 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 31-75 of this report.

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

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. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 76 through 89 of this report.

The District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

The table on the following page 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.

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

Net Position

A4	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 31,091,613	\$ 30,871,889
Capital assets, net	7,724,597	7,387,296
Capital assets, net	1,124,371	1,301,230
Total assets	38,816,210	38,259,185
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	5,658,856	4,803,298
OPEB	186,360	19,133
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,845,216	4,822,431
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	1,615,540	1,921,035
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	76,176	83,461
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	17,763,942	24,222,260
Other amounts	774,566	680,068
Net OPEB liability	3,878,062	4,793,263
Total liabilities	24,108,286	31,700,087
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	6,464,768	6,144,595
Pensions	670,220	103,536
OPEB	438,445	
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,573,433	6,248,131
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,681,985	7,013,339
Restricted	4,460,458	4,887,118
Unrestricted (deficit)	837,264	(6,767,059)
Total net position	\$ 12,979,707	\$ 5,133,398
		<u> </u>

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.

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

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.

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 \$9,907,528 to \$5,133,398.

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

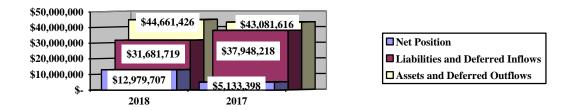
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$12,979,707.

At year-end, capital assets represented 19.90% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$7,681,985. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

A portion of the District's net position, \$4,460,458, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is \$837,264.

The table below illustrates the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Governmental Activities



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

Change in Net Position

				Restated
	Go	overnmental	Go	vernmental
		Activities	,	Activities
		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$	2,235,799	\$	2,341,051
Operating grants and contributions		2,176,469		2,075,292
General revenues:				
Property taxes		6,909,220		6,716,462
Grants and entitlements		6,575,613		6,406,306
Investment earnings		180,267		52,744
Other		49,637		26,962
Total revenues		18,127,005		17,618,817

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 935,552	\$ 1,756,420
Special	378,883	737,723
Vocational	4,481,245	7,273,598
Adult/continuing	784,437	1,188,003
Other	12,345	5,666
Support services:		
Pupil	548,070	979,794
Instructional staff	158,308	302,699
Board of education	23,781	24,876
Administration	840,547	1,489,824
Fiscal	405,063	554,718
Business	42,157	92,746
Operations and maintenance	1,368,020	1,799,779
Pupil transportation	-	4,692
Central	32,444	309,521
Food service operations	266,835	463,763
Extracurricular activities	388	6,964
Interest and fiscal charges	2,621	3,987
Total expenses	10,280,696	16,994,773
Change in net position	7,846,309	624,044
Net position at beginning of year	5,133,398	N/A
Net position at end of year	\$ 12,979,707	\$ 5,133,398

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 \$19,133 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 \$616,511. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

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

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 10,280,696
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	616,511 27,472
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	10,924,679
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	16,994,773
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (6,070,094)

Governmental Activities

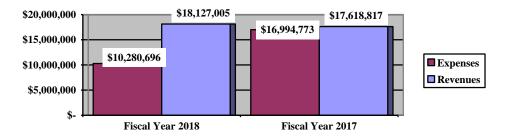
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$7,846,309. Total governmental expenses of \$10,280,696 were offset by program revenues of \$4,412,268 and general revenues of \$13,714,737. Program revenues supported 42.92% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$6,714,077 or 39.51%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$5,485,450) in pension expense and (\$616,511) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 74.39% of total governmental revenue.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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 for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues.

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

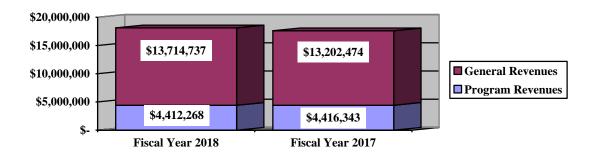
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Duaguam armangag	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>
Program expenses Instruction:				
	Φ 025.550	Φ 025.550	Ф 1.75 <i>С</i> 420	¢ 1.756.420
Regular	\$ 935,552	\$ 935,552	\$ 1,756,420	\$ 1,756,420
Special	378,883	378,883	737,723	737,631
Vocational	4,481,245	2,393,533	7,273,598	5,373,909
Adult/continuing	784,437	(458,856)	1,188,003	(135,896)
Other	12,345	12,345	5,666	5,666
Support services:				
Pupil	548,070	258,040	979,794	687,287
Instructional staff	158,308	152,489	302,699	298,854
Board of education	23,781	23,781	24,876	24,876
Administration	840,547	550,917	1,489,824	1,164,429
Fiscal	405,063	405,063	554,718	554,718
Business	42,157	42,157	92,746	92,746
Operations and maintenance	1,368,020	1,368,020	1,799,779	1,784,943
Pupil transportation	-	-	4,692	4,692
Central	32,444	32,444	309,521	231,481
Food service operations	266,835	(228,949)	463,763	(14,277)
Extracurricular activities	388	388	6,964	6,964
Interest and fiscal charges	2,621	2,621	3,987	3,987
Total expenses	\$ 10,280,696	\$ 5,868,428	\$ 16,994,773	\$ 12,578,430

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 49.47% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 57.08%. The District's taxpayers and State funding are the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$22,638,642 which is more than last year's total of \$22,233,199. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General	\$ 18,303,478	\$ 17,445,002	\$ 858,476	4.92 %
Building	3,069,112	3,466,236	(397,124)	(11.46) %
Other Governmental	1,266,052	1,321,961	(55,909)	(4.23) %
Total	\$ 22,638,642	\$ 22,233,199	\$ 405,443	1.82 %

General Fund

The increase in earnings on investments was primarily due to better performance by the District's investments. The increase in charges for services was due to an increase in rotary fund customer services. The increase in expenditures is primarily due to the increase in vocational instruction expenditures. All other revenues and district expenditures remained relatively consistent with the prior year.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the general fund revenues for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

	2018	2017	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 6,390,204	\$ 6,206,704	\$ 183,500	2.96 %
Tuition	365,734	371,950	(6,216)	(1.67) %
Earnings on investments	173,254	53,709	119,545	222.58 %
Charges for services	481,014	403,301	77,713	19.27 %
Classroom materials and fees	85,702	76,215	9,487	12.45 %
Intergovernmental	7,595,181	7,271,587	323,594	4.45 %
Other revenues	51,675	48,608	3,067	6.31 %
Total	\$ 15,142,764	\$ 14,432,074	\$ 710,690	4.92 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 9,425,683	\$ 9,093,377	\$ 332,306	3.65 %
Support services	4,825,952	4,337,629	488,323	11.26 %
Extracurricular activities	1,965	6,335	(4,370)	(68.98) %
Debt service	30,688	30,688		- %
Total	\$ 14,284,288	\$ 13,468,029	\$ 816,259	6.06 %

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

Building Fund

The building fund had \$573,677 in revenues and \$970,801 in expenditures. Expenditures in the building fund increased \$641,188 due to expenditures for the service center addition in fiscal year 2018. The building fund's fund balance decreased \$397,124 from \$3,466,236 to \$3,069,112 during fiscal year 2018.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2018, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$13,198,457 which was \$1,335,076 lower than final budgeted revenues of \$14,533,533. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2018 were \$14,660,621. This represents a \$127,088 increase over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$14,698,417 which was the same as final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$14,083,832, which was \$614,585 less than the final budget appropriations, due to controls on spending.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$7,724,597 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 fiscal year 2018 balances compared to 2017:

Capital Assets at June 30, 2018 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Land	\$ 764,540	\$ 837,336	
Construction in progress	62,220	308,778	
Land improvements	1,040,394	1,098,670	
Building and improvements	4,363,807	3,504,763	
Furniture and equipment	1,485,342	1,621,794	
Vehicles	8,294	15,955	
Total	\$ 7,724,597	\$ 7,387,296	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$337,301 is due to capital outlays of \$2,058,029 exceeding depreciation expense of \$589,863 and disposals net of depreciation of \$1,130,865 in the fiscal year.

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

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$37,112 in capital lease obligations outstanding. Of this total, \$29,503 is due within one year and \$7,609 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the outstanding debt at year end.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities 2017
Capital lease obligations	\$ 37,112	\$ 65,179
Total	\$ 37,112	\$ 65,179

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's long-term obligations.

Current Financial Related Activities

The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast.

The financial future of the District is not without its challenges. These challenges are internal and external in nature. The internal challenges will continue to exist as the District must rely heavily on local property taxes to fund its operations. External challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State's educational funding system.

Although the District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, the community support for the District is quite strong. Both of our levies have been renewed by an overwhelming margin. The District expects to have a positive general fund balance through 2023. We have tried to communicate to the public the service that our District provides to the community. We have a very strong adult education program that services many of our community members. The District has a strong public relations campaign that explains to the public what we are trying to do.

Externally, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional educational funding system, one that was neither "adequate" nor "equitable". Since 1997, the State has directed its additional financial support toward Career District's with little property tax wealth. In May of 2001, the Ohio Supreme Court again, ruled that, while the State had made some progress, the current funding system for schools is far too dependent on property taxes, which are inherently not "equitable" nor "adequate". The court directed the Governor and the legislature to address the fundamental issue creating the inequities. In December 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion that Ohio's current school funding system is unconstitutional. However, the Supreme Court also relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed the "...Ohio General Assembly to enact a school funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..."

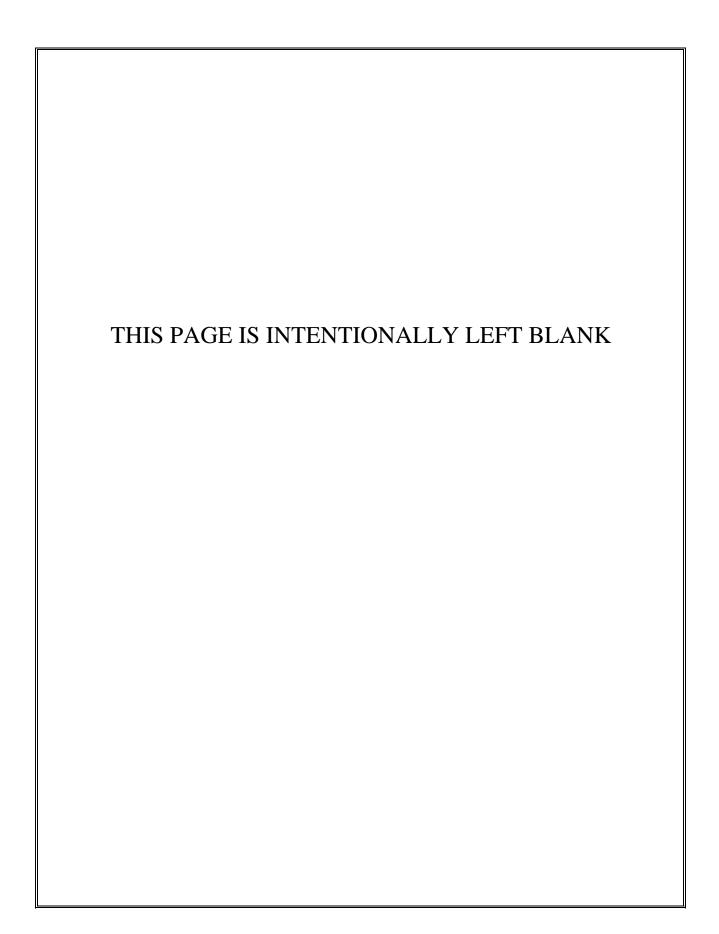
The District does anticipate an increase in the State revenue under the State budget that was enacted in June 2017. The District is expected to receive additional revenue locally, from a replacement levy that was approved by the voters in November 2012. Enrollment is beginning to increase slightly.

As a result of the challenges mentioned above, it is imperative that the District's management continue to carefully and prudently plan to provide the resources required to meet student needs over the next several years

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

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 that the District is accountable for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Lori Statler, Treasurer, Buckeye Joint Vocational School, 545 University Drive NE, New Philadelphia, OH 44663, or email at lstatler@buckeyecareercenter.org.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,066,530
Cash with fiscal agent	332,057
Receivables:	7.251.029
Property taxes	7,351,028
Accounts	74,452 25,545
Intergovernmental	121,890
Prepayments	28,236
Materials and supplies inventory	82,805
Inventory held for resale	9.070
Capital assets:	2,070
Land and construction in progress	826,760
Depreciable capital assets, net	6,897,837
Capital assets, net	7,724,597
Total assets	38,816,210
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	5,658,856
OPEB	186,360
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,845,216
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources .	44,661,426
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	63,565
Contracts payable	5,500
Accrued wages and benefits payable	996,956
Intergovernmental payable	35,612
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	140,236
Claims payable	259,161
Accrued vacation payable	114,510
Due within one year	76,176
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	17,763,942
Other amounts due in more than one year	774,566
Net OPEB liability	3,878,062
Total liabilities	24,108,286
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,464,768
Pension	670,220
OPEB	438,445
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,573,433
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	7,681,985
Restricted for:	7,001,903
Capital projects	3,093,842
State funded programs	7,200
Federally funded programs	22,606
Adult education	1,202,035
Food service	134,775
Unrestricted	837,264
Total net position	\$ 12,979,707

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

				Program	Revenu	ies	Re	t (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position
			C	harges for		rating Grants	Go	vernmental
		Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:	_		_		_		_	
Regular	\$	935,552	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(935,552)
Special		378,883						(378,883)
Vocational		4,481,245		934,495		1,153,217		(2,393,533)
Adult/continuing		784,437		880,750		362,543		458,856
Other		12,345		-		-		(12,345)
Support services:								
Pupil		548,070		8,753		281,277		(258,040)
Instructional staff		158,308		445		5,374		(152,489)
Board of education		23,781		-		-		(23,781)
Administration		840,547		167,825		121,805		(550,917)
Fiscal		405,063		-		-		(405,063)
Business		42,157		-		-		(42,157)
Operations and maintenance		1,368,020		-		-		(1,368,020)
Central		32,444		-		-		(32,444)
services:		266.925		242.521		252 252		220.040
Food service operations		266,835		243,531		252,253		228,949
Extracurricular activities		388		-		-		(388)
Interest and fiscal charges		2,621						(2,621)
Total governmental activities	\$	10,280,696	\$	2,235,799	\$	2,176,469		(5,868,428)
			Prop	ral revenues: perty taxes levied eneral purposes.				6,388,704
			Ca	pital outlay nts and entitleme				520,516
				specific program				6,575,613
			Inve	estment earnings				180,267
			Mis	cellaneous				49,637
			Total	general revenues				13,714,737
			Chang	ge in net position				7,846,309
			Net p	osition at begini	ning of y	year (restated) .		5,133,398
			Net p	osition at end of	year		\$	12,979,707

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

		General		Building		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:		- Contrain		<u> </u>		1 41140		
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	18,675,753	\$	3,044,523	\$	1,346,254	\$	23,066,530
Property taxes		6,793,798		557,230		74,452		7,351,028 74,452
Accrued interest		25,545		_				25,545
Intergovernmental		17,842		-		104,048		121,890
Prepayments		28,101		-		135		28,236
Materials and supplies inventory		82,281		-		524		82,805
Inventory held for resale		-		-		9,070		9,070
Due from other funds		66,546		-		-		66,546
Loans to other funds		10,000				-		10,000
Total assets	\$	25,699,866	\$	3,601,753	\$	1,534,483	\$	30,836,102
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	40,422	\$	17.862	\$	5.281	\$	63,565
Contracts payable	Ψ	10,122	Ψ	5,500	Ψ	5,201	Ψ	5,500
Accrued wages and benefits payable		021 674		3,300		65,282		996,956
		931,674		-		03,282		*
Compensated absences payable		46,673		-		-		46,673
Intergovernmental payable		29,615		-		5,997		35,612
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		123,062		-		17,174		140,236
Due to other funds		-		-		66,546		66,546
Loans from other funds		-		-		10,000		10,000
Total liabilities		1,171,446		23,362		170,280		1,365,088
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,974,719		490,049		_		6,464,768
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		234,450		19,230		_		253,680
Intergovernmental revenue not available		4,453		-		36,053		40,506
Accrued interest not available.		11,320				50,055		11,320
		11,320		_		62,098		62,098
Miscellaneous revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources		6,224,942		509,279		98,151	_	6,832,372
Total deferred filllows of resources		0,224,942	-	309,279		96,131		0,832,372
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		82,281		-		524		82,805
Prepaids		28,101		-		135		28,236
Long-term loans		10,000		-		-		10,000
Unclaimed monies		2,043		-		-		2,043
Restricted:								
Capital improvements		-		3,069,112		-		3,069,112
Adult education		-		-		1,154,843		1,154,843
Food service operations		-		-		154,478		154,478
Other purposes		-		-		7,200		7,200
Assigned:								
Student instruction		84,076		-		_		84,076
Student and staff support		65,986		_		_		65,986
Capital improvements		113,577		_		_		113,577
Subsequent year's appropriations		2,314,252				_		2,314,252
				-		-		68,731
School supplies		68,731		-		-		*
Other purposes		213,991		-		(51.100)		213,991
Unassigned (deficit)		15,320,440		2 060 112		(51,128)		15,269,312
Total liabilities deferred inflows and fund belances	•	18,303,478	•	3,069,112	•	1,266,052	•	22,638,642
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	D	25,699,866	\$	3,601,753	\$	1,534,483	\$	30,836,102

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 22,638,642
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.		7,724,597
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 253,680	
Accounts receivable	62,098	
Accrued interest receivable	11,320	
Intergovernmental receivable	40,506	
Total		367,604
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the		
costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and		
liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net position.		72,896
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:	5 (50 05 (
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	5,658,856	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(670,220)	
Net pension liability	(17,763,942)	
Total		(12,775,306)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period;		
therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported		
in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - OPEB	186,360	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(438,445)	
Net OPEB liability	(3,878,062)	
Total		(4,130,147)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period		
and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital lease obligations	(37,112)	
Sick leave obligation	(766,957)	
Accrued vacation payable	(114,510)	
Total		 (918,579)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 12,979,707

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

	General	Building	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 6,390,204	\$ 520,366	\$ -	\$ 6,910,570
Tuition	365,734	-	1,022,135	1,387,869
Earnings on investments	173,254	-	-	173,254
Charges for services	-	-	243,531	243,531
Classroom materials and fees	85,702	-	20,058	105,760
Contract services	481,014	-	-	481,014
Other local revenues	51,675	-	375	52,050
Intergovernmental - state	7,595,181	53,311	316,114	7,964,606
Intergovernmental - federal	-	-	795,496	795,496
Total revenues	15,142,764	573,677	2,397,709	18,114,150
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	1,829,964	-	-	1,829,964
Special	779,953	-	-	779,953
Vocational	6,803,421	18,966	97,363	6,919,750
Adult/continuing	-	-	1,332,762	1,332,762
Other	12,345	-	-	12,345
Support services:				
Pupil	764,328	-	290,442	1,054,770
Instructional staff	231,454	-	5,572	237,026
Board of education	31,616	-	-	31,616
Administration	1,311,353	-	303,285	1,614,638
Fiscal	545,123	11,814	-	556,937
Business	92,040	-	-	92,040
Operations and maintenance	1,733,077	50,764	-	1,783,841
Central	116,961	-	-	116,961
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	406,818	406,818
Extracurricular activities	1,965	-	-	1,965
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	889,257	17,376	906,633
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	28,067	-	-	28,067
Interest and fiscal charges	2,621			2,621
Total expenditures	14,284,288	970,801	2,453,618	17,708,707
Net change in fund balances	858,476	(397,124)	(55,909)	405,443
Fund balances at beginning of year	17,445,002	3,466,236	1,321,961	22,233,199
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 18,303,478	\$ 3,069,112	\$ 1,266,052	\$ 22,638,642

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	\$	405,443
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 1,000,725	
Current year depreciation	 (589,863)	410.062
Total		410,862
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving		
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		
decrease net position.		(73,561)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in		
the funds.		
Property taxes	(1,350)	
Tuition	15,587	
Earnings on investments	3,778	
Intergovernmental Total	 (8,395)	9,620
Total		9,020
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities		
on the statement of net position.		28,067
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,261,742
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		5,485,450
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		27,472
as deferred outflows.		21,412
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net		
OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		616,511
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as sick leave		
obligations and accrued vacation payable, do not require the use of current		
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds.		(140,765)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in		
the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund		
expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues		
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal		
service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(184,532)
		5046300
Change in net position of governmental activities		7,846,309

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	Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual		egative)
Revenues:	 					
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 5,739,071	\$	6,319,601	\$ 6,417,572	\$	97,971
Tuition	328,437		361,660	365,734		4,074
Earnings on investments	156,745		172,600	216,609		44,009
Classroom materials and fees	18,163		20,000	21,386		1,386
Contributions and donations	15,892		17,500	-		(17,500)
Contract services	908		1,000	830		(170)
Other local revenues	22,703		25,000	32,454		7,454
Intergovernmental - state	6,916,537		7,616,172	7,525,506		(90,666)
Total revenues	13,198,457		14,533,533	14,580,091		46,558
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	1,903,155		1,887,259	1,802,706		84,553
Special	761,243		753,217	771,142		(17,925)
Vocational	7,041,997		7,029,811	6,471,310		558,501
Other	6,426		6,358	12,371		(6,013)
Support services:						
Pupil	729,314		721,625	748,195		(26,570)
Instructional staff	274,296		304,775	252,735		52,040
Board of education	26,984		27,052	33,631		(6,579)
Administration	1,279,101		1,276,115	1,372,694		(96,579)
Fiscal	592,454		593,920	553,496		40,424
Business	97,609		96,580	92,434		4,146
Operations and maintenance	1,699,494		1,718,116	1,754,095		(35,979)
Central	254,429		251,747	142,058		109,689
Extracurricular activities	 6,915		6,842	 1,965		4,877
Total expenditures	 14,673,417		14,673,417	 14,008,832		664,585
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)						
expenditures	 (1,474,960)		(139,884)	 571,259		711,143
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	-		-	2,566		2,566
Transfers in	-		-	75,000		75,000
Transfers (out)	(25,000)		(25,000)	-		25,000
Advances (out)	-		-	(75,000)		(75,000)
Sale of capital assets	 -		-	 2,964		2,964
Total other financing sources (uses)	(25,000)		(25,000)	5,530		30,530
Net change in fund balance	(1,499,960)		(164,884)	576,789		741,673
Fund balance at beginning of year	17,613,117		17,613,117	17,613,117		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	198,314		198,314	198,314		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 16,311,471	\$	17,646,547	\$ 18,388,220	\$	741,673
•				 		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:	
Cash with fiscal agent	\$ 332,057
Total assets	332,057
Liabilities:	
Claims payable	259,161
Total liabilities	259,161
Net position:	
Unrestricted	72,896
Total net position	\$ 72,896

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Government Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$	1,615,943
Total operating revenues		1,615,943
Operating expenses:		
Purchased services		344,620
Claims		1,459,090
Total operating expenses		1,803,710
Operating loss		(187,767)
Nonoperating revenues:		
Interest revenue		3,235
Total nonoperating revenues		3,235
Change in net position		(184,532)
Net position at beginning of year		257,428
Net position at end of year	\$	72,896

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 1,615,943
Cash payments for contractual services	(344,620)
Cash payments for claims	(1,434,445)
Net cash used in	
operating activities	(163,122)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	3,235
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,235
Net decrease in cash with fiscal agent	(159,887)
Cash with fiscal agent at beginning of year	491,944
Cash with fiscal agent at end of year	\$ 332,057
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (187,767)
Changes in liabilities: Increase in claims payable	24,645
Net cash used in	
operating activities	\$ (163,122)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship		A	Agency
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	83,578	\$	65,318
Receivables:				
Accrued interest		30		
Total assets		83,608	\$	65,318
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		-	\$	32
Due to students		<u>-</u>		65,286
Total liabilities			\$	65,318
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		83,608		
Total net position	\$	83,608		

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

		te-Purpose Trust	
Additions:	Sch	olarship	
Interest	\$	753	
Change in net position		753	
Net position at beginning of year		82,855	
Net position at end of year	\$	83,608	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Buckeye Joint Vocational School District (the "District") is defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code and is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District exposes students to job training leading to employment upon graduation from high school. The District encompasses eleven members spread throughout Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne counties.

The District operates under an eleven member board representing Dover, New Philadelphia, Carrollton, Garaway, East Holmes, Strasburg, Conotton Valley, Claymont, Newcomerstown, Indian Valley and Tuscarawas Valley School Districts. Each Board member is elected to their home District and then appointed to the District's Board. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and federal guidelines. The District employs 83 certified employees, 9 administrators and 38 non-certified employees who provide services to 933 students and 1,000 adult education students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA)

The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) was created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating Districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, educational management information, and cooperative purchasing to member Districts. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center serves as fiscal agent and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The District paid \$33,702 to OME-RESA during fiscal year 2018 for services. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (the Plan) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a three-member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the Plan. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of the Hylant Group, Inc. The Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. serves as the sales and marketing representative which established agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency Inc., 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43205.

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

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

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) Health Benefits Program

The JHP is a council of governments of school districts and other political subdivisions organized and existing as a joint self-insurance program pursuant to Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code providing health care and related insurance benefits to over fifty member organizations. The JHP's business affairs are conducted by a Board of Directors elected from member organizations and composed of one representative from each county served and a career center representative. Each member organization pays a monthly premium based on its claims history and a monthly administration fee.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows 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>Building fund</u> - The building capital projects fund accounts for tax revenues that are used for any updates or major building renovations.

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

PROPRIETARY FUND

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 enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical/surgical, dental and vision benefits to employees.

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for donated monies restricted to provide college scholarship assistance to a graduate of the District. The District's agency funds are purely custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations. The agency funds reflect resources that belong to the student bodies of the various schools, accounting for sales and other revenue generating activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows 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. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund includes claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<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 Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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 Note 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 received during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

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

Tax Budget

Tuscarawas County has waived the requirement of the formal tax budget. The county budget commission requires tax levy fund information and summary data for all funds to be submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by April 1st of each year, for the period July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuring year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding fiscal year. 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 amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2018.

Appropriations

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

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the fiscal year, supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

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

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

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 investments" on the financial statements.

Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

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

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statute, interest earnings are allocated to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$173,254, which included \$36,258 assigned from other District funds.

For presentation on the statement of net position, 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, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. During fiscal year 2018, the District's capitalization threshold is \$1,500. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave 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. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees that will meet the eligibility limits within the next four years are 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 additional salary related payments.

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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.

<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.

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

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

<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 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. 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.

O. Estimates

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the District, these revenues are charges for services for the employee self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activities of the fund, including claims and administrative expenses. Revenues and expenses not reported as operating are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Q. 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.

R. 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2018.

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

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

T. Fair Market Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

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

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 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 82 through 87 and page 89.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

	Governmental Activities				
Net position as previously reported	\$ 9,907,528				
Deferred outflows - payments					
subsequent to measurement date	19,133				
Net OPEB liability	(4,793,263)				
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$ 5,133,398				

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:

onmajor funds		Deficit	
Vocational Education	\$	51,128	

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 statute classifies 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 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 or by savings accounts, including passbook accounts.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% 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 items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed 180 days and 270 days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt instrument rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the finance 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.

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 qualified trustee 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 \$325 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2018 was \$332,057. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$10,607,781 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$10,879,595. Of the bank balance, \$7,281,494 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized and \$3,598,101 was covered by the 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 fiscal year 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 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.

D. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	M	easurement	6 r	nonths or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment type		<u>Value</u>		less	_	months	_	months	_	months		24 months
Fair value:												
FFCB	\$	1,496,926	\$	-	\$	1,003,647	\$	493,279	\$	-	\$	-
FNMA		3,770,207		1,099,781		-		-		-		2,670,426
Negotiable CDs		1,709,323		495,032		-		489,985		-		724,306
Commercial paper		2,916,756	2	2,916,756		-		-		-		-
U.S. Treasury bill		1,156,231		1,156,231		-		-		-		-
Money Market		17,712		17,712		-		-		-		-
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio	_	1,540,165		1,540,165						-	_	
Total	\$	12,607,320	\$ 7	7,225,677	\$	1,003,647	\$	983,264	\$	-	\$	3,394,732

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.94 years.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

The District's investments in federal agency securities, negotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper and money markets are valued using quoted market prices that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in commercial paper was rated A-1 and P-1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The money market and negotiable CDs were not rated. The negotiable CDs were fully covered by the FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities and commercial paper 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.

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

Measurement/	M	leasurement	
Investment type		Value	% to Total
Fair value:			
FFCB	\$	1,496,926	11.87
FNMA		3,770,207	29.90
Negotiable CDs		1,709,323	13.56
Commercial paper		2,916,756	23.14
U.S. Treasury bill		1,156,231	9.17
Money Market		17,712	0.14
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		1,540,165	12.22
Total	\$	12,607,320	100.00

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	10,607,781
Investments		12,607,320
Cash with fiscal agent		332,057
Cash on hand	_	325
Total	<u>\$</u>	23,547,483
Cash and investments per statement of net p	ositio	<u>n</u>
Governmental activities	\$	23,398,587
Private-purpose trust fund		83,578
Agency fund	_	65,318
Total	\$	23,547,483

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Long-term interfund loans consisted of the following at June 30, 2018, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	<u>A</u>	mount
General	Nonmajor governmental	\$	10,000

The primary purpose of the loan is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

B. Interfund balances at June 30, 2018, as reported on the fund statements consist of \$66,546 due to the general fund from various nonmajor governmental funds. The primary purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash in those funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

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

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 Tuscarawas, Carroll, Harrison, Stark, Holmes, Wayne, Coshocton and Guernsey Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance 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 \$584,629 in the general fund and \$47,951 in the building fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$611,997 in the general fund and \$49,488 in the building fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

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

	2017 Secon Half Collection		2018 Firs Half Collecti	-
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential				
and other real estate	\$ 2,892,133,950	91.43	\$ 2,869,125,670	88.68
Public utility personal	271,151,100	8.57	366,134,110	11.32
Total	\$ 3,163,285,050	100.00	\$ 3,235,259,780	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$2.80		\$2.80	

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Taxes	\$ 7,351,028)
Accounts	74,452)
Intergovernmental	121,890)
Accrued interest	25,545	í
Total receivables	\$ 7,572,915	į

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:

Governmental activities:	Balance 6/30/17	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 6/30/18
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	Φ 025.22 ε	Φ.	A (50.50s)	Φ 5.4.7.40
Land	\$ 837,336	\$ -	\$ (72,796)	
Construction in progress	308,778	810,746	(1,057,304)	62,220
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,146,114	810,746	(1,130,100)	826,760
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,031,848	-	(30,994)	2,000,854
Buildings and improvements	14,036,773	1,057,304	-	15,094,077
Furniture and equipment	6,713,686	189,979	(101,439)	6,802,226
Vehicles	510,216			510,216
Total capital assets, being depreciated	23,292,523	1,247,283	(132,433)	24,407,373
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(933,178)	(58,276)	30,994	(960,460)
Buildings and improvements	(10,532,010)	(198,260)	-	(10,730,270)
Furniture and equipment	(5,091,892)	(325,666)	100,674	(5,316,884)
Vehicles	(494,261)	(7,661)		(501,922)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,051,341)	(589,863)	131,668	(17,509,536)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 7,387,296	\$ 1,468,166	<u>\$(1,130,865)</u>	\$ 7,724,597

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	15,114
Special		620
Vocational		541,658
Adult/continuing education		21,616
Support Services:		
Instructional staff		3,040
Administration		214
Operations and maintenance		7,393
Food service operations	_	208
Total depreciation expense	\$	589,863

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In previous years, the District entered into capitalized leases for copier equipment. These lease agreements meet the criteria of capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$254,485. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018 was \$182,643, leaving a current book value of \$71,842. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2018 totaled \$28,067 paid by the general fund.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30		Amount
2019	\$	30,688
2020	_	7,672
Total minimum lease payments		38,360
Less: amount representing interest	_	(1,248)
Total	\$	37,112

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. The changes in the District's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Restated Balance 6/30/17	Additions	Balances Reductions 6/30/1		Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Sick leave	\$ 698,350	\$ 170,674	\$ (55,394)	\$ 813,630	\$ 46,673
Net pension liability	24,222,260	-	(6,458,318)	17,763,942	-
Net OPEB liability	4,793,263	-	(915,201)	3,878,062	-
Capital lease obligation	65,179		(28,067)	37,112	29,503
Total governmental activities					
long-term liabilities	\$ 29,779,052	\$ 170,674	\$ (7,456,980)	\$ 22,492,746	\$ 76,176

Sick leave will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which is primarily the general fund, adult education fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), adult basic education fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

<u>Capital lease obligation</u>: See Note 9 for detail on the District's capital lease obligation.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - See Note 13 for detail on the District's net pension liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability. The District pays obligation related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018, are a voted debt margin of \$291,173,380 and an unvoted debt margin of \$3,235,260.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with Ohio Casualty Insurance Company for property and general liability insurance. The Netherlands Insurance Company also covers commercial property, crime, inland marine, and boiler and machinery with a blanket \$57,402,540 insured value and a \$1,000 deductible.

Professional liability is provided by the Ohio School Plan with \$3,000,000 single occurrence and a \$5,000,000 aggregate limit and no deductible. Vehicles are covered by Consolidated Insurance Company with comprehensive coverage and a \$250 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the last three years and there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2018, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). 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 Districts is calculated as on experience and a common premium rate is applied to all Districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the group rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to Districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending on the length of service. Vacation days are credited to the classified employees on September 1 of each year. Vacation cannot be carried forward. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave can be accumulated to a maximum of 225 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for 28 percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 63 days severance pay at the daily rate of the employee.

B. Employee Group Medical/Surgical, Dental and Vision Insurance

Medical/surgical, dental and vision insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District is a member of the JHP Health Benefits Program. The claims liability of \$259,161 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2018 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity are as follows:

Fiscal	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
Year	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2018	\$ 234,516	\$ 1,459,090	\$ (1,434,445)	\$ 259,161
2017	302,189	1,245,385	(1,313,058)	234,516

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

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

C. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Healthsmart and Fort Dearborn Life in the amount of \$50,000.

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.

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$265,729 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$2,723 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$996,013 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$119,756 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

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

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net pension						
liability prior measurement date	0	.05912650%	(0.05943518%		
Proportion of the net pension						
liability current measurement date	0	0.05918590%	(0.05989302%		
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00005940%		0.00045784%		
Proportionate share of the net						
pension liability	\$	3,536,227	\$	14,227,715	\$	17,763,942
Pension expense	\$	(103,018)	\$	(5,382,432)	\$	(5,485,450)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	\$ 152,187	\$ 549,408	\$ 701,595
Changes of assumptions	182,860	3,111,758	3,294,618
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	77,422	323,479	400,901
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	265,729	996,013	1,261,742
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 678,198	\$4,980,658	\$5,658,856
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 114,670	\$ 114,670
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	16,787	469,532	486,319
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	69,231		69,231
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 86,018	\$ 584,202	\$ 670,220

\$1,261,742 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	\$	166,083	\$	751,514	\$	917,597	
2020		190,664		1,390,234		1,580,898	
2021		52,140		980,030		1,032,170	
2022		(82,436)		278,665		196,229	
Total	\$	326,451	\$	3,400,443	\$	3,726,894	

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

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, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return

Actuarial cost method

3.00 percent

3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

2.50 percent

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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
<u> </u>		
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
	·	
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

	Current						
	19	1% Decrease (6.50%)		scount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)		
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	4,907,364	\$	3,536,227	\$ 2,387,620		

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	1% Increase					
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 20,394,946	\$ 14,227,715	\$ 9,032,748				

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

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.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$17,630.

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 \$27,472 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$17,731 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.	05664718%	0	.05943518%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0.	05742950%	0	.05989302%	
Change in proportionate share	0.	00078232%	0	.00045784%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,541,257	\$	2,336,805	\$ 3,878,062
OPEB expense	\$	93,057	\$	(709,568)	\$ (616,511)

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				101007		
actual experience	\$	-	\$	134,895	\$	134,895
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		3,006		20,987		23,993
District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		27,472				27,472
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3	30,478	\$	155,882	\$	186,360
Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	4,070	\$	99,881	\$	103,951
Changes of assumptions	14	46,257		188,237	_	334,494
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 15	50,327	\$	288,118	\$	438,445

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$27,472 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		
Tiscar Tear Ending June 30.							
2019	\$	(52,921)	\$	(30,363)	\$	(83,284)	
2020		(52,921)		(30,363)		(83,284)	
2021		(40,463)		(30,363)		(70,826)	
2022		(1,016)		(30,363)		(31,379)	
2023		-		(5,394)		(5,394)	
Thereafter		-		(5,390)		(5,390)	
Total	\$	(147,321)	\$	(132,236)	\$	(279,557)	

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date3.56 percentPrior measurement date2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1% Decrease (2.63%)		Di	scount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)		
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,861,264	\$	1,541,257	\$	1,287,730	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Current									
	1% Decrease			Trend Rate	1% Increase						
	(6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)		(7.5	% decreasing	(8.5 % decreasing						
				to 5.0 %)	to 6.0 %)						
District's proportionate share											
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,250,614	\$	1,541,257	\$	1,925,927					

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current									
	1% Decrease Discount Ra (3.13%) (4.13%)				1% Increase (5.13%)					
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,137,123	\$	2,336,805	\$	1,704,292				
	1% Decrease			Current Frend Rate	1% Increase					
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,623,512	\$	2,336,805	\$	3,275,582				

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund are 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 balances for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an accounts payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis);
- (e) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (f) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	576,789
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		15,305
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(29,752)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(5,530)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		132,888
Adjustment for encumbrances		168,776
GAAP basis	\$	858,476

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

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2016-2017 school year, traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2018 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

The District is required by State statute to annually set-aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by 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. These amounts must be carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

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

	Capital Maintenand Acquisition				
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-			
Current year set-aside requirement		162,859			
Current year offsets		(575,214)			
Total	\$	(412,355)			
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$				
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$				

Although the District had qualifying disbursements and offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital improvements set-aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future fiscal years. The negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future fiscal years.

NOTE 18 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	Year-End				
Fund Type	Enc	umbrances				
General fund	\$	173,500				
Building		77,933				
Nonmajor governmental funds		10,425				
	-					
Total	\$	261,858				

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

NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Tuscarawas County entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements for Tuscarawas County, the District property taxes were reduced by \$21,318 during fiscal year 2018. Similarly, Holmes County and Carroll County property tax abatement agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements for Holmes County, the District property taxes were reduced by \$14,825 during fiscal year 2018. Under the agreements for Carroll County, the District property taxes were reduced by \$2,521 during fiscal year 2018.

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	(0.05918590%	C	0.05912650%	(0.06160920%	(0.05601800%	C	0.05601800%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,536,227	\$	4,327,514	\$	3,515,481	\$	2,835,039	\$	3,331,211
District's covered payroll	\$	1,915,050	\$	1,853,950	\$	1,854,757	\$	1,627,771	\$	1,718,259
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		184.65%		233.42%		189.54%		174.17%		193.87%
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	0.05989302%	0.05943518%	0.05883182%	0.05817940%	,	0.05817940%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,227,715	\$ 19,894,746	\$ 16,259,394	\$ 14,151,244	\$	16,856,869
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,752,279	\$ 6,492,843	\$ 6,238,993	\$ 5,944,331	\$	5,969,485
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	210.71%	306.41%	260.61%	238.06%		282.38%
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	\$	265,729	\$	268,107	\$	259,553	\$	244,457
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(265,729)		(268,107)		(259,553)		(244,457)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,968,363	\$	1,915,050	\$	1,853,950	\$	1,854,757
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%		13.18%

 2014	 2013	 2012		2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 225,609	\$ 237,807	\$ 236,548	\$	225,733	\$ 199,079	\$ 135,204
 (225,609)	(237,807)	(236,548)	-	(225,733)	 (199,079)	 (135,204)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 1,627,771	\$ 1,718,259	\$ 1,758,721	\$	1,795,807	\$ 1,470,303	\$ 1,374,024
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	\$ 996,013	\$ 945,319	\$ 908,998	\$ 873,459
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(996,013)	 (945,319)	 (908,998)	 (873,459)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 7,114,379	\$ 6,752,279	\$ 6,492,843	\$ 6,238,993
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 772,763	\$ 776,033	\$ 830,414	\$ 780,359	\$ 760,841	\$ 790,476
 (772,763)	(776,033)	 (830,414)	(780,359)	(760,841)	(790,476)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 5,944,331	\$ 5,969,485	\$ 6,387,800	\$ 6,002,762	\$ 5,852,623	\$ 6,080,585
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.05742950%	C	0.05664718%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,541,257	\$	1,614,654
District's covered payroll	\$	1,915,050	\$	1,853,950
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		80.48%		87.09%
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	.05989302%	C	0.05943518%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,336,805	\$	3,178,609
District's covered payroll	\$	6,752,279	\$	6,492,843
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		34.61%		48.96%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 27,472	\$ 19,133	\$ 14,629	\$ 30,598
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (27,472)	(19,133)	(14,629)	 (30,598)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,968,363	\$ 1,915,050	\$ 1,853,950	\$ 1,854,757
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.40%	1.00%	0.79%	1.65%

 2014	 2013	 2012		2011		2010	 2009
\$ 15,532	\$ 27,158	\$ 33,067	\$	51,410	\$	27,768	\$ 85,123
 (15,532)	 (27,158)	 (33,067)	-	(51,410)	-	(27,768)	 (85,123)
\$ -	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$ _
\$ 1,627,771	\$ 1,718,259	\$ 1,758,721	\$	1,795,807	\$	1,470,303	\$ 1,374,024
0.95%	1.58%	1.88%		2.86%		1.89%	6.20%

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>	<u>-</u>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 7,114,379	\$ 6,752,279	\$ 6,492,843	\$ 6,238,993
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 60,827	\$ 59,695	\$ 63,878	\$ 60,028	\$ 58,526	\$ 60,806
 (60,827)	 (59,695)	 (63,878)	 (60,028)	 (58,526)	 (60,806)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 5,944,331	\$ 5,969,485	\$ 6,387,800	\$ 6,002,762	\$ 5,852,623	\$ 6,080,585
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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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor Program/Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Non-Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.553 10.555	2018 2018	\$3,369 11,154 14,523
Cash Assistance: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.553 10.555	2018 2018	49,934 172,259 222,193
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			236,716
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			236,716
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Direct Program Student Financial Assistance Cluster: Federal Pell Grant Program	84.063	2018	267,407
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	V002A160036 V002A170036	10,461 126,788
Total Adult Education - Basic Grants to States			137,249
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	VO48A170035	317,965
Passed Through Upper Valley Career Center Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	2018	87,455
Total U.S. Department of Education			810,076
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,046,792

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the District under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District Tuscarawas County 545 University Drive, NE New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Buckeye Joint Vocational School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2018, wherein we noted the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District
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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
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Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 20, 2018

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District Tuscarawas County 545 University Drive, NE New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Buckeye Joint Vocational School District's, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the District), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the Buckeye Joint Vocational School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster

As described in finding 2018-001 in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, the District did not comply with requirements regarding Special Tests and Provisions – Verification of Free and Reduced Price Applications applicable to its CFDA #'s 10.553 and 10.555 Child Nutrition Cluster major federal program. Compliance with this requirement is necessary, in our opinion, for the District to comply with requirements applicable to this program.

Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster* paragraph, the Buckeye Joint Vocational School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its Child Nutrition Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Unmodified Opinion on the Other Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Buckeye Joint Vocational School District complied in all material respects with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its other major federal program identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Other Matters

The District's response to our noncompliance finding is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. We did not subject the District's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District
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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
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Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, we cannot assure we have identified all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. However, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2018-001.

The District's response to our internal control over compliance finding is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. We did not subject the District's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 20, 2018

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified								
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No								
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?									
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?									
(d)(1)(iv)	Vere there any material internal control weaknesses reported or major federal programs?									
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control No reported for major federal programs?									
(d)(1)(v)	 Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion Student Financial Assistance Cluster – Unmodified Child Nutrition Cluster - Qualified 									
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	Yes								
(d)(1)(vii)	 Major Programs (list): Student Financial Assistance Cluster CFDA #84.063 Child Nutrition Cluster CFDA #10.553 and CFDA #10.555 									
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others								
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No								

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

None

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number	2018-001						
CFDA Title and Number	Child Nutrition Clu CFDA #10.555	uster – CFDA #10.553 and					
Federal Award Identification Number / Year	2018						
Federal Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture						
Compliance Requirement	Special Tests and Provisions – Verification of Free and Reduced Price Applications						
Pass-Through Entity	Ohio Department of Education						
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No Finding Number? N/A (if repeat)						

Noncompliance and Material Weakness

7 CFR Part 245.6a required the District to verify select free and reduced food service applications. The verification process included selecting a sample of applications and obtaining written documentation regarding income. 7 CFR Part 245.6a, paragraph (a)(7) documented that sources of information for verification include written evidence, collateral contacts, and systems of records. Written evidence shall be used as the primary source of information for verification. Written evidence includes written confirmation of a household's circumstances, such as wage stubs, award letters, and letters from employers. Whenever written evidence is insufficient to confirm income information on the application or current eligibility, the local educational agency may require collateral contacts. Collateral contacts are verbal confirmations of a household's circumstances by a person outside of the household. Agency records to which the State agency or local educational agency may have access can also be utilized for verification.

The District selected six applications for verification. However, one family's redetermination was made on their net income when Federal Register Volume 82, Number 62 required the determination to be made on their gross income. As a result, this family's student received free breakfast and lunch benefits when they should have been required to pay full price. Another family's redetermination was made with a family member reporting their income as being received monthly. However, their income was received bi-weekly as indicated in their pay stub. As a result, their income was misreported. This family's student received reduced price benefits when they should have been required to pay full price. Furthermore, this would have led to receiving less program income from providing meals as well as being over reimbursed for claimed meals relating to this family's actual benefit usage.

The District should review the annual "Ohio Department of Education Office for Child Nutrition Verification Instruction Manual" as well as the Federal requirements outlined within 7 CFR Part 245.6a. When insufficient support is provided, the District should consider performing verification by collateral contacts. When that cannot be reasonably performed, the District should terminate the food service benefits of the family. Additionally, all income documentation should be reviewed to ensure that amounts entered into the food service management system are correct.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

FINDING NUMBER 2018-001 (Continued)

Noncompliance and Material Weakness (Continued)

These procedures will help to ensure that benefits are correctly calculated and provided as well as help to ensure that the District is not over or under reimbursed for claimed free and reduced lunches.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.



To serve the community by empowering people, of all ages, to discover their passion and prepare for their future through career and technical education.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR 200.511(b) June 30, 2018

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	Financial statement adjustments and reclasses.	Partially Corrected	See Management Letter
2017-002	2 CFR Part 3474.1, errors and omissions were determined on the SEFA	Partially Corrected	See Management Letter
2017-003	34 CFR Part 690.83(a), the District incorrectly reported information related to Cost of Attendance and Enrollment Date for 22% of the students tested.	Corrected	



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CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR § 200.511(c) June 30, 2018

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2018-001	The District has reviewed the Ohio Department of Education Office for Child Nutrition Verification Instruction Manual and has gained an understanding of the required verification procedures. The District has begun verifying applications based upon prescribed guidelines.	Immediately	Phyllis Willison, Cafeteria Director





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 DECEMBER 27, 2018