



GARAWAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Garaway Local School District Tuscarawas County 146 Dover Road, NW Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Garaway Local 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.

Garaway Local 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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Garaway Local 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 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 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.

Garaway Local 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 March 21, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 21, 2019

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$6,448,686 which represents a 65.32% increase from 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,213,440 in revenue or 80.24% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,760,693 or 19.76% of total revenues of \$13,974,133.
- The District had \$7,525,447 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,760,693 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 \$11,213,440 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$12,490,250 in revenues and \$11,369,808 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,120,442 from a fund balance of \$3,966,769 to a fund balance of \$5,087,211.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes 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 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 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 only major governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds

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

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 24-26 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 27. 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 29-70 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 72 through 85 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position		
	Governmental Activities2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017	
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 14,561,258	\$ 13,537,984	
Capital assets, net	4,264,298	4,360,277	
Total assets	18,825,556	17,898,261	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	4,045,481	3,529,713	
OPEB	137,144	26,398	
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,182,625	3,556,111	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities	1,796,064	1,857,583	
Long-term liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year:	92,267	102,730	
Net pension liability	13,730,487	19,071,251	
Net OPEB liability	3,110,573	3,948,583	
Other amounts	710,901	556,595	
Total liabilities	19,440,292	25,536,742	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for next year	5,830,042	5,640,484	
Pensions	735,639	149,695	
OPEB	426,071		
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,991,752	5,790,179	
Net Position			
Investment in capital assets	4,262,191	4,360,277	
Restricted	424,891	536,774	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,110,945)	(14,769,600)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (3,423,863)	\$ (9,872,549)	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a deficit of \$5,950,364 to a deficit of \$9,872,549.

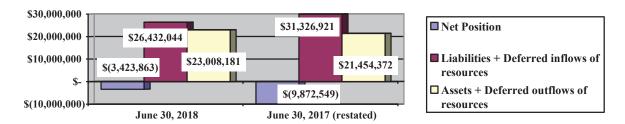
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets plus deferred outflows of resources by \$3,423,863.

At year-end, capital assets represented 22.65% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment and vehicles. Investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018, was \$4,262,191. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$424,891, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The District's remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$8,110,945.

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

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Change in Net Position		
		Restated	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2018	2017	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,439,232	\$ 1,154,808	
Operating grants and contributions	1,321,461	1,662,405	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	6,282,097	6,197,377	
Grants and entitlements	4,838,798	4,979,959	
Investment earnings	64,325	19,996	
Other	28,220	17,425	
Total revenues	13,974,133	14,031,970	
<u>Expenses</u>			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ 3,062,655	\$ 6,417,243	
Special	1,124,667	2,290,599	
Vocational	35,695	4,865	
Other	132,137	149,892	
Support services:			
Pupil	255,962	373,926	
Instructional staff	172,170	309,986	
Board of education	11,180	15,067	
Administration	499,453	1,231,726	
Fiscal	271,657	445,163	
Operations and maintenance	723,127	1,103,509	
Pupil transportation	590,387	856,211	
Central	50,697	50,650	
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	11,439	1,382	
Food service operations	316,325	486,881	
Extracurricular activities	267,896	478,252	
Total expenses	7,525,447	14,215,352	
Change in net position	6,448,686	(183,382)	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(9,872,549)	N/A	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (3,423,863)	\$ (9,872,549)	

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

Governmental Activities

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$26,398 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 \$487,751. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$	7,525,447
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75		487,751
2018 contractually required contributions	_	34,934
Adjusted 2018 program expenses		8,048,132
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	_	14,215,352
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$	(6,167,220)

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$6,448,686. Total governmental expenses of \$7,525,447 were offset by program revenues of \$2,760,693 and general revenues of \$11,213,440. Program revenues supported 36.69% of the total governmental expenses. The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, grants, and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 79.58% of total governmental revenue.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$6,689,905 or 47.06%. 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 (\$4,335,346) in pension expense and (\$487,751) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension expense is a component of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. To assess fluctuations in program expenses, the increase or decrease in pension expense should be factored into the analysis. Pension expense, by function, for 2018 and 2017 follows:

	2018	2017	
	Pension	Pension	Increase
Program expenses:	 Expense	 Expense	 (Decrease)
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ (2,110,507)	\$ 733,883	\$ (2,844,390)
Special	(815,701)	281,239	(1,096,940)
Other	(50,118)	15,266	(65,384)
Support services:			
Pupil	(74,247)	29,609	(103,856)
Instructional staff	(75,253)	27,899	(103,152)
Board of education	(2,435)	871	(3,306)
Administration	(401,541)	150,511	(552,052)
Fiscal	(101,701)	35,138	(136,839)
Operations and maintenance	(221,782)	79,103	(300,885)
Pupil transportation	(230,789)	75,040	(305,829)
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Food service operations	(110,602)	38,740	(149,342)
Extracurricular activities	 (140,670)	 44,141	 (184,811)
Total	\$ (4,335,346)	\$ 1,511,440	\$ (5,846,786)

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

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. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities

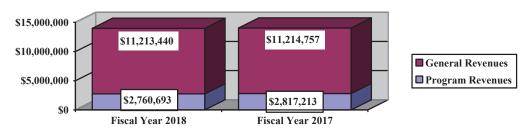
	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 3,062,655	\$ 1,970,205	\$ 6,417,243	\$ 5,509,991
Special	1,124,667	83,565	2,290,599	1,129,429
Vocational	35,695	(2,537)	4,865	2,964
Other	132,137	132,137	149,892	149,892
Support services:				
Pupil	255,962	205,534	373,926	373,926
Instructional staff	172,170	172,170	309,986	289,202
Board of education	11,180	11,180	15,067	15,067
Administration	499,453	499,447	1,231,726	1,207,150
Fiscal	271,657	271,602	445,163	440,681
Operations and maintenance	723,127	714,164	1,103,509	1,013,487
Pupil transportation	590,387	571,857	856,211	829,003
Central	50,697	50,697	50,650	50,392
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	11,439	(3,925)	1,382	9
Food service operations	316,325	(74,108)	486,881	71,505
Extracurricular activities	267,896	162,766	478,252	315,441
Total expenses	\$ 7,525,447	\$ 4,764,754	\$ 14,215,352	\$ 11,398,139

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 50.13% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 63.32%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,425,341, which is higher than last year's total of \$4,379,289. 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	Change	Percentage Change
General Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 5,087,211 338,130	\$ 3,966,769 412,520	\$ 1,120,442 (74,390)	28.25 % (18.03) %
Total	\$ 5,425,341	\$ 4,379,289	\$ 1,046,052	23.89 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,120,442. Total revenues increased 2.59% from the prior fiscal year. Intergovernmental revenue decreased \$121,743 due to a decrease in foundation revenue from the prior year. The increase in property tax revenue is attributable to an increase in real and public utility property tax collections. Overall expenditures increased \$329,105 or 2.99% from the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily a result of higher costs for wages and benefits for the District's instructional staff.

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

	2018	2017		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change	Change
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 6,063,545	\$ 5,972,356	\$ 91,189	1.53 %
Tuition	1,089,785	806,116	283,669	35.19 %
Earnings on investments	53,784	17,687	36,097	204.09 %
Intergovernmental	5,161,198	5,282,941	(121,743)	(2.30) %
Other revenues	121,938	95,556	26,382	27.61 %
Total	\$ 12,490,250	\$ 12,174,656	\$ 315,594	2.59 %

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

	2018	2017		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>	Change
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 7,346,277	\$ 6,983,413	\$ 362,864	5.20 %
Support services	3,721,141	3,787,080	(65,939)	(1.74) %
Extracurricular activities	257,753	225,573	32,180	14.27 %
Total	\$ 11,325,171	\$ 10,996,066	\$ 329,105	2.99 %

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 and other financing sources were \$11,433,470, which was increased in the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources to \$12,358,909. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2018 were \$12,563,826. This represents a \$204,917 increase to the final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) were \$11,635,915 which was increased to \$11,785,915 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$11,447,400, which was \$338,515 below the final appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$4,264,298 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2018	2017	
Land	\$ 114,836	\$ 114,836	
Construction in progress	37,362	-	
Land improvements	156,964	152,025	
Building and improvements	3,260,801	3,343,134	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	248,108	272,109	
Vehicles	446,227	478,173	
Total	\$ 4,264,298	\$ 4,360,277	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$95,979 is due to capital outlays of \$242,283 not exceeding depreciation and disposals of \$319,212 and \$19,050, respectively. 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 did not have any outstanding debt.

At June 30, 2018, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$22,589,931, with an unvoted debt margin of \$250,999. See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt.

Current Financial Related Activities

As the preceding information shows, the Garaway Local School District relies heavily upon its property tax holders and the state of Ohio for funding through the State Foundation Program. This dependency on the state makes the District vulnerable to legislative changes that can change focus every two years depending on changing political winds. This causes some difficulty in predicting future revenue streams. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates this need to routinely seek voter approval for operating levies. Garaway is funded 38.72% through state revenue and the remainder of 61.28% from taxpayer and other local revenues according to the FY17 CUPP Report (ODE).

The District has also been affected by mandates in gifted education, increased special education services required by our students, College Credit Plus, increased transportation services to charter schools, reduction of student classes and services at developmental disability facilities, health insurance regulations, increased utility costs and unpredictable fuel costs in addition to decreases in federal grant revenues. With these mandates and increasing costs as well as changes in revenue streams, managing and monitoring the finances of the District has become increasingly more difficult.

The District is fortunate that parents and community members strongly believe that their schools are one of their highest priorities and one of the most important public institutions in their local communities.

Even with conservative spending strategies, the District is committed to academic excellence. Garaway is a leader in educational options for students for online dual enrollment opportunities. We pride ourselves on innovation and have used grants to add relevant technology such as touchscreen Chromebooks and tablets. Furthermore, we are maximizing the use of open-source software and shared services for student support.

The District's Board and management team continues to carefully and prudently plan in order to meet the everchanging challenges of the future and to provide needed resources required by students to succeed academically as well as in their chosen path in life.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Sheryl Hardesty, Treasurer, Garaway Local School District, 146 Dover Road, NW, Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681-9309.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

		vernmental Activities
Assets:	0	6 411 000
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,411,099
Cash with fiscal agent		1,477,617
Receivables:		(1(0 (50
Property taxes		6,469,650
Accounts.		2,994
Accrued interest		902
Intergovernmental		139,171
Prepayments		45,259
Materials and supplies inventory		13,775
Inventory held for resale		791
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets		152,198
Depreciable capital assets, net		4,112,100
Capital assets, net		4,264,298
Total assets		18,825,556
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension (Note 12)		4,045,481
OPEB (Note 13)		137,144
Total deferred outflows of resources		4,182,625
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		52,762
Contracts payable		2,107
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,326,468
Intergovernmental payable		63,293
		175,350
Pension and postemployment benefits payable Claims payable		176,084
± •		170,004
Long-term liabilities:		02.267
Due within one year		92,267
Due in more than one year:		12 520 105
Net pension liability (Note 12)		13,730,487
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)		3,110,573
Other amounts due in more than one year .		710,901
Total liabilities	-	19,440,292
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,830,042
Pension (Note 12)		735,639
OPEB (Note 13)		426,071
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	6,991,752
	-	.,,,,,,,,
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets		4,262,191
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		329,213
Locally funded programs		67,016
Federally funded programs		3
Student activities		28,659
Unrestricted (deficit)		(8,110,945)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(3,423,863)
Postaton (action)	Ψ	(5, .25,005)

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and

Special	in ion
Instruction: Regular \$ 3,062,655 \$ 1,028,541 \$ 63,909 \$ (Special 1,124,667 92,902 948,200 Vocational 35,695 - 38,232 Other 132,137 - Support services: Pupil 255,962 50,428 -	ental
Regular	
Special	
Special	,970,205)
Other 132,137 - - Support services: - - Pupil. 255,962 50,428 - Instructional staff 172,170 - - Board of education 11,180 - - Administration. 499,453 - 6 Fiscal. 271,657 - 55 Operations and maintenance 723,127 6,387 2,576 Pupil transportation. 590,387 5,245 13,285 Central 50,697 - - Operation of non-instructional services: 11,439 - 15,364 Food service operations 316,325 151,484 238,949 Extracurricular activities. 267,896 104,245 885 Total governmental activities. \$ 7,525,447 \$ 1,439,232 \$ 1,321,461 (General purposes Capital outlay. - Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs Investment earnings .	(83,565)
Support services: Pupil. 255,962 50,428 -	2,537
Pupil	(132,137)
Instructional staff	
Board of education	(205,534)
Administration.	(172,170)
Fiscal. 271,657 - 55 Operations and maintenance 723,127 6,387 2,576 Pupil transportation. 590,387 5,245 13,285 Central 50,697	(11,180)
Fiscal. 271,657 - 55 Operations and maintenance 723,127 6,387 2,576 Pupil transportation. 590,387 5,245 13,285 Central 50,697	(499,447)
Operations and maintenance 723,127 6,387 2,576 Pupil transportation 590,387 5,245 13,285 Central 50,697 - - Operation of non-instructional services: - - Other non-instructional services 11,439 - 15,364 Food service operations 316,325 151,484 238,949 Extracurricular activities 267,896 104,245 885 Total governmental activities \$ 7,525,447 \$ 1,439,232 \$ 1,321,461 (General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes .	(271,602)
Pupil transportation. 590,387 5,245 13,285 Central . 50,697 - - Operation of non-instructional services : . 11,439 - 15,364 Food service operations . 316,325 151,484 238,949 Extracurricular activities . 267,896 104,245 885 Total governmental activities . \$ 7,525,447 \$ 1,439,232 \$ 1,321,461 (General revenues:	714,164)
Central	(571,857)
Operation of non-instructional services: Other non-instructional services .	(50,697)
Food service operations	(==,==,-)
Extracurricular activities. 267,896 104,245 885 Total governmental activities \$ 7,525,447 \$ 1,439,232 \$ 1,321,461 (General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes	3,925
Extracurricular activities. 267,896 104,245 885 Total governmental activities \$ 7,525,447 \$ 1,439,232 \$ 1,321,461 (General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes	74,108
General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes	(162,766)
Property taxes levied for: General purposes	,764,754)
Total general revenues	,050,255 231,842 ,838,798 64,325 28,220 ,213,440
Change in net position	,448,686
Not resition (deficit)	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated) (,872,549)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	,423,863)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	General	onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	 	 		
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$ 5,934,568	\$ 476,531	\$	6,411,099
Property taxes	6,227,751	241,899		6,469,650
Accounts	2,940	54		2,994
Accrued interest	902	-		902
Interfund loans	494	-		494
Intergovernmental	24,374	114,797		139,171
Prepayments	45,097	162		45,259
Materials and supplies inventory	13,427	348		13,775
Inventory held for resale	 <u>-</u>	 791	_	791
Total assets	\$ 12,249,553	\$ 834,582	\$	13,084,135
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 52,003	\$ 759	\$	52,762
Contracts payable	-	2,107		2,107
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,158,929	167,539		1,326,468
Compensated absences payable	20,910	-		20,910
Intergovernmental payable	61,168	2,125		63,293
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	161,788	13,562		175,350
Interfund loans payable	-	494		494
Total liabilities	1,454,798	186,586		1,641,384
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	5,611,359	218,683		5,830,042
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	93,551	3,631		97,182
Intergovernmental revenue not available	2,634	87,552		90,186
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,707,544	309,866		6,017,410
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:	12 427	240		12 775
Materials and supplies inventory	13,427	348		13,775
Prepaids	45,097	162		45,259
Unclaimed monies	1,107	-		1,107
Capital improvements	-	323,475		323,475
Food service operations	-	4,754		4,754
Other purposes	-	67,019		67,019
Extracurricular activities	-	28,659		28,659
Assigned:		ŕ		ŕ
Student instruction	13,971	-		13,971
Student and staff support	75,659	_		75,659
Subsequent year's appropriations	575,115	_		575,115
Unassigned (deficit)	4,362,835	 (86,287)		4,276,548
Total fund balances	5,087,211	 338,130		5,425,341
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 12,249,553	\$ 834,582	\$	13,084,135

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

Total governmental fund balances	\$	5,425,341
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.		4,264,298
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total S 97,182 90,186		187.368
		107,500
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.		1,301,533
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension 4,045,481 Deferred inflows of resources - pension (735,639) Net pension liability (13,730,487) Total)	(10,420,645)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB 137,144		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB liability Total (426,071 (3,110,573)		(3,399,500)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences		(782,258)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	\$	(3,423,863)

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

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Governmental Governme		Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:	 					
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 6,063,545	\$	232,425	\$	6,295,970	
Tuition	1,089,785		-		1,089,785	
Transportation fees	5,245		-		5,245	
Earnings on investments	53,784		234		54,018	
Charges for services	-		151,484		151,484	
Extracurricular	50,428		104,245		154,673	
Classroom materials and fees	31,658				31,658	
Rental income	6,387		_		6,387	
Contributions and donations	-		23,906		23,906	
Other local revenues	28,220		261		28,481	
Intergovernmental - state	5,161,198		35,860		5,197,058	
Intergovernmental - federal	5,101,170		943,097		943,097	
Total revenues	 12,490,250		1,491,512		13,981,762	
Total revenues	 12,470,230		1,471,312		13,761,762	
Expenditures:						
Instruction:						
Regular	5,610,362		83,130		5,693,492	
Special	1,507,348		648,682		2,156,030	
Vocational	31,420		494		31,914	
Other	197,147		-		197,147	
Support services:						
Pupil	352,765		-		352,765	
Instructional staff	258,006		-		258,006	
Board of education	14,436		-		14,436	
Administration	1,005,768		514		1,006,282	
Fiscal	395,988		4,476		400,464	
Operations and maintenance	873,185		209,078		1,082,263	
Pupil transportation	770,296		95,643		865,939	
Central	50,697		-		50,697	
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services	-		11,439		11,439	
Food service operations	-		444,047		444,047	
Extracurricular activities	257,753		92,130		349,883	
Facilities acquisition and construction	´ -		20,906		20,906	
Total expenditures	 11,325,171		1,610,539		12,935,710	
1	 		,,		, <u>,</u>	
Excess of revenues over						
expenditures	1,165,079		(119,027)		1,046,052	
1	 		(1)1 1)			
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	-		44,637		44,637	
Transfers (out)	 (44,637)				(44,637)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(44,637)		44,637			
Net change in fund balances	1,120,442		(74,390)		1,046,052	
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,966,769		412,520		4,379,289	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,087,211	\$	338,130	\$	5,425,341	

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	\$	1,046,052
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 242,283 (319,212)	(76,929)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(19,050)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Intergovernmental Total	 (13,873) (9,282)	(23,155)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		935,242
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		4,335,346
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		34,934
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		487,751
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(171,408)
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.		(100,097)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	6,448,686
- •	<u> </u>	

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

Budgeted Amounts Fi	Positive
Original Final Actual (Negative)
Revenues:	
From local sources:	
Property taxes	2,639
Tuition	79,742
Transportation fees	4,245
Earnings on investments	6,997
Classroom materials and fees	1,626
Rental income 6,000 5,000 6,593	1,593
Other local revenues	1,158
Intergovernmental - state	104,751
Total revenues	202,751
Expenditures:	
Instruction:	
Regular	189,675
Special	(117,142)
Vocational	(29,920)
Other	60,929
Support services:	
Pupil	(868)
Instructional staff	44,839
Board of education	3,476
Administration	46,088
Fiscal	21,692
Operations and maintenance	196,757
Pupil transportation	38,136
Central	(1,447)
Extracurricular activities	(128,206)
Total expenditures	324,009
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	
expenditures	526,760
Other financing sources (uses):	
Refund of prior year's expenditures 43,354 46,375 47,640	1,265
Transfers in	900
Transfers (out)	10,000
Advances in	1
Advances (out)	4,506
Total other financing sources (uses)	16,672
Net change in fund balance (202,445) 572,994 1,116,426	543,432
Fund balance at beginning of year 4,649,413 4,649,413 4,649,413	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated 23,953 23,953 23,953	-
Fund balance at end of year	543,432

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	1,477,617	
Total assets		1,477,617	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		176,084	
Total liabilities		176,084	
Net position:			
Unrestricted		1,301,533	
Total net position	\$	1,301,533	

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

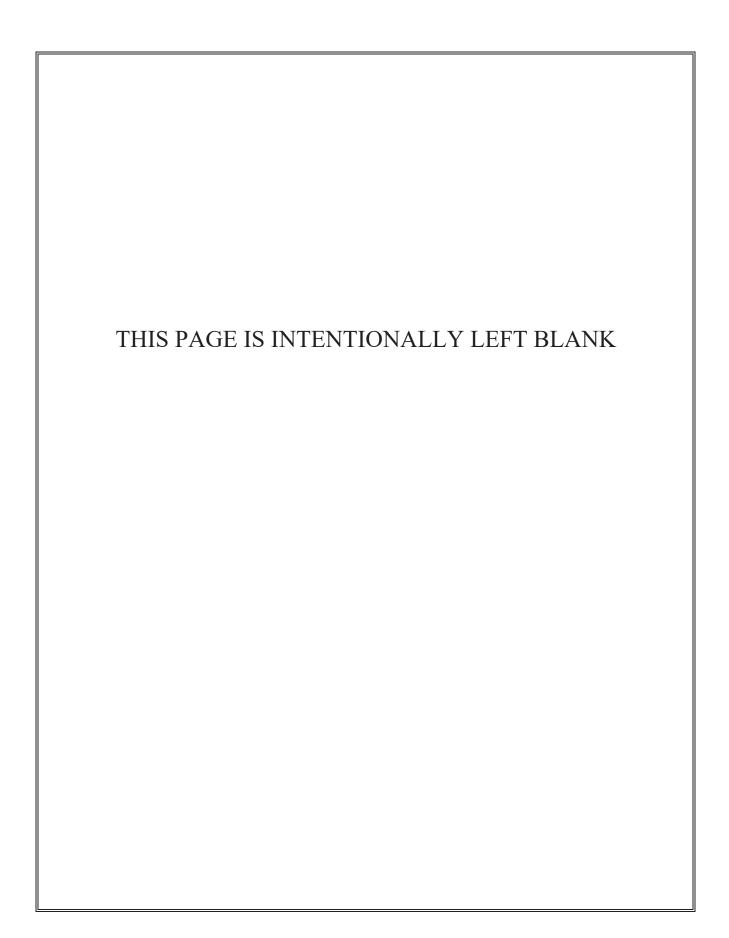
	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	1,643,165	
Other		41,940	
Total operating revenues		1,685,105	
Operating expenses:			
Purchased services		475,927	
Claims		1,319,816	
Total operating expenses		1,795,743	
Operating (loss)		(110,638)	
Nonoperating revenues:			
Interest revenue		10,541	
Total nonoperating revenues		10,541	
Change in net position		(100,097)	
Net position at beginning of year		1,401,630	
Net position at end of year	\$	1,301,533	

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

	A	vernmental activities - Internal ervice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	-	-
Cash received from charges for services	\$	1,643,165
Cash received from other operations		41,940
Cash payments for contractual services		(475,927)
Cash payments for claims		(1,410,801)
Net cash used in		
operating activities		(201,623)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received		10,541
Net cash provided by investing activities		10,541
Net decrease in cash and cash		
cash equivalents		(191,082)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,668,699
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,477,617
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(110,638)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Claims payable		(90,985)
Net cash used in		
operating activities.	\$	(201,623)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2018

	Agency	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	82,919
Total assets	\$	82,919
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	148
Due to students		82,771
Total liabilities	\$	82,919



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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Garaway Local School District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines.

The District is staffed by 59 non-certified employees, 82 certified full-time teaching personnel and 7 administrative employees who provide services to 1,158 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Buckeye Joint Vocational School District

The Joint Vocational School District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational needs of the students. The Joint Vocational School District's Board of Education is comprised of representatives from the Board of Education of each participating school district. The Joint Vocational School District's Board of Education is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. The District's students may attend the Joint Vocational School District. Each participating District's control is limited to its representation on the Joint Vocational School District's Board of Education. During fiscal year 2018, \$115 was paid to the Joint Vocational School District from the District.

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

OME-RESA is a computer service organization whose primary function is to provide information technology services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, payroll and inventory control services. Other areas of service provided by OME-RESA include pupil scheduling, attendance and grade reporting, career guidance services, special education records, and test scoring.

OME-RESA is one of 18 governmental cooperative shared technology service organizations serving over 973 educational entities in the State of Ohio that make up the Ohio Education Computer network (OECN). These service organizations are known as Information Technology Centers (ITCs). The OECN is a collective group of ITCs, authorized pursuant to Section 3301.075 of the Ohio Revised Code, and their member districts. Such sites, in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), comprise a statewide delivery system to provide comprehensive, cost-efficient accounting and other administrative and instructional computer services for participating Ohio entities.

Major funding for this network and for the OME-RESA is derived from the State of Ohio and from user fees. In addition, a majority of the software utilized by the OME-RESA is developed by the ODE.

OME-RESA is owned and operated by over 50 member districts in 11 different Ohio counties. The member districts are comprised of public districts and educational service centers. Each member district pays an annual fee for services provided by OME-RESA. OME-RESA is governed by a Board of Directors, which is selected by the member districts. Each member district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of OME-RESA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors. During fiscal year 2018, the District paid \$65,039 in administrative fees to OME-RESA for the Health Benefits Program (see "Public Entity Risk Pools").

OME-RESA is located at 2230 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center is one of the OME-RESA member districts, and acts in the capacity of fiscal agent for OME-RESA.

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

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

Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council

The Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council (TCTIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Section 5705.62 of the Ohio Revised Code. TCTIRC has 56 members, consisting of 3 members appointed by the County Commissioners, 22 members appointed by municipal corporations, 12 members appointed by township trustees, two members from the county auditor's office, 16 members appointed by boards of education located within the county, and one member representing the Economic Development and Finance Alliance. TCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the TCTIRC can make written recommendations to the legislative authority which approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this TCTIRC. The continued existence of the TCTIRC is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

The District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility with any of these organizations.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

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 Group Rating Plan (the "Plan") was established as a group purchasing pool.

CompManagement, Inc. is the third party administrator of this plan. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) 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.

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 does not have any trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities and teacher funds.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities 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 total assets. 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 revenue 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.

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

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

- 1. On July 25, 2002, the Tuscarawas County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15 and the filing by January 20. In order to complete other necessary documents, the Budget Commission now requires certain information to be filed by May 1. Information required includes the general fund five year forecast submitted to the Department of Education, projected revenues and expenditures line items for all levy funds, projected revenues and debt requirements (principal and interest) and amortization schedules for the debt service fund, and balances and total anticipated activity for all other funds.
- 2. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2018.
- 3. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 4. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.

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

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

- 6. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2018. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 7. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$53,784, which includes \$8,895 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets 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.

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. The District changed its capitalization threshold to \$10,000 for land improvements and building improvements, \$5,000 for furniture, fixtures and equipment and all values of vehicles. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	10 - 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

The District follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time earned for all eligible employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. The liability is an estimate based on the District's past experience of making termination payments. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments.

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

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

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, 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 and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets 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.

N. Estimates

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During fiscal year 2018, the District did not incur any transactions that would be classified as an extraordinary item or special item.

R. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

	overnmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ (5,950,364)
Deferred outflows - payments subsequent to measurement date	26,398
Net OPEB liability	 (3,948,583)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	\$ (9,872,549)

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
IDEA Part B	\$ 34,882
Title I	45,778
Improving Teacher Quality	5,627

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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 or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

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

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by company surety 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, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. 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 \$1,477,617. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$4,184,018 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$4,324,119. Of the bank balance, \$2,786,827 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,537,292 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's 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. 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.

C. Investments

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

		Investment
		Maturities
		6 months or
Investment type	Cost	less
Repurchase agreement	\$ 2,310,000	\$ 2,310,000

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring the District's investment portfolio to be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. Repurchase agreements shall not exceed 30 days.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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 repurchase agreement is exposed to custodial credit risk in that it is uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty. 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.

Credit Risk: The District does not have an investment policy that addresses credit risk.

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:

<u>Investment type</u>	Cost	% Total		
Repurchase agreement	\$ 2,310,000	100.00		

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note 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	\$ 4,184,018
Investments	2,310,000
Cash with fiscal agent	 1,477,617
Total	\$ 7,971,635
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 7,888,716
Agency funds	82,919
Total	\$ 7,971,635

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, as reported in the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	A	Mount
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	44,637

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

B. Interfund balances at June 30, 2018 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following amounts interfund loan receivable/payable:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Am	ount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	494

This interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Coshocton County, Holmes County and Tuscarawas County. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$522,841 in the general fund and \$19,585 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$594,019 in the general fund and \$22,497 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

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

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

		2017 Second Half Collections		2018 Fir Half Collec		
	_	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$	231,457,250	94.69	\$ 237,206,850	94.51	
Public utility personal	φ 	12,970,200	5.31	13,792,380	5.49	
Total	\$	244,427,450	100.00	\$ 250,999,230	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$49.40		\$49.30		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property 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:

Property taxes	\$	6,469,650
Accounts		2,994
Accrued interest		902
Intergovernmental		139,171
Total	<u>\$</u>	6,612,717

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 06/30/17	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/18
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 114,836	\$ - 37,362	\$ - 	\$ 114,836 37,362
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	114,836	37,362		152,198
Capital assets, being depreciated: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture, fixtures and equipment Vehicles	324,433 7,107,701 1,188,337 1,458,850	19,991 68,589 37,494 78,847	(22,160) (53,708)	344,424 7,176,290 1,203,671 1,483,989
Total capital assets, being depreciated	10,079,321	204,921	(75,868)	10,208,374
Less: accumulated depreciation Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture, fixtures and equipment Vehicles	(172,408) (3,764,567) (916,228) (980,677)	(15,052) (150,922) (42,445) (110,793)	3,110 53,708	(187,460) (3,915,489) (955,563) (1,037,762)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,833,880)	(319,212)	56,818	(6,096,274)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,360,277	\$ (76,929)	\$ (19,050)	\$ 4,264,298

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	47,600
Special		6,461
Vocational		1,312
Other		1,896
Support Services:		
Pupil		1,108
Instructional staff		6,075
Administration		5,778
Fiscal		246
Operations and maintenance		24,318
Pupil transportation	1	101,833
Extracurricular activities	1	113,117
Food service operations		9,468
Total depreciation expense	\$ 3	319,212

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Restated Balance Outstanding 06/30/17	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 06/30/18	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:	00/30/17	Additions	Reductions	00/30/18	One rear
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Compensated absences	\$ 19,071,251 3,948,583 659,325	\$ - 286,572	\$ (5,340,764) (838,010) (142,729)	\$ 13,730,487 3,110,573 803,168	\$ - - 92,267
Total	\$ 23,679,159	\$ 286,572	\$ (6,321,503)	\$ 17,644,228	\$ 92,267

See Notes 12 and 13 for details on the net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is primarily the general fund, food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the Title I fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the Title VI-B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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 use 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 \$22,589,931 and an unvoted debt margin of \$250,999.

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

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work 11 months or more per year earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to employees upon termination of employment or retirement. Administrators, teachers and classified employees who work less than 11 months per year do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 244 days for certified employees and 300 days for classified employees. Upon termination of employment or retirement, a certified employee or administrator receives payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation up to a maximum accumulation of 61 days. Upon termination of employment or retirement, a classified employee is paid for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation to a maximum accumulation of 65 days.

B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to employees through the American United Life Insurance Company of \$15,000 and \$7,500 for full-time and part-time certified employees, respectively, of \$18,000 and \$9,000 for full-time and part-time classified employees, respectively, and \$50,000 for the Superintendent and Treasurer.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with Ohio School Plan (OSP) for property and fleet insurance. Coverages provided and deductibles are as follows:

Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$46,580,950
Boiler and Machinery (\$1,000 deductible)	46,580,950
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000

Professional liability is also protected by the Ohio School Plan with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit, a \$3,000,000 aggregate limit, with a \$2,500 deductible. OSP provides general liability at the same limits as fiduciary liability with no deductible. The Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America maintains a crime policy covering employee dishonesty in the amount of \$20,000 per position for the following covered positions: Board President, Board Vice-President, Superintendent, Assistant Treasurers, and Athletic Director. The Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America also maintains a \$25,000 bond for the Treasurer. The District added \$100,000 Funds Transfer Fraud liability insurance through Ohio School Plan.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. 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

The District participates in a 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. Participants in the GRP are placed on tiers according to their loss history. Participants with low loss histories are rewarded with greater savings than participants with higher loss histories. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for its GRP tier rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, assistance with safety programs, and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Group Medical, Dental, and Vision Insurance

For fiscal year 2018, the District was self-insured for employee group medical, dental, and vision insurance as a member of the JHP Health Benefits Program. For certified employees, the District provides hospital and surgical coverage which is 100% in-network and 70% out-of-network paid of reasonable and customary charges. For classified employees, hospital coverage is provided at 100% innetwork and 90% out-of-network paid of reasonable and customary charges. Outpatient surgical coverage is at 100% in-network and 70% out-of-network. For all employees, major medical expense coverage includes a \$200 individual and \$400 family annual deductible in-network and \$400 individual and \$800 family annual deductible out-of-network, followed by a 90% in-network and 70% out-of-network employee co-payment to a \$750 per person and \$1,500 per family in-network and \$750 per person and \$1,500 per family out-of-network out-of-pocket maximum. The District paid \$134,886 in administrative fees to Medical Mutual Services, LLC in fiscal year 2018. The District includes a \$75,000 stop loss deductible in its medical and prescription drug program and is subject to reimbursement for plan participant cumulative claims that exceed \$75,000 up to \$1,500,000 through the consortium's internal pool reserve. The District pays ninety-three percent of the premium for fulltime and fifty percent of the premium for part-time classified employees for single or family coverage. The District also provides dental and vision coverage. The premiums are paid by the District at a rate of eighty-nine percent for full-time certified employees and fifty percent for part-time certified employees. The premium is either paid by the fund that paid the salary for the employee or the general fund. The employee share of the group health insurance premium is covered by an Internal Revenue Code Section 125 plan on a mandatory basis.

Total required monthly premiums for coverage are as follows:

	Family	Individual
Medical/Surgical/RX	\$1,363.05	\$515.87
Dental	79.62	31.87
Vision	11.23	4.49

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The claims liability of \$176,084 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 claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Claims Incurred	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2018	\$ 267,069	\$ 1,319,816	\$ (1,410,801)	\$ 176,084
2017	135,231	2,147,010	(2,015,172)	267,069

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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 12 - 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 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 years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$225,120 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$25,588 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$710,122 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$122,256 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	.05276530%	(0.04543755%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.04937620%	(0.04538106%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00338910%	-(0.00005649%	
Proportionate share of the net	_				
pension liability	\$	2,950,119	\$	10,780,368	\$ 13,730,487
Pension expense	\$	(127,401)	\$	(4,207,945)	\$ (4,335,346)

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	\$ 126,963	\$ 416,28	37	\$ 543,250
Changes of assumptions	152,552	2,357,78	35	2,510,337
Difference between District contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	56,652		-	56,652
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	 225,120	710,12	22	935,242
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 561,287	\$ 3,484,19	94	\$4,045,481

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 86,886	\$ 86,886
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	14,001	355,765	369,766
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	158,613	120,374	278,987
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 172,614	\$ 563,025	\$ 735,639

\$935,242 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	\$	97,102	\$	439,752	\$	536,854
2020		134,534		923,715		1,058,249
2021		689		662,475		663,164
2022		(68,773)		185,106		116,333
Total	\$	163,552	\$	2,211,048	\$	2,374,600

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50 percent

Investment rate of return 7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$	4,093,998	\$	2,950,119	\$ 1,991,887

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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:

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

^{*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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 Discount Rate 1% Incre				
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 15,453,291	\$ 10,780,368	\$ 6,844,131		

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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 \$26,596.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$34,934 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$27,510 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.

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	.05327629%	0	.04543755%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0	.04992930%	0	.04538106%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00334699%	- <u>0</u>	.00005649%	
Proportionate share of the net		<u> </u>			
OPEB liability	\$	1,339,971	\$	1,770,602	\$ 3,110,573
OPEB expense	\$	52,972	\$	(540,723)	\$ (487,751)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	102,210	\$	102,210
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		34,934				34,934
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	34,934	\$	102,210	\$	137,144
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	3,538	\$	75,680	\$	79,218
Changes of assumptions		127,157		142,628		269,785
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		74,479		2,589		77,068
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	205,174	\$	220,897	\$	426,071

\$34,934 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:

	SERS		STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2019	\$	(73,941)	\$ (26,088)	\$	(100,029)		
2020		(73,941)	(26,088)		(100,029)		
2021		(56,409)	(26,088)		(82,497)		
2022		(883)	(26,088)		(26,971)		
2023		-	(7,168)		(7,168)		
Thereafter			(7,167)		(7,167)		
		_	_		_		
Total	\$	(205,174)	\$ (118,687)	\$	(323,861)		

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

Municipal bond index rate:

Measurement date 3.56 percent
Prior measurement date 2.92 percent

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Measurement date3.63 percentPrior measurement date2.98 percent

Medical trend assumption:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (2.63%)		Di	Current scount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,618,186	5 \$ 1,339,97		\$ 1,119,55	
	(6.5	% Decrease % decreasing to 4.0 %)	(7.5	Current Frend Rate % decreasing to 5.0 %)	(8.5	% Increase % decreasing to 6.0 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,087,286	\$	1,339,971	\$	1,674,404

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	19	% Decrease (3.13%)	Di	Current scount Rate (4.13%)	1	% Increase (5.13%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,377,004	\$	1,770,602	\$	1,291,345
	19	% Decrease	T	Current Trend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,230,138	\$	1,770,602	\$	2,481,915

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,116,426
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(71,225)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	20,230
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(51,447)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	2,638
Adjustment for encumbrances	103,820
GAAP basis	\$ 1,120,442

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 public school fund and the unclaimed monies fund.

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is a party to legal proceedings seeking damages for theft in office by a former District employee. The District management is of the opinion that disposition of the claim and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

C. School Foundation

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 have been finalized. The impact of FTE adjustments have been recorded as a receivable on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

		Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		216,918
Current year offsets		(258,831)
Total	\$	(41,913)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	

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

NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-E	nd
Fund Type	<u>Encumbra</u>	nces
General fund	\$ 50,	,172
Nonmajor governmental fund	173,	,244
Total	\$ 223,	,416

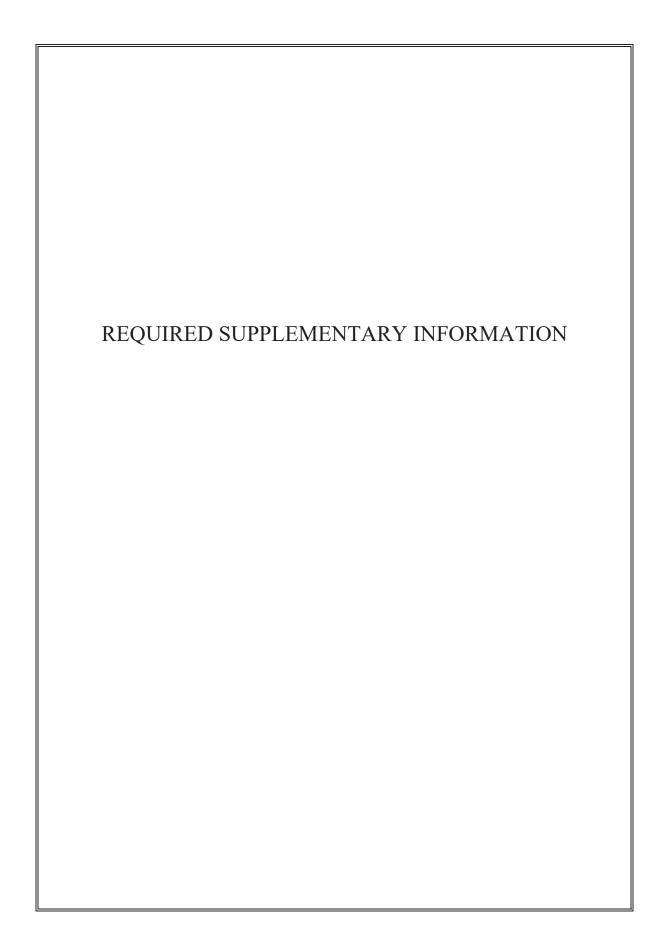
NOTE 18 - TAX ABATEMENTS

The Village of Sugarcreek has entered into two tax abatement agreements with Eagle Machinery & Supply, Inc./Gnomon Properties, LLC. and one tax abatement agreement with Pleasant Valley Teardrop Trailers, LLC. for the abatement of real property taxes. Under these agreements, the businesses agree to bring jobs and economic development into the District in exchange for forgone property tax receipts. Under the agreements, the District's property tax revenues were reduced by \$20,645 during fiscal year 2018.

NOTE 19 – SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 16, 2018, the District accepted the donation of artificial turf and installation from the Garaway Athletic Boosters, valued at \$597,000.

In the election held on November 6, 2018, the voters of the District rejected a 10-year 4 mill emergency levy. The District will attempt to pass the levy in the upcoming May 2019 primary election.



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	0.04937620%		C	0.05276530%		0.05147590%	().04972900%	(0.04972900%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,950,119	\$	3,861,933	\$	2,937,265	\$	2,516,756	\$	2,957,224
District's covered payroll	\$	1,589,893	\$	1,605,721	\$	1,549,697	\$	1,445,022	\$	1,468,714
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		185.55%		240.51%		189.54%		174.17%		201.35%
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 liability	0.04538106%		0.04543755%		0.04583586%		0.04617105%	0.04617105%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	10,780,368	\$ 15,209,318	\$	12,667,691	\$	11,230,397	\$ 13,377,576
District's covered payroll	\$	5,031,664	\$ 4,764,707	\$	4,782,207	\$	4,717,408	\$ 5,064,823
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		214.25%	319.21%		264.89%		238.06%	264.13%
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	\$	225,120	\$ 222,585	\$	224,801	\$ 204,250
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(225,120)	 (222,585)	-	(224,801)	 (204,250)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$
District's covered payroll	\$	1,667,556	\$ 1,589,893	\$	1,605,721	\$ 1,549,697
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%		14.00%	13.18%

 2014	 2013	2012		 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 200,280	\$ 203,270	\$	201,928	\$ 188,420	\$ 196,091	\$ 132,354
 (200,280)	 (203,270)		(201,928)	 (188,420)	 (196,091)	 (132,354)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,445,022	\$ 1,468,714	\$	1,501,323	\$ 1,498,966	\$ 1,448,235	\$ 1,345,061
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	\$ 710,122	\$ 704,433	\$ 667,059	\$ 669,509
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (710,122)	(704,433)	(667,059)	(669,509)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,072,300	\$ 5,031,664	\$ 4,764,707	\$ 4,782,207
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	2011		2010	 2009	
\$ 613,263	\$ 658,427	\$ 649,148	\$	656,494	\$	640,692	\$ 602,956
 (613,263)	 (658,427)	 (649,148)		(656,494)		(640,692)	 (602,956)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
\$ 4,717,408	\$ 5,064,823	\$ 4,993,446	\$	5,049,954	\$	4,928,400	\$ 4,638,123
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	0.04992930%	C	0.05327629%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,339,971	\$	1,518,571
District's covered payroll	\$	1,589,893	\$	1,605,721
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		84.28%		94.57%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.04538106%	().04543755%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,770,602	\$	2,430,012
District's covered payroll	\$	5,031,664	\$	4,764,707
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.19%		51.00%
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	\$ 34,934	\$ 26,398	\$ 25,675	\$ 36,550
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (34,934)	(26,398)	 (25,675)	(36,550)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,667,556	\$ 1,589,893	\$ 1,605,721	\$ 1,549,697
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.09%	1.66%	1.60%	2.36%

Note: The contributions as a percentage of covered payroll include the surcharge.

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	2010		 2009
\$ 25,924	\$ 30,260	\$ 36,662	\$ 48,648	\$	32,360	\$ 82,289
 (25,924)	 (30,260)	 (36,662)	 (48,648)		(32,360)	 (82,289)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$
\$ 1,445,022	\$ 1,468,714	\$ 1,501,323	\$ 1,498,966	\$	1,448,235	\$ 1,345,061
1.79%	2.06%	2.44%	3.25%		2.23%	6.12%

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>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,072,300	\$ 5,031,664	\$ 4,764,707	\$ 4,782,207
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 49,914	\$ 50,648	\$ 49,934	\$ 50,500	\$ 49,284	\$ 46,381
 (49,914)	 (50,648)	 (49,934)	 (50,500)	 (49,284)	 (46,381)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,717,408	\$ 5,064,823	\$ 4,993,446	\$ 5,049,954	\$ 4,928,400	\$ 4,638,123
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.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate: Fiscal year 2018 3.56 percent

Fiscal year 2017 2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Fiscal year 2018 3.63 percent

Fiscal year 2017 2.98 percent

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	Federal CFDA	Pass Through Entity Identifying	Total Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	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	10.553 10.555	N/A N/A	\$5,926 27,069
Total Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)			32,995
Cash Assistance: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance Subtotal:	10.553 10.555	N/A N/A	43,435 159,413 202,848
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			235,843
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			235,843
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A160035 S010A170035	84,819 305,081
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			389,900
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education-Grants to States	84.027	H027A160111	49,428
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)		H027A170111	217,152 266,580
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			200,560
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	S287C160035	1,124
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	S637A160034 S637A170034	9,721
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant		5037A170034	41,799 51,520
Total U.S. Department of Education			709,124
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$944,967

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 Garaway Local School District (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 Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The 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 D - 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.

NOTE E - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2018 to 2019 programs:

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 18,097
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$ 4,067
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	\$ 2,447
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$ 10,000



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

Garaway Local School District Tuscarawas County 146 Dover Road, NW Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Garaway Local 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 March 21, 2019, wherein we noted the School 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. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider Finding 2018-001 to be a significant deficiency.

53 Johnson Road, The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231 Phone: 740-594-3300 or 800-441-1389 www.ohioauditor.gov Garaway Local School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2018-001.

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the Finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Corrective Action Plan. We did not subject the District's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 21, 2019



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

Garaway Local School District Tuscarawas County 146 Dover Road, NW Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Garaway Local School District's, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the District's), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could directly and materially affect the Garaway Local School District's major federal program 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 program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Garaway Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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 the 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 compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

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March 21, 2019

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2018-001

Finding for Recovery and Significant Deficiency

The Garaway Local School District participated in the book buy-back incentive offered through the College Credit Plus programs at Stark State College and Kent State University at Tuscarawas. Within the buy-back process, books that were no longer needed by students participating in the College Credit Plus program were collected by the Guidance Counselor. If the books became obsolete and could not be used by students taking the same course in the future, the District had the option to sell the books back to Stark State College and/or Kent State University at Tuscarawas, depending on where the books were originally purchased. It was noted that in most instances the Guidance Counselor would return these books; however, occasionally the High School Principal would return the books at the beginning of the program. When these books were traded in to the respective school the bookstores offered two options for reimbursement: cash or account credit. On several occasions, cash was requested.

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2018-001 (Continued)

Finding for Recovery and Significant Deficiency (Continued)

A comparison of subpoena documents from both Stark State College and Kent State University at Tuscarawas to District records indicated that there was \$998 paid out to the District and collected by former Guidance Counselor, Felix Calzada, in the form of a cash reimbursement that was never received by the District or deposited into the District's account. These four transactions occurred between January 10, 2017 and January 12, 2018.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies collected but not accounted for is hereby issued against Felix Calzada, former Guidance Counselor, in the amount of \$998 and in favor of the Garaway Local School District General Fund.

Additionally, the District should adopt a formal policy addressing the college credit plus procedures, including the purchasing and sale of books. This will ensure that internal controls are in place to prevent or timely detect potential fraudulent activities.

Officials' Response: The Garaway Board of Education adheres to the strict hiring guidelines as set forth by the Ohio Department of Education and expects through policy and practice that District employees maintain the high level of ethical behavior.

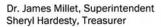
The College Credit Plus (CCP) Program was established in 2015 by the Ohio Department of Education and Ohio Board of Regents to help make college more accessible for students and their parents. The Garaway Board and administration had policies and procedures in place to manage the CCP program.

Upon knowledge that District CCP policies and procedures were violated, Garaway officials notified the Sugarcreek Police Department and the Ohio Auditor of State. The District fully cooperated with both agencies in the investigation. Additional internal control procedures have been placed in operation to help prevent future issues.

The Garaway Board of Education, administration, and employees adhere to the highest standard of ethical behavior and strive to maintain transparency and fiscal accountability for monies entrusted to them by the public.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





GARAWAY LOCAL SCHOOLS

146 Dover Road NW Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681 Phone: 330-852-2421 Fax: 330-852-2991

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

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2018-001	Implemented a computerized inventory system for College Credit Plus books being purchased and stocked by the High School and maintained by the Guidance Counselor and Guidance Secretary.	Completed	Guidance Counselor & Secretary
	Hired a Guidance Counselor experienced in CCP procedures for school year 2018/2019 to develop & implement sound CCP procedures.	Completed	Board of Education
	Established a mentoring program for those within the District who might be interested in the Guidance Counselor position in subsequent years.	Completed & Ongoing	Superintendent & H.S. Principal
	4) Increased oversight & monitoring of CCP program and Guidance Counselor by High School Principal for additional checks and balances. Output Description:	Ongoing	H.S. Principal
	5) Issuance of letter following Board approval of CCP contracts to colleges and universities stating that all returned books must be credited to the District's account or repaid by check to Garaway LSD.	Ongoing	Treasurer





GARAWAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 28, 2019