



EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MUSKINGUM COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IIILE	PAGE
ndependent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund	21
Statement of Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund	23
Statement of Cash Flows Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund	24
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund	25
Notes to the Rasic Financial Statements	27

EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MUSKINGUM COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE	PAGE
Prepared by Management: (Continued)	
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School District`s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	68
Schedule of the School District`s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	70
Schedule of the School District`s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	72
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	74
Schedule of the School District Contributions (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	76
Schedule of the School District Contributions (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	78
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	80
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	83
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	84
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	85
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	87
Schedule of Findings	89



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

East Muskingum Local School District Muskingum County 13505 John Glenn School Drive New Concord, Ohio 43762

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the East Muskingum Local School District, Muskingum County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School 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 School 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 opinion.

East Muskingum Local School District Muskingum County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the East Muskingum Local School District, Muskingum County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, 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.

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 School District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

East Muskingum Local School District Muskingum 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 11, 2020, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 11, 2020

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,295,043.
- Capital assets decreased \$827,338 primarily due to current year depreciation expense which
 was offset by capital asset acquisitions. In addition, deferred inflows of resources increased by
 \$1,849,719 due to pension and OPEB related items.
- Long-term liabilities reflect a significant decrease as a result of pension and OPEB related items.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,761,096 in revenue or 77 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest accounted for \$5,467,628 or 23 percent of total revenues of \$24,228,724.
- The School District had \$20,933,681 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$5,467,628 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest. General revenues (primarily taxes and intergovernmental revenues) in the amount of \$18,761,096 were adequate to provide for these programs.

Using this Basic Financial Statements Report

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 School 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 School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School 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 School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column and also provide information in more detail than the government-wide statements. In the case of the School District, the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Levy Capital Projects Fund are the only major funds for fiscal year 2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While these documents contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during the 2018-2019 fiscal year?"

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of 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. These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School 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 School 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, all of the School District's activities are reported as governmental including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, and debt service.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds Most of the School 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 statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general governmental 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 financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The School District's only fund of this type is the Medical-Dental Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund. However, the activity of this fund is combined with the Governmental Activities on the entity wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from those funds are not available to support the School District's programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for the proprietary funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 1 - Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2019	2018	Change	
Assets				
Current and Other Assets	\$17,081,140	\$16,116,161	\$964,979	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Net OPEB Asset	1,213,283	0	1,213,283	
Capital Assets	18,626,753	19,454,091	(827,338)	
Total Assets	36,921,176	35,570,252	1,350,924	
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension	5,205,332	6,623,684	(1,418,352)	
OPEB	231,757	224,303	7,454	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,437,089	6,847,987	(1,410,898)	
Liabilities				
Current and Other Liabilities	2,399,687	2,423,139	(23,452)	
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	608,465	546,953	61,512	
Due in More Than One Year				
Net Pension Liability	20,745,762	22,509,544	(1,763,782)	
Net OPEB Liability	2,038,833	4,968,096	(2,929,263)	
Other Amounts	3,290,899	3,840,650	(549,751)	
Total Liabilities	29,083,646	34,288,382	(5,204,736)	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current				
Year Operations	5,062,918	4,901,324	161,594	
Pension	2,173,771	2,004,164	169,607	
OPEB	2,197,764	679,246	1,518,518	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,434,453	7,584,734	1,849,719	
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	16,092,033	16,419,351	(327,318)	
Restricted	2,784,571	2,820,998	(36,427)	
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(15,036,438)	(18,695,226)	3,658,788	
Total Net Position	\$3,840,166	\$545,123	\$3,295,043	

The net pension liability (NPL) / net OPEB liability are two of the largest liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2019 and are reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27" and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises the 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 School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the School 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 School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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

Total assets increased by \$1,350,924. Current and other assets reflect an overall increase in the amount of \$964,979. Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$341,234 from the prior fiscal year. The School District realized an increase in State and federal grants, which resulted in an additional increase of cash balances. The School District also realized an increase in property taxes receivables, in the amount of \$549,001, as a result of a property valuation reappraisal completed by Muskingum County in 2018. The School District also reflects a net OPEB asset in the amount of \$1,213,283. See Note 12 for more information. Capital assets decreased \$827,338 due to current year depreciation expense which exceeded current year capital asset additions.

Total deferred outflows of resources decreased in the amount of \$1,410,898. This decrease was primarily due to changes of assumptions related to the School District's proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB liability.

Total liabilities decreased \$5,204,736. The main reason for the decrease is due to a decrease in the net pension liability in the amount of \$1,763,782 and a decrease in net OPEB liability in the amount of \$2,929,263. Current and other liabilities remained fairly consistent from fiscal year 2018 to 2019, reflecting a decrease in the amount of \$23,452, due to slight net decreases in various current and other liabilities. Claims payable decreased by \$100,488, due to a decrease in actuarial estimates provided by a third party administrator. This decrease was offset by an increase in intergovernmental payable, in the amount of \$45,203, due to revenue adjustments on the State Foundation for fiscal year 2019, and an increase in accrued wages and benefits payable, in the amount of \$49,869, due to an increase in employee wages and increases in insurance costs. Long-term liabilities, excluding the pension/OPEB liability, decreased \$488,239 primarily due to the retirement of bonds, long-term notes, and capital leases.

Total deferred inflows of resources increased \$1,849,719. This increase was the result of three factors; an increase in deferred inflows of resources for property taxes with the property valuation reappraisal completed by Muskingum County in 2018, an increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pension due to returns on investments, and an increase in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB due to changes in assumptions.

By comparing assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, one can see the overall position of the School District as improved as evidenced by the increase in net position in the amount of \$3,295,043. The largest change is in unrestricted net position, an increase of \$3,658,788, due primarily to the change in pension and OPEB related items as discussed elsewhere. Net investment in capital assets decreased by \$327,318 as a combined result of retiring capital related debt and recognizing current year depreciation as discussed above.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2019 and comparisons to fiscal year 2018:

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
Revenues	2019	2018	Change		
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$2,572,942	\$2,352,529	\$220,413		
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	2,788,686	2,327,843	460,843		
Capital Grants and Contributions	106,000	56,193	49,807		
Total Program Revenues	5,467,628	4,736,565	731,063		
General Revenues					
Property Taxes	8,868,172	9,258,619	(390,447)		
Grants and Entitlements	9,562,584	9,387,491	175,093		
Investment Earnings	233,297	17,523	215,774		
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	7,000	0	7,000		
Miscellaneous	90,043	98,363	(8,320)		
Total General Revenues	18,761,096	18,761,996	(900)		
Total Revenues	24,228,724	23,498,561	730,163		
Program Expenses					
Instruction					
Regular	8,576,509	3,733,720	4,842,789		
Special	3,469,092	2,505,510	963,582		
Vocational	217,104	43,285	173,819		
Student Intervention Services	466,241	466,675	(434)		
Support Services					
Pupils	433,834	215,962	217,872		
Instructional Staff	369,655	220,953	148,702		
Board of Education	44,882	40,698	4,184		
Administration	1,590,629	556,807	1,033,822		
Fiscal	502,163	498,473	3,690		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,041,337	1,989,488	51,849		
Pupil Transportation	1,393,022	1,088,133	304,889		
Central	191,795	165,139	26,656		
Food Service Operations	1,039,767	1,028,285	11,482		
Extracurricular Activities	512,820	415,524	97,296		
Interest	84,831	103,201	(18,370)		
Total Expenses	20,933,681	13,071,853	7,861,828		
Change in Net Position	3,295,043	10,426,708	(7,131,665)		
Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year	545,123	(9,881,585)	10,426,708		
Net Position End of Year	\$3,840,166	\$545,123	\$3,295,043		

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from \$1,602,117 in fiscal year 2017 to a negative pension expense of \$7,399,639 for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal year 2019, STRS pension expense increased to \$1,142,201, closer to the 2017 pension expense amount.

Net position increased by \$3,295,043 in fiscal year 2019. Overall revenues reflect an increase in the amount of \$730,163. Program revenues increased in the amount of \$731,063 and general revenues remained constant, with a slight decrease of \$900. The increase in charges for services, in the amount of \$220,413, is largely due to an increase in State foundation, related to tuition and enrollment. The increase in operating grants, contributions, and interest, in the amount of \$460,843, is related to an increase in State and federal grants. The increase in general revenue grants and entitlements in the amount of \$175,093 was due to increases in State foundation revenues during fiscal year 2019.

The DeRolph III decision has not eliminated the dependence on property taxes. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. As the result of legislation enacted in 1976, the revenue from tax on real property generated by the levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00. Property taxes made up approximately 37 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2019. The remaining 63 percent of revenues are received through outside sources, such as restricted and unrestricted grants in aid and tuition received from students.

Expenses increased by \$7,861,828 which is primarily due to pension/OPEB related items as discussed previously.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest offsetting those services. Table 3 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 entitlements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

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	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018
Instruction:				
Regular	\$8,576,509	\$6,569,117	\$3,733,720	\$2,014,642
Special	3,469,092	1,414,541	2,505,510	822,036
Vocational	217,104	134,522	43,285	(19,523)
Student Intervention Services	466,241	466,241	466,675	466,675
Suport Services:				
Pupils	433,834	429,085	215,962	215,962
Instructional Staff	369,655	368,517	220,953	220,953
Board of Education	44,882	44,882	40,698	40,698
Administration	1,590,629	1,590,629	556,807	556,807
Fiscal	502,163	500,268	498,473	496,065
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,041,337	1,953,198	1,989,488	1,901,924
Pupil Transportation	1,393,022	1,386,353	1,088,133	1,068,589
Central	191,795	180,995	165,139	154,339
Food Service Operations	1,039,767	61,664	1,028,285	70,236
Extracurricular Activities	512,820	281,210	415,524	222,684
Interest	84,831	84,831	103,201	103,201
Total Expenses	\$20,933,681	\$15,466,053	\$13,071,853	\$8,335,288

The dependence upon tax revenues and State subsidies for governmental activities is apparent, with approximately 74 percent of the School District's activities being supported through taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements.

Instructional programs have remained relatively consistent at between 60 and 61 percent of total governmental program expenses. Of the instructional expenses, approximately 68 percent is for regular instruction, 27 percent for special instruction, 5 percent for vocational and intervention services instructions.

The School District Funds

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the School District. All governmental funds had total revenues and other finances sources of \$24,255,338, expenditures of \$23,533,009, with a combined net increase in fund balances of \$722,329.

The General Fund had total revenues and other financing sources of \$20,561,827 and expenditures of \$19,854,605. The General Fund's balance at June 30, 2019, increased \$707,222 as a primary result of an increase in intergovernmental revenue due to changes in State Foundation revenues. The General Fund has an ending fund balance of \$5,656,285.

The fund balance of the Permanent Improvement Levy Fund at June 30, 2019, is \$1,480,970, a decrease of \$176,484 from the prior year due to payments for educational service materials exceeding revenues from property taxes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the General Fund, budget basis revenues were \$311,829 below final estimates of \$20,346,335. Of this difference, the majority was due to optimistic estimates for property taxes revenue.

Budget basis expenditures were \$291,460 lower than final estimates of \$20,130,734. The largest variance in expenditures was in administration. The School District had anticipated additional expenditures in this program that did not occur.

The School District's ending General Fund budgetary basis balance was \$13,369 lower than the final estimate.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had \$18,626,753 invested in land, land improvements, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and vehicles, net of depreciation. See Note 8 for more detailed information of the School District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the School District had \$2,290,000 in general obligation bonds outstanding, with \$425,000 due within one year, and \$84,561 in Energy Conservation Notes, with \$41,350 due within one year.

The bonds were issued for school facilities construction and improvements. The bonds will be fully repaid by fiscal year 2024. The Energy Conservation Notes were issued for geothermal heating and cooling improvements to the Perry Elementary building. The notes will be fully repaid by fiscal year 2021. See Note 14 for more detail on the School District's debt, which includes net pension liability, net OPEB liability, capital leases, compensated absences payable, and longevity benefits payable.

Economic Factors

Based on the most recent five year forecast adopted by the Board of Education, the School District is projecting deficit spending in the amount of \$23,874, beginning in fiscal year 2020, with deficit spending projected to continue for fiscal year 2021, fiscal year 2022, fiscal year 2023, and fiscal year 2024. The Board of Education and Administration of the School District must maintain careful financial planning and prudent fiscal management in order to maintain the financial stability of the School District.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Unaudited

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Lottie Fisher, Treasurer/CFO at East Muskingum Local School District, 13505 John Glenn School Road, New Concord, Ohio 43762, or e-mail at lfisher@eastmschools.org.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	47.065.655
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$7,065,655
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	1,437
Accounts Receivable	27,048
Accrued Interest Receivable	10,560
Intergovernmental Receivable	340,427
Inventory Held for Resale	2,470
Materials and Supplies Inventory	311,700
Prepaid Items	85,373
Property Taxes Receivable	9,236,470
Net OPEB Asset	1,213,283
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	421,989
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	18,204,764
Total Assets	36,921,176
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	5,205,332
OPEB	231,757
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,437,089
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,437,007
Liabilities	
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,620,855
Accounts Payable	133,185
Intergovernmental Payable	402,907
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	18,122
Matured Longevity Benefits Payable	25,612
Accrued Interest Payable	8,675
Claims Payable	190,331
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	608,465
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	20,745,762
Net OPEB Liability	2,038,833
Other Amounts Due In More Than One Year	3,290,899
Total Liabilities	29,083,646
Total Entolities	27,003,040
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	5,062,918
Pension	2,173,771
OPEB	2,197,764
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,434,453
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	16,092,033
Restricted for:	10,072,033
Food Service Operations	252,995
	,
State Grant Expenditures Classroom Facilities Maintenance	11,973
	203,440
Capital Projects	1,533,743
Debt Service	580,724
Athletic and Music	110,126
Unclaimed Monies	168
Federal Programs	91,402
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(15,036,438)
Total Net Position	\$3,840,166

East Muskingum Local School District, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		I	Program Revenues		Net Expense and Change in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$8,576,509	\$1,863,482	\$109,122	\$34,788	(\$6,569,117)
Special	3,469,092	43,377	1,976,174	35,000	(1,414,541)
Vocational	217,104	0	82,582	0	(134,522)
Student Intervention Services	466,241	0	0	0	(466,241)
Support Services:					
Pupils	433,834	0	4,749	0	(429,085)
Instructional Staff	369,655	0	1,138	0	(368,517)
Board of Education	44,882	0	0	0	(44,882)
Administration	1,590,629	0	0	0	(1,590,629)
Fiscal	502,163	0	816	1,079	(500,268)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,041,337	9,900	65,475	12,764	(1,953,198)
Pupil Transportation	1,393,022	0	0	6,669	(1,386,353)
Central	191,795	0	10,800	0	(180,995)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	1,039,767	478,820	499,283	0	(61,664)
Extracurricular Activities	512,820	177,363	38,547	15,700	(281,210)
Interest	84,831	0	0	0	(84,831)
Total Governmental Activities	\$20,933,681	\$2,572,942	\$2,788,686	\$106,000	(15,466,053)
		General Revenues			
		Property Taxes Levied fo	or:		
		General Purposes			7,483,218
		Capital Outlay			688,664
		Debt Service			577,769
		Capital Maintenance			118,521
		Grants and Entitlements i	not		
		Restricted to Specific I	Programs		9,562,584
		Investment Earnings			233,297
		Gain on Sale of Capital A	Assets		7,000
		Miscellaneous			90,043
		Total General Revenues			18,761,096
		Change in Net Position			3,295,043
		Net Position Beginning o	f Year		545,123
		Net Position End of Year			\$3,840,166
See accompanying notes to the basic finance	ial statements				

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		Permanent	Other	Total
	G 1	Improvement	Governmental	Governmental
Acceta	General	Levy	Funds	Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,241,093	\$1,202,234	\$1,201,704	\$6,645,031
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	0	0	1,437	1,437
Accounts Receivable	11,987	944	14,117	27,048
Intergovernmental Receivable	149,623	0	190,804	340,427
Accrued Interest Receivable	10,560	0	0	10,560
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	2,470	2,470
Materials and Supplies Inventory	309,050	0	2,650	311,700
Prepaid Items	52,733	29,413	3,227	85,373
Interfund Receivable	64,065	0	0	64,065
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	168	0	0	168
Property Taxes Receivable	7,786,284	726,901	723,285	9,236,470
Total Assets	\$12,625,563	\$1,959,492	\$2,139,694	\$16,724,749
T !- L-1124!				
Liabilities Metured Componented Absorped Povoble	\$18,122	\$0	\$0	\$18,122
Matured Compensated Absences Payable Matured Longevity Benefits Payable	25,612	0	0	25,612
Accounts Payable	100,503	21,861	10,821	133,185
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,550,834	0	70,021	1,620,855
Interfund Payable	0	0	64,065	64,065
Intergovernmental Payable	375,034	0	27,873	402,907
Total Liabilities	2,070,105	21,861	172,780	2,264,746
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	4,263,794	403,888	395,236	5,062,918
Unavailable Revenue	635,379	52,773	152,749	840,901
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,899,173	456,661	547,985	5,903,819
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	309,050	0	2,650	311,700
Prepaid Items	52,733	29,413	3,227	85,373
Unclaimed Monies	168	0	0	168
Restricted for:				
Food Service Operations	0	0	300,435	300,435
State Grant Expenditures	0	0	11,973	11,973
Federal Grant Expenditures	0	0	11,156	11,156
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	193,650	193,650
Capital Projects	0	1,451,557	0	1,451,557
Debt Service	0	0	539,518	539,518
Athletic and Music	0	0	108,208	108,208
Assigned to:	20.266	0	0	20.266
Purchases on Order Capital Projects	39,266	0	0 250,000	39,266 250,000
Capital Projects Subsequent Year's Appropriation	0 23,874	0	250,000	230,000
Public School Support	50,390	0	0	50,390
Unassigned (Deficit)	5,180,804	0	(1,888)	5,178,916
Total Fund Balances	5,656,285	1,480,970	1,418,929	8,556,184
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$12,625,563	\$1,959,492	\$2,139,694	\$16,724,749

East Muskingum Local School District, Ohio Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$8,556,184
Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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.		18,626,753
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds: Grants Property Taxes Interest Charges for Services Tuition and Fees Miscellaneous Revenue Total	80,252 727,826 9,847 10,944 10,150 1,882	840,901
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.		230,125
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding general obligation bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(8,675)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: General Obligation Serial/Term Bonds Bond Premium Energy Conservation Loan Capital Leases Compensated Absences Longevity Benefits Payable Total	(2,290,000) (68,070) (84,561) (92,089) (542,491) (822,153)	(3,899,364)
The net OPEB asset and net pension/OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period and therefore the asset, liability, and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Net OPEB Asset Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Total	1,213,283 5,205,332 (2,173,771) (20,745,762) (2,038,833) 231,757 (2,197,764)	(20,505,758)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$3,840,166

East Muskingum Local School District, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds

	General	Permanent Improvement Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$7,476,100	\$691,435	\$694,774	\$8,862,309
Intergovernmental	10,760,035	55,300	1,597,404	12,412,739
Interest	233,293	0	2,734	236,027
Tuition and Fees	1,903,100	0	0	1,903,100
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	177,363	177,363
Rent	9,900	0	0	9,900
Charges for Services	0	0	473,584	473,584
Contributions and Donations	83,273	0	0	83,273
Miscellaneous	89,126	100	817	90,043
Total Revenues	20,554,827	746,835	2,946,676	24,248,338
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,330,661	455,109	62,511	9,848,281
Special	2,841,621	0	826,503	3,668,124
Vocational	259,679	0	0	259,679
Student Intervention Services	466,241	0	0	466,241
Support Services:				
Pupils	494,415	0	4,790	499,205
Instructional Staff	386,073	0	1,148	387,221
Board of Education	44,882	0	0	44,882
Administration	1,987,210	0	0	1,987,210
Fiscal	473,926	14,114	14,240	502,280
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,696,154	166,985	165,600	2,028,739
Pupil Transportation	1,290,421	87,243	0	1,377,664
Central	180,995	0	10,800	191,795
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	_	_		
Food Service Operations	0	0	932,515	932,515
Extracurricular Activities	365,491	0	186,722	552,213
Capital Outlay	0	199,868	0	199,868
Debt Service:				101101
Principal Retirement	36,836	0	449,570	486,406
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	100,686	100,686
Total Expenditures	19,854,605	923,319	2,755,085	23,533,009
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	700,222	(176,484)	191,591	715,329
Other Financing Use				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	7,000	0	0	7,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	707,222	(176,484)	191,591	722,329
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	4,949,063	1,657,454	1,227,338	7,833,855
Fund Balances End of Year	\$5,656,285	\$1,480,970	\$1,418,929	\$8,556,184

East Muskingum Local School District, Ohio Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$722,329
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of	f activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. He the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay is	l lives as depreciation expense. This	369,761 (1,197,099)	(827,338)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide currence and expenditures in the funds:	ent financial resources are not		
reported as revenues and expenditures in the funds:	Property Taxes Intergovernmental Interest Tuition and Fees Charges for Services Total	5,863 (41,476) 4 3,759 5,236	(26,614)
Repayments of principal are expenditures in the governmental	funds, but the repayments		
reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position:	General Obligation Bonds Energy Conservation Notes Capital Leases Total	410,000 39,570 36,836	486,406
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not re-	•		
and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governm	Accrued Interest Amortization of Bond Premium	2,241 13,614	
	Total		15,855
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not re- resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in go	•	4,175	
	Longevity Benefits Payable Total	(15,956)	(11,781)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditur the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred	-		
	Pension OPEB Total	1,559,111 56,763	1,615,874
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, char reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activiti			
	Pension OPEB Total	(1,383,290) 2,574,721	1,191,431
The internal service fund used by management to charge the co- funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities internal service fund is reported with governmental activities	ies. The net change in net position of the		128,881
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$3,295,043
		=	

East Muskingum Local School District, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$6,865,903	\$7,565,903	\$7,145,242	(\$420,661)
Intergovernmental	10,412,145	10,744,332	10,694,528	(49,804)
Interest	108,000	108,000	149,869	41,869
Tuition and Fees	1,651,500	1,651,500	1,885,501	234,001
Rentals	9,000	9,000	9,900	900
Contributions and Donations	120,400	80,773	83,273	2,500
Miscellaneous	131,200	186,827	66,193	(120,634)
Total Revenues	19,298,148	20,346,335	20,034,506	(311,829)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,252,002	9,252,801	9,260,376	(7,575)
Special	2,804,602	2,804,602	2,802,068	2,534
Vocational	252,765	299,922	288,920	11,002
Student Intervention Services	551,183	551,183	468,406	82,777
Support Services:				
Pupils	488,941	488,941	495,550	(6,609)
Instructional Staff	391,763	401,763	392,624	9,139
Board of Education	40,546	40,546	42,973	(2,427)
Administration	2,116,765	2,115,965	1,982,226	133,739
Fiscal	473,929	473,929	471,849	2,080
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,738,980	1,738,980	1,728,397	10,583
Pupil Transportation	1,318,708	1,318,708	1,322,483	(3,775)
Central	195,178	195,178	177,204	17,974
Extracurricular Activities	386,380	411,380	369,362	42,018
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	36,836	36,836	36,836	0
Total Expenditures	20,048,578	20,130,734	19,839,274	291,460
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(750,430)	215,601	195,232	(20,369)
Other Financing Source				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		0	7,000	7,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(750,430)	215,601	202,232	(13,369)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	3,804,123	3,804,123	3,804,123	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	137,091	137,091	137,091	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$3,190,784	\$4,156,815	\$4,143,446	(\$13,369)

Statement of Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund June 30, 2019

	Medical-Dental Insurance
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$420,456
Current Liabilities	
Claims Payable	190,331
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$230,125

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Medical-Dental Insurance
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$3,265,176
Operating Expenses	44.044
Purchased Services	414,844
Claims	2,721,451
Total Operating Expenses	3,136,295
Change in Net Position	128,881
Net Position Beginning of Year	101,244
Net Position End of Year	\$230,125

Statement of Cash Flows Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Medical-Dental Insurance
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided	\$3,265,176
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Services	(414,844)
Cash Payments for Claims	(2,821,939)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	28,393
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	392,063
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$420,456
Reconciliation of Operating Income to	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$128,881
Changes in Liabilities:	
Decrease in Claims Payable	(100,488)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$28,393

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund June 30, 2019

Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$52,624
Liabilities Due to Students	\$52,624

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

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

The School District was established in 1958. The School District serves an area of approximately 192 square miles. It is located in Muskingum and Guernsey Counties, and includes all of the Village of New Concord, Ohio. The School District is staffed by 106 classified employees and 151 certificated full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 2,077 students and other community members. The School District currently operates six instructional buildings, two administrative buildings, and four garage/storage buildings.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefit to, or impose specific financial burden on, the primary government. The School District has no component units.

The School District participates in six organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations and two insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are the Licking Area Computer Association (LACA), Mid-East Career and Technology Centers, the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS), the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA), the Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding, the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program plan, and the Ohio School Benefits Cooperative. These organizations are presented in Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). The School District, however, does not have any business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. 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 charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Fund Financial Statements During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

General Fund The General Fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended and transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Permanent Improvement Levy Fund The Permanent Improvement Levy Capital Projects Fund of the School District is used to account for permanent improvement levy proceeds restricted to be used for expenditures of instructional materials and expenditures related to acquiring, constructing, and improving school facilities.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted or assigned to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the School District has no enterprise funds.

Internal Service Fund The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund accounts for the operation of the School District's self-insurance program for employee medical/surgical, prescription drug, and dental claims.

Fiduciary Fund Type 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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School 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 School District's agency fund accounts for student managed activities.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are generally 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Like the government-wide statements, the proprietary fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of 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 School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

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. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, payments from property taxes (See Note 6) are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. 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 year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School 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, fees, and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes 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 School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension/OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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 until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow 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 School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, accrued interest, accounts receivable, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 18. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The School District has a separate bank account for athletic monies. The athletic account monies are kept separate from the School District treasury. This account is presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts".

During fiscal year 2019, the School District's investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposits. Investments in negotiable certificates of deposits are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$233,293, which includes \$81,935 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which services are consumed.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food held for resale.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Capital Assets

All of the School District's capital assets are general capital assets resulting from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of capital assets by back trending (i.e. estimating the current replacement cost of the assets to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-index to deflate the costs to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	10-50 years 5-20 years
Vehicles	10-15 years

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the General Fund represent cash and cash equivalents for unclaimed monies not available for appropriation.

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 School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for vacation eligible employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave after twenty-five years of current service with the School District.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded as "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which these payments will be made.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Bond Premium and Issuance Costs

In government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities on the statement of net position. Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

In the government fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. The face amount of the debt issue is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the repayment to the bond escrow agent.

Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 financial statements.

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans or interfund services provided and used are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated on of the statement of net position.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable: The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It can also include the long-term amount of loans receivable, prepaids, as well as inventory, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables, or from the use of the prepaids or inventory, is restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School 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 the use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or 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 the School District Board of Education delegated that authority by State statute. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the 2020's appropriated budget.

Unassigned: The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, and assigned.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The School District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are 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 the amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

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.

Estimates

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

Budgetary Data

All funds, other than agency fund, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution, and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by the Board.

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

Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2019, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements and Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period,

For fiscal year 2019, the School District also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-2*. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is 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, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget 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 GAAP (modified accrual) basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 4. Prepaid items are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis) but not on the budget basis.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

- 5. Unrecorded cash and adjustments to record investments at market value are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis) but not on budget basis.
- 6. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$707,222
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(589,050)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	191,230
Beginning of Fiscal Year:	
Unrecorded Cash	3,470
Fair Value Adjustment for Investments	41,809
Prepaid Items	62,038
End of Fiscal Year:	
Fair Value Adjustment for Investments	(41,741)
Prepaid Items	(53,733)
Advances - In	65,191
Advances - Out	(64,065)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(120,139)
Budget Basis	\$202,232

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

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

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

Protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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 School 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.

Investments

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Rating	Rating Agency	Percent of Total Investments
Fair Value - Level Two Inputs Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$3,402,745	11/05/2019-06/06/2024	N/A	N/A	100.00%

The School 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. The above chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. All of the School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using other significant observable inputs (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk. The School District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk to the extent that it allows the Treasurer to invest funds to a maximum maturity of five years, and allows for the withdrawal of funds from approved public depositories or sale of negotiable instruments prior to maturity. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk. The credit ratings for the School District's securities are listed above. Ohio law requires that the money market mutual funds be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School 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 School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in state statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The percentage of total investments is listed in the table above.

Note 6 - Property Taxes and Tax Abatements

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District's fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School 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 and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, 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 semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Muskingum and Guernsey Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the counties by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was \$2,907,108 in the General Fund, \$46,248 in the Classroom Facilities Special Revenue Fund, \$222,130 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and \$270,240 in the Permanent Improvement Levy Capital Projects Fund. The amount available as an advance, and recognized as revenue at June 30, 2018, was \$2,576,250 in the General Fund, \$44,373 in the Classroom Facilities Special Revenue Fund, \$183,764 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and \$259,795 in the Permanent Improvement Levy Capital Projects Fund.

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

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

	2018 Seco	2018 Second-		2019 First-	
	Half Collec	Half Collections		tions	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Real Estate Public Utility Personal	\$261,240,700 54,129,220	82.84% 17.16%	\$294,667,550 55,527,570	84.14% 15.86%	
Total	\$315,369,920	100.00%	\$350,195,120	100.00%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$37.56		\$37.61		

The increase in the millage from the prior year is due to an increase in the tax rate for the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund. The county auditors review the balance in this fund and adjust the millage so that the balance is not excessive as compared to future debt service requirements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Tax Abatements

School District property taxes were reduced under an Enterprise Zone Tax Exemption agreement entered into by Muskingum County. The total tax abated amount for fiscal year 2019 was \$41,511.

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of property taxes, intergovernmental grants, accounts, interfund, and accrued interest. 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. Delinquent property taxes deemed collectible by the County Auditors and recorded as a receivable in the amount of \$727,826 may not be collected in one year. All other receivables are expected to be received within one year.

A summary of items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities	
Title I Grant	\$13,203
Title II-A	28,468
Title VI-B IDEA Grant	141,365
Medicaid Reimbursements	76,971
State Foundation Adjustments	44,026
Bureau of Workers' Compensation Refund	27,220
Miscellaneous Intergovernmental Receivables	9,174
Total Governmental Activities	\$340,427

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2019
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$238,139	\$0	\$0	\$238,139
Land Improvements	6,850	0	0	6,850
Construction in Progress	0	177,000	0	177,000
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	244,989	177,000	0	421,989
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	41,980,225	0	0	41,980,225
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	1,593,111	70,518	(53,780)	1,609,849
Vehicles	2,578,989	122,243	(338,276)	2,362,956
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	46,152,325	192,761	(392,056)	45,953,030
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(24,293,516)	(1,023,294)	0	(25,316,810)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	(1,194,885)	(40,314)	53,780	(1,181,419)
Vehicles	(1,454,822)	(133,491)	338,276	(1,250,037)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(26,943,223)	(1,197,099) *	392,056	(27,748,266)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net				
of Accumulated Depreciation	19,209,102	(1,004,338)	0	18,204,764
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$19,454,091	(\$827,338)	\$0	\$18,626,753

^{*} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$582,038
Special	117,869
Vocational	12,854
Support Services:	
Pupils	20,868
Instructional Staff	38,385
Administration	102,227
Fiscal	3,870
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	74,007
Pupil Transportation	128,953
Food Service Operations	112,547
Extracurricular	3,481
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,197,099

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 9 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District purchased its property, fleet, and liability insurance from Argonaut Insurance Company.

The types and amounts of coverage provided by the Argonaut Insurance Group are as follows:

Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$2,500 deductible)	\$62,492,689
Automobile Liability (\$250 Comprehensive/\$500 Collision deductible)	1,000,000
Auto Medical Payments	5,000
Uninsured/Underinsured Motorists	1,000,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence	1,000,000
Aggregate Per Year	3,000,000
Rented Property Damage	500,000
Employee Benefits Liability	
Per occurrence	1,000,000
Aggregate Per Year	3,000,000
Employer's Liability	1,000,000
Educators Legal Liability Limit (\$2,500 deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Per Year	3,000,000
Commercial Excess Liability	1,000,000
Commercial Crime	25,000

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 fiscal year.

Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in the workers' compensation program provided by the State of Ohio. The School District participates in the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (Program), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 17). The Program is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for participants. The participating school districts continue to pay their own premiums and have the opportunity to receive premium adjustments based upon the combined performance of the group. Depending upon that performance, the participating school districts can either receive a premium refund or assessment. The total premium for the entire group is the standard premium of the group.

Participation in the Program is limited to school districts that can meet the Program's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc. serves as the third party administrator of the Program and provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services. Each year, the School District pays an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the cost of administering the Program.

The School District may withdraw from the Program if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Program prior to withdrawal.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Employee Medical/Surgical and Dental Benefits

The School District offers three medical/surgical insurance plans and one dental insurance plan to employees covered through a self-insurance internal service fund. Monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. The Board of Education pays \$1,576.67 of the medical/surgical premiums for family coverage and \$677.63 for single coverage. The Board of Education pays 100 percent of the dental premiums for family and single coverage which is \$74 for both. The medical/surgical and dental premiums are paid from the fund that pays the salary of the covered employee. The claims liability of \$190,331 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. The School District purchases an aggregate stop-loss coverage policy in the amount of \$3,841,919. In addition, the School District has contracted for an excess stop-loss coverage, with a maximum allowable covered expense per individual of \$100,000 annually.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 were:

	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2018	\$291,801	\$2,868,169	\$2,869,151	\$290,819
2019	290,819	2,721,451	2,821,939	190,331

Note 10 - Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from Board policy and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work a minimum of 260 days earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. All employees who qualify for vacation time must be with the School District for one year before receiving vacation hours. All employees who qualify for vacation time can accrue up to a maximum of the immediately preceding two years, plus the prorated portion of earned but unavailable for use vacation time of the current year. The School District pays accumulated, unused vacation hours to employees who qualify for vacation time upon termination of employment at the employee's current rate of pay. Teachers, administrators, and staff who work less than 260 days 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 up to a maximum of 220 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-third of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 40 days for all employees.

Life and Vision Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

The School District provides vision insurance to employees through Vision Service Plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Longevity Benefits Payable

Employees who retire are eligible for a longevity/service benefit. Employees that have completed between one and ten years of service at the School District upon retirement, are paid a longevity benefit payment equal to one percent of their annual salary earned in the year of retirement multiplied by the years of service with the School District. Employees that have completed between eleven and twenty years of service at the School District upon retirement, are paid a longevity benefit payment equal to one and one quarter percent of their annual salary earned in the year of retirement multiplied by the years of service with the School District. Employees that have completed over twenty years of service at the School District upon retirement, are paid a longevity benefit payment equal to one and one half percent of their annual salary earned in the year of retirement multiplied by the years of service with the School District. Retiree's must notify the School District by March 1 of each year as to their intent to retire and to apply for the retirement/longevity benefit. Payment of the retirement/longevity benefit is limited to five percent of the number of employees in each year based upon seniority. The benefit is paid in one lump sum at the time of retirement from the fund and function that pays the employees' salaries.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on 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.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$334,809 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$50,533 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee 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 Web site 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 is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 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 goes 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,224,302 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$171,111 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.07272830%	0.07646400%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.07235620%	0.07550470%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00037210%	-0.00095930%	
			Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$4,143,974	\$16,601,788	\$20,745,762
Pension Expense	\$241,089	\$1,142,201	\$1,383,290

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the School 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	\$227,271	\$383,220	\$610,491
Changes of assumptions	93,580	2,942,150	3,035,730
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	334,809	1,224,302	1,559,111
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$655,660	\$4,549,672	\$5,205,332
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$0	\$108,420	\$108,420
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	114,817	1,006,714	1,121,531
Changes in proportionate share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	110,320	833,500	943,820
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$225,137	\$1,948,634	\$2,173,771

\$1,559,111 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	\$236,334	\$971,279	\$1,207,613
2021	30,587	669,013	699,600
2022	(135,994)	(8,453)	(144,447)
2023	(35,213)	(255,103)	(290,316)
Total	\$95,714	\$1,376,736	\$1,472,450

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

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

Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return

Actuarial Cost Method

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.5 percent
7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Entry Age Normal
(Level Percent of Payroll)

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 were 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 by 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 an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$5,837,099	\$4,143,974	\$2,724,401

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that 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. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School 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 School 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$24,244,726	\$16,601,788	\$10,133,078

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2019, there are three employees who have elected Social Security. The Board of Education's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

Note 12 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 11 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School 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 2019, .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 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$44,363.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$56,763 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$45,237 is reported as an intergovernmental 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School 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	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.07395480%	0.07646400%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.07349080%	0.07550470%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00046400%	-0.00095930%	
			Total
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	\$2,038,833	\$0	\$2,038,833
Net OPEB (Asset)	\$0	(\$1,213,283)	(\$1,213,283)
OPEB Expense	\$70,880	(\$2,645,601)	(\$2,574,721)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the School 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	\$33,281	\$141,713	\$174,994
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	56,763	0	56,763
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$90,044	\$141,713	\$231,757
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$0	\$70,690	\$70,690
Changes of assumptions	183,174	1,653,194	1,836,368
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,059	138,608	141,667
Changes in proportionate share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	73,246	75,793	149,039
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$259,479	\$1,938,285	\$2,197,764

\$56,763 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability, or an increase in the net OPEB assert, in the fiscal ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	(\$104.694)	(\$222.104)	(\$4 2 6.799)
2020	(\$104,684)	(\$322,104)	(\$426,788)
2021	(82,506)	(322,104)	(404,610)
2022	(12,271)	(322,105)	(334,376)
2023	(10,969)	(290,626)	(301,595)
2024	(11,181)	(279,585)	(290,766)
Thereafter	(4,587)	(260,048)	(264,635)
Total	(\$226,198)	(\$1,796,572)	(\$2,022,770)

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

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

Inflation 3.00 percent 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent Wage Increases Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation Municipal Bond Index Rate: Measurement Date 3.62 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Measurement Date 3.70 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.63 percent Medical Trend Assumption

Medicare5.375 to 4.75 percentPre-Medicare7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 11.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 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 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.70%)	(3.70%)	(4.70%)
School District's proportionate sh	are		
of the net OPEB liability	\$2,473,964	\$2,038,833	\$1,694,291
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25 % decreasing	(7.25 % decreasing	(8.25 % decreasing
	to 3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$1,644,964	\$2,038,833	\$2,560,386

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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
Discount Rate of Return - Current Year 7.45 percent
Blended Discount Rate of Return - Prior Year 4.13 percent

Health Care Cost Trends

Medical

Pre-Medicare 6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Prescription Drug

Pre-Medicare 8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare -5.23 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, 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 the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 11.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended 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 projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	(\$1,039,898)	(\$1,213,283)	(\$1,359,006)
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	(\$1,350,780)	(\$1,213,283)	(\$1,073,645)

Note 13 - Capitalized Leases

In the current and prior years, the School District has entered into capitalized leases for copying equipment.

The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease which is defined as transferring benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds.

Equipment acquired by lease has been capitalized in the government-wide statements governmental activities in the amount of \$184,179, which is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide statements governmental activities. Assets acquired by governmental activities capitalized leases are reported, net of accumulated depreciation, in the amount of \$155,646. Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$36,836 in the governmental funds.

Future minimum lease payments through fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	
2020	\$36,836	
2021	36,836	
2022	18,417	
Total	\$92,089	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 14 - Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

	Outstanding 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 06/30/19	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:	'				
2012 School Facilities Refunding					
Serial Bonds - various	\$2,700,000	\$0	\$410,000	\$2,290,000	\$425,000
Bond Premium	81,684	0	13,614	68,070	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	2,781,684	0	423,614	2,358,070	425,000
2007 House Bill 264 Energy					
Conservation Notes - 4.5%	124,131	0	39,570	84,561	41,350
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	18,164,189	0	1,562,401	16,601,788	0
SERS	4,345,355	0	201,381	4,143,974	0
Total Net Pension Liability	22,509,544	0	1,763,782	20,745,762	0
Net OPEB Liability					
STRS	2,983,344	0	2,983,344	0	0
SERS	1,984,752	54,081	0	2,038,833	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	4,968,096	54,081	2,983,344	2,038,833	0
Capital Leases	128,925	0	36,836	92,089	36,836
Compensated Absences Payable	546,666	79,834	84,009	542,491	78,290
Longevity Benefits Payable	806,197	41,568	25,612	822,153	26,989
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$31,865,243	\$175,483	\$5,356,767	\$26,683,959	\$608,465

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or net OPEB liability. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: General Fund and Food Service Special Revenue Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, see Note 11 and Note 12.

Compensated absences and the longevity benefits payable will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the General Fund and the Food Service Special Revenue Fund. The capital leases will be paid from the General Fund.

On September 9, 2011, the School District issued \$4,950,000 of School Facilities General Obligation Refunding serial bonds with varying interest rates between 2 percent to 4 percent. The general obligation refunding bonds were sold at a premium of \$176,988 that will be amortized over the term of the bonds. The amount amortized for fiscal year 2019 was \$13,614 leaving an unamortized balance of \$68,070. Issuance costs associated with the refunding bond issue, in the amount of \$86,809, was expensed in the year of issuance. The refunding resulted in a current refunding of the 2001 School Facilities serial and term bonds. \$5,121,344 (after premium, underwriting fees, and other issuance costs) was deposited into an

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded 2001 bonds. On December 1, 2011, the 2001 refunded bonds were called and paid in full and the escrow account was closed. As a result of the refunding, \$5,305,000 of refunded bonds is considered defeased and the liability is removed from the statement of net position. The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition in the amount of \$121,344. This difference was expensed during fiscal year 2012. The School District completed the current refunding to reduce its total debt service requirements over the next 12 years by \$582,478 in order to obtain an economic gain of \$487,382.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	
2020	\$425,000	\$79,306	\$504,306	
2021	440,000	64,700	504,700	
2022	455,000	47,900	502,900	
2023	475,000	29,300	504,300	
2024	495,000	9,900	504,900	
Totals	\$2,290,000	\$231,106	\$2,521,106	

The bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2021, are subject to redemption at the option of the School District, either in whole or in part, in such order of maturity as the School District shall determine, on any date on or after June 1, 2021, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus, in each case, accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

The School District obtained approval to participate in the Ohio School District Credit Enhancement Program on November 9, 2010. The additional level of security afforded by the Credit Enhancement Program provides the basis for consideration of a higher debt rating by certain rating agencies. As a result, the School District obtained a Moody's rating on the 2011 School Facilities Refunding Bonds of Aa2.

On August 9, 2006, the School District issued \$497,079 in unvoted Energy Conservation Notes, under the authority of Ohio Revised Code sections 133.06(G) and 3313.46(B). The Energy Conservation Notes were issued for the purpose of purchasing and installing energy conservation measures. These energy conservation measures include geothermal cooling energy operational improvements to Perry Elementary. The energy conservation notes mature January 15, 2021. The debt will be retired through reductions in energy consumption and cost savings attributed to the installation of the energy conservation improvements.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the School Energy Conservation Notes, outstanding at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$41,350	\$3,805	\$45,155
2021	43,211	1,945	45,156
Totals	\$84,561	\$5,750	\$90,311

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$29,550,724 with an unvoted debt margin of \$349,754 at June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 15 - Interfund Activity

Interfund receivables and payables during the current year consisted of the following:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
Major Fund:		
General Fund	\$64,065	\$0
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds: Miscellaneous State Grants	0	1,882
Title II-A	0	17,375
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	44,808
Total Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	0	64,065
Total All Funds	\$64,065	\$64,065

The governmental balance sheet reflects interfund receivables and payables in the amount of \$64,065. These are the result of cash deficit balances to state and federal grant funds. These were covered by a cash advance from the General Fund. The above interfund balances are anticipated to be repaid within one fiscal year.

Note 16 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Licking Area Computer Association (LACA)

The School District is a participant in LACA, which is a computer consortium. LACA is an association which serves 29 entities within the boundaries of Licking, Muskingum, Fairfield, Perry, Knox, and Medina Counties. These entities consist of public school districts, private schools, community schools, and educational service centers. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of LACA consists of the superintendents from all participating districts. The board exercised total control over the operations of LACA including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. The continued existence of LACA is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and the School District has no equity interest in the Association. The LACA constitution states that any school district withdrawing from the Association prior to the dissolution forfeits their claim to the Association's capital assets. The School District's total payments to LACA for computer and internet services during fiscal year 2019 were \$117,703. The fiscal agent for LACA is the Career and Technology Education Centers of Licking County. Financial information may be obtained from LACA at 150 South Quentin Road, Newark, Ohio 43055.

Mid-East Career and Technology Centers

The Mid-East Career and Technology Centers is a jointly governed organization providing vocational education services to its thirteen member school districts. The Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected boards. The board possesses its own taxing authority. The board also exercised total control over the operations of Mid-East Career and Technology Centers including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. The continued existence of the Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. During fiscal year 2019, the School District made no

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

contributions to the Center. Financial information may be obtained from Mid-East Career and Technology Centers at 400 Richards Road, Zanesville, Ohio 43701.

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

The School District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), which is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. META is also known as META Solutions. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a data acquisition site/information technology center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing, and providing to members and nonmembers innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing. The School District uses the META purchasing cooperative. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from every member school district. The delegate is the superintendent of the school district or the superintendent's designee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the General Assembly. The General Assembly exercises total control over the operation of META including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. During fiscal year 2019, the School District's membership payment for the purchasing cooperative was waived by META. Financial information can be obtained from Metropolitan Educational Technology Association at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS)

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS) is a jointly governed organization composed of over 130 school districts and other educational institutions in the 35 county region of Ohio designated as Appalachia. The Coalition is operated by a board which is composed of nineteen members. One elected and one appointed from each of the eight regions into which the 35 Appalachian counties are divided; and three from Ohio University College of Education. The board exercised total control over the operations of CORAS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. The Coalition provides various in-service training programs for school district administrative personnel; gathers data regarding the level of education provided to children in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district personnel. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Coalition. During fiscal year 2019, the School District made a membership payment in the amount of \$325 to CORAS. Financial information may be obtained from the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools at 322 McCracken Hall, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.

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

The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) was created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA has twelve participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Monroe, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a board, which possesses its own taxing authority, consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected boards. The board also exercised total control over the operations of OME-RESA including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. OME-RESA provides educational management information and cooperative purchasing services to member districts. The School District participates in the sales service programs to purchase food, office, and classroom supplies. These programs allow schools to purchase supplies at reduced rates. During fiscal year 2019, the School District's fee was waived. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent and receives funding from the State

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Department of Education. Financial information may be obtained from OME-RESA at 2230 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding

The Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding is organized as a council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Coalition was organized to challenge the constitutionally of the Ohio school funding system. The purpose of the Coalition is to bring about greater equity and adequacy of public school funding in Ohio. The Coalition is governed by a Steering Committee of 90 school district representatives. Though most of the members are superintendents, some treasurers, board members, and administrators also serve. Several persons serve as ex officio members. The Committee exercised total control over the operations of the Coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the board. The membership of the coalition includes over 500 school districts throughout the State of Ohio. Member school districts, joint vocational schools, and educational service centers pay annual dues and supplemental dues based on their pupil enrollment. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest or financial responsibility for the Coalition. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$1,087 to the Coalition. The fiscal agent for the Coalition is the Muskingum Valley Educational Service Center. Financial information may be obtained from the Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding at 100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Note 17 - Insurance Purchasing Pools

Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (Program) is a shared risk pool among school districts in Ohio. Section 4123.29, Ohio Revised Code, permits the establishment of employer group rating plans for workers' compensation rating purposes. The Program is governed by the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) Executive Committee that consists of seven members as follows: the president of OSBA, Immediate Past President of OSBA, and five representatives elected from the participating school districts.

The Program, a Bureau of Workers' Compensation certified sponsor, established the program based upon guidelines set forth by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). The Program created a group of school districts that will practice effective workplace safety and claims management to achieve lower premiums for workers compensation coverage than they would individually. The participating school districts continue to pay their own premiums and have the opportunity to receive premium adjustments based upon the combined performance of the group. Depending upon that performance, the participating school districts can receive either a premium refund of assessment. The Program's third party administrator (TPA), Comp Management, Inc., provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Program. The cost of the TPA will be paid by each school district in proportion to its payroll to the total payroll of the group.

The School District began participating in the program effective January 1, 2019. The School District participated in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan prior to January 1, 2019. The School District paid \$485.00 in enrollment fees to the Program as of June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Ohio School Benefits Cooperative

The School District participates in the Ohio School Benefits Cooperative, a claims servicing and group purchasing pool comprised of 39 members. The Ohio School Benefits Cooperative (OSBC) is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. OSBC is governed by a nine member Board of Directors, all of whom must be school district and/or educational service center administrators. The Muskingum Valley Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent for OSBC. OSBC is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members which was created for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to maximize benefits and/or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and/or other group insurance coverage for their employees, and the eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees.

Participants paid an initial \$500 membership fee to OSBC. OSBC offers two options to participants. Participants may enroll in the joint insurance purchasing program for medical, prescription drug, vision dental and/or life insurance. A second option is available for self-insured participants that provides for the purchase of stop-loss insurance coverage through OSBC's third party administrator. Medical Mutual/Antares is the Administrator of the OSBC. On November 1, 2005, the School District elected to participate in the self-insured purchasing program for medical, prescription drug, and dental.

Note 18 - Accountability

The following special revenue funds had deficit fund balances as of June 30, 2019:

	Amount
Straight A Grant	\$1,882
Title II-A Grant	6

These deficits were created by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in the special revenue funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 19 - Set-Asides

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the General Fund an amount based on a statutory formula for an equal amount to the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Capital Acquisition
Set-aside Reserve Balance June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	390,126
Current Year Offsets	(1,335,523)
Current Year Qualifying Disbursements	(828,382)
Total	(\$1,773,779)
Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	\$0

The School District had qualifying disbursements and offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the capital improvements set-aside amounts to or below zero. The excess in the capital maintenance set-aside may not be carried forward to reduce the set-aside requirement in future years.

Note 20 - Significant Commitments

Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year-end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

Governmental Funds	Encumbrances		
General Fund	\$120,139		
Permanent Improvement Levy	135,471		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	50,634		
Total Governmental Funds	\$306,244		

Contractual Commitments

Vendor	Vendor Original Contract		Amount Remaining	
The Motz Group LLC	\$590,000	\$177,000	\$413,000	

Note 21 - Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state 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 general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

School Foundation

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

Litigation

The School District is currently not a party to any legal proceedings.

Note 22 - Subsequent Event

On June 13, 2019, the Board of Education moved to approve entering into a lease purchase agreement for buses to be paid over a five year period, beginning in fiscal year 2020. The lessor, Santander Bank, N.A. is financing this lease at 3.25 percent, on behalf of Midvale Bus Sales.

On August 12, 2019, the Board of Education approved a 2 percent base salary increase for certified and classified employees to be effective August 8, 2019. The Board of Education also approved new medical/surgical insurance rates on all three plans offered to employees, which reflects a premium increase, effective October 1, 2019. Based upon information provided by the third party administrator, the Board of Education increased the employer share by 8 percent and the employee share by 8 percent, with the exception of one plan reflecting no increase for the employee share.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Six Fiscal Years (1) *

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07235620%	0.07272830%	0.07585630%	0.07605330%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,143,974	\$4,345,355	\$5,551,980	\$4,339,675
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,400,807	\$2,374,514	\$2,204,307	\$2,244,550
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	172.61%	183.00%	251.87%	193.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

2015	2014
0.07734700%	0.07734700%
\$3,914,488	\$4,599,578
\$2,256,335	\$2,275,313
173.49%	202.15%
71.70%	65.52%

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1) *

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.07349080%	0.07395480%	0.07695200%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,038,833	\$1,984,752	\$2,193,417
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,400,807	\$2,374,514	\$2,204,307
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	84.92%	83.59%	99.51%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*}Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Six Fiscal Years (1) *

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07550470%	0.07646400%	0.07755320%	0.08005128%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$16,601,788	\$18,164,189	\$25,959,394	\$22,123,833
School District's Covered Payroll	\$8,669,571	\$8,373,600	\$7,836,329	\$8,713,943
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	191.49%	216.92%	331.27%	253.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75,30%	66.80%	72.10%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

_	2015	2014
	0.08290091%	0.08290091%
	\$20,164,370	\$24,019,666
	\$8,472,100	\$8,778,800
	238.01%	273.61%
	74.70%	69.30%

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)*

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.07550470%	0.07646400%	0.07755320%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$1,213,283)	\$2,983,344	\$4,147,565
School District's Covered Payroll	\$8,669,571	\$8,373,600	\$7,836,329
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.99%	35.63%	52.93%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$334,809	\$324,109	\$332,432	\$308,603
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(334,809)	(324,109)	(332,432)	(308,603)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$2,480,067	\$2,400,807	\$2,374,514	\$2,204,307
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$56,763	\$52,086	\$41,012	\$39,281
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(56,763)	(52,086)	(41,012)	(39,281)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.29%	2.17%	1.73%	1.78%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.79%	15.67%	15.73%	15.78%

⁽¹⁾ The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

⁽²⁾ Includes Surcharge

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$295,832	\$312,728	\$314,903	\$296,071	\$261,247	\$316,717
(295,832)	(312,728)	(314,903)	(296,071)	(261,247)	(316,717)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$2,244,550	\$2,256,335	\$2,275,313	\$2,201,268	\$2,078,340	\$2,339,124
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
\$59,207	\$43,004	\$42,753	\$45,782	\$61,668	\$43,126
(59,207)	(43,004)	(42,753)	(45,782)	(61,668)	(43,126)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.64%	1.91%	1.88%	2.08%	2.97%	1.84%
15.82%	15.77%	15.72%	15.53%	15.54%	15.38%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$1,224,302	\$1,213,740	\$1,172,304	\$1,097,086
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,224,302)	(1,213,740)	(1,172,304)	(1,097,086)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$8,745,014	\$8,669,571	\$8,373,600	\$7,836,329
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

⁽¹⁾ The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

_	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	\$1,219,952	\$1,101,373	\$1,141,244	\$1,152,489	\$1,048,201	\$1,091,715
_	(1,219,952)	(1,101,373)	(1,141,244)	(1,152,489)	(1,048,201)	(1,091,715)
_	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$8,713,943	\$8,472,100	\$8,778,800	\$8,865,300	\$8,063,085	\$8,397,808
=	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
	\$0	\$84,721	\$87,788	\$88,653	\$80,631	\$83,978
	0	(84,721)	(87,788)	(88,653)	(80,631)	(83,978)
_	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
=	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
=	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc Cola. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases,		
including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are 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. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
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 Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, 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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior 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.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
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 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, 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.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

For fiscal year 2018, 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 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MUSKINGUM COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance:			
National School Lunch Program (Food Donation) Cash Assistance:	10.555	N/A	\$73,138
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	79,941
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	336,317
Cash Assistance Subtotal			416,258
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			489,396
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			489,396
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2018	44,266
3		2019	270,686
Title I Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children		2019	12,600
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			327,552
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2018	43,106
-		2019	433,026
Special Education_Grants to States_Restoration		2019	71,001
Total Special Education_Grants to States			547,133
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2019	12,124
Special Education_Preschool Grants_Restoration		2019	4,790
Total Special Education_Preschool Grants			16,914
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			564,047
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2018	1,495
		2019	44,281
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			45,776
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2018	1,774
		2019	24,934
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Progr	ram		26,708
Total U.S. Department of Education			964,083
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,453,479

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MUSKINGUM COUNTY

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

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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

East Muskingum Local School District Muskingum County 13505 John Glenn School Road Muskingum, Ohio 43762

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the East Muskingum Local School District, Muskingum County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 11, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School 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 School 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 School District's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 11, 2020



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

East Muskingum Local School District Muskingum County 13505 John Glenn School Road New Concord, Ohio 43762

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

The School 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 School District's compliance for the School 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 School 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 School District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

East Muskingum Local School District 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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The School 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 School District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the School 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

March 11, 2020

EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MUSKINGUM COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None.

3	FINDINGS	AND QUESTIONED	COSTS FOR FEDERAL	AWARDS
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None.





EAST MUSKINGUM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MUSKINGUM 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 APRIL 7, 2020