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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County 702 South River Street Newcomerstown, Ohio 43832

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 Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and the Education Trust Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Contributions listed in the Table of Contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (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.

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 12, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 12, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,032,054 from 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,198,611 in revenue or 66.48% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$5,645,292 or 33.52% of total revenues of \$16,843,903.
- The District had \$13,811,849 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,645,292 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,198,611 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major funds are the general fund and education foundation fund. The general fund had \$12,656,109 in revenues and \$12,622,932 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased \$33,177 from \$2,418,637 to \$2,451,814. The education foundation fund had \$1,007,426 in revenues and \$0 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the education foundation fund's fund balance increased \$1,007,426 from \$0 to \$1,007,426.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and education foundation fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-26 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for medical/surgical and dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27-29 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in the statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 30. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 31-73 of this report.

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 76-91 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Po	osition
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2019	2018
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 10,988,439	\$ 8,924,130
Capital assets, net	6,193,158	6,062,198
Total assets	17,181,597	14,986,328
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	15,211	19,664
Pension	3,685,896	4,360,560
OPEB	238,804	199,020
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,939,911	4,579,244
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	1,530,747	1,558,308
Long-term liabilities:	,,-	,,-
Due within one year	424,735	588,198
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	12,855,183	13,446,809
Net OPEB liability	1,542,367	3,150,531
Other amounts	1,870,706	2,124,703
Total liabilities	18,223,738	20,868,549
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	3,261,383	3,280,388
Pension	740,135	434,396
OPEB	1,232,423	350,464
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,233,941	4,065,248
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,687,294	4,224,241
Restricted	2,250,774	832,528
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,274,239)	(10,424,994)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,336,171)	\$ (5,368,225)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets plus deferred outflows of resources by \$2,336,171. Of this total, \$2,250,774 is restricted in use.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 36.05% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$4,687,294. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

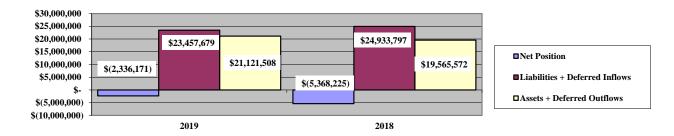
Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These liabilities are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that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

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,250,774, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$9,274,239.

Current and other assets increased \$2,064,309 during 2019. This is primarily due to the District's additional assets of the Education Foundation with fiscal agent and the allocated share of the State Teachers Retirement System's (STRS) net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019.

The graph below illustrates the governmental activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Change in I	Change in Net Position			
	Governmental	Governmental			
	Activities	Activities			
	2019	2018			
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,009,868	\$ 1,079,338			
Operating grants and contributions	2,203,251	2,220,635			
Capital grants and contributions	2,432,173	-			
General revenues:					
Property taxes	3,661,869	3,657,679			
Grants and entitlements	7,425,609	7,707,908			
Investment earnings	100,616	-			
Other	10,517	205,762			
Total revenues	16,843,903	14,871,322			
<u>Expenses</u>					
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 4,788,138	\$ 2,915,867			
Special	2,155,078	1,405,373			
Vocational	2,972	3,018			
Other	579,513	609,089			
Support services:					
Pupil	520,512	333,181			
Instructional staff	347,592	243,842			
Board of education	23,910	25,083			
Administration	1,293,124	704,607			
Fiscal	282,873	184,036			
Operations and maintenance	1,843,365	1,771,815			
Pupil transportation	622,007	406,956			
Central	228,993	158,893			
Operations of non-instructional:					
Food service operations	580,018	473,465			
Other non-instructional services	2,068	38,431			
Extracurricular activities	408,602	283,616			
Interest and fiscal charges	133,084	75,243			
Total expenses	13,811,849	9,632,515			
Change in net position	3,032,054	5,238,807			
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(5,368,225)	(10,607,032)			
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (2,336,171)	\$ (5,368,225)			

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,032,054. Total governmental expenses of \$13,811,849 were offset by program revenues of \$5,645,292 and general revenues of \$11,198,611. Program revenues supported 40.87% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs. These revenue sources represent 65.82% of total governmental revenue. Capital grants and contributions increased as, in August 2018, the District received \$2,417,130 from the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust to be used solely for the maintenance, repair, construction, reconstruction, or capital improvements of the District's athletic facilities. Of this contribution, \$1,000,000 of the trust funds were passed through to the Thomas R. Little Memorial Foundation for the purposes of investing the monies until needed and are reported as "cash with fiscal agent."

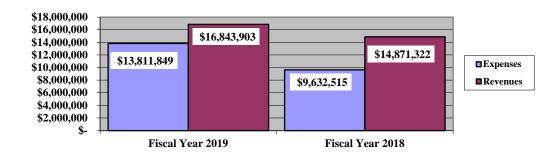
Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$4,179,334 or 43.39%. This increase is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability reported at June 30, 2018 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017.

On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,384,165 and (\$3,896,026) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported (\$1,443,276) and (\$408,912) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The net increase in the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$4,245,827. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The District's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,525,701 or 54.49% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019. The increase of \$2,592,354 from 2018 can be attributed to pension adjustments made by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) as discussed above.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense and OPEB expense reported under GASB 68 and GASB 75, respectively, makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension expense is a component of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense and OPEB expense reported under GASB 68 and GASB 75, respectively, makes it difficult to compare financial information between years.

Governmental Activities

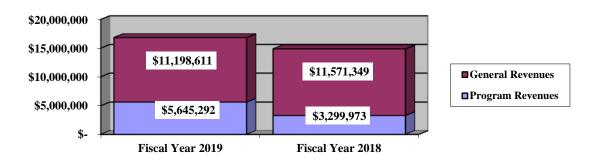
	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	
Program expenses					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 4,788,138	\$ 4,125,444	\$ 2,915,867	\$ 2,147,906	
Special	2,155,078	368,011	1,405,373	(333,926)	
Vocational	2,972	(5,253)	3,018	(4,582)	
Other	579,513	579,513	609,089	609,089	
Support services:					
Pupil	520,512	520,512	333,181	333,181	
Instructional staff	347,592	347,592	243,842	243,842	
Board of education	23,910	23,910	25,083	25,083	
Administration	1,293,124	1,293,124	704,607	704,607	
Fiscal	282,873	282,873	184,036	184,036	
Operations and maintenance	1,843,365	1,807,653	1,771,815	1,766,353	
Pupil transportation	622,007	609,573	406,956	388,620	
Central	228,993	228,993	158,893	158,893	
Operation of non-instructional:					
Food service operations	580,018	(2,487)	473,465	(166,117)	
Other non-instructional services	2,068	193	38,431	37,481	
Extracurricular activities	408,602	(2,146,178)	283,616	162,833	
Interest and fiscal charges	133,084	133,084	75,243	75,243	
Total expenses	\$ 13,811,849	\$ 8,166,557	\$ 9,632,515	\$ 6,332,542	

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 67.34% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 59.13%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio as a whole, are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,742,400 which is more than last year's balance of \$3,203,302. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	<u>Change</u>	
General Education foundation Other Governmental	\$ 2,451,814 1,007,426 1,283,160	\$ 2,418,637	\$ 33,177 1,007,426 498,495	
Total	\$ 4,742,400	\$ 3,203,302	\$ 1,539,098	

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

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased by \$33,177.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018	Increase/	Percentage	
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	<u>Change</u>	
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 3,548,350	\$ 3,385,107	\$ 163,243	4.82 %	
Tuition	739,602	840,030	(100,428)	(11.96) %	
Earnings on investments	93,190	-	93,190	N/A	
Intergovernmental	8,214,694	8,353,080	(138,386)	(1.66) %	
Other revenues	60,273	143,982	(83,709)	(58.14) %	
Total	\$ 12,656,109	\$ 12,722,199	\$ (66,090)	(0.52) %	
Expenditures					
Instruction	\$ 6,929,144	\$ 6,968,535	\$ (39,391)	(0.57) %	
Support services	5,256,468	5,035,599	220,869	4.39 %	
Operation of non-instructional services	191	36,190	(35,999)	(99.47) %	
Extracurricular activities	271,046	259,784	11,262	4.34 %	
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,421	18,024	397	2.20 %	
Capital outlay	-	264,848	(264,848)	(100.00) %	
Debt service	147,662	12,570	135,092	1,074.72 %	
Total	\$ 12,622,932	\$ 12,595,550	\$ 27,382	0.22 %	

Overall revenues of the general fund decreased \$66,090 or 0.52%. Tax revenue increased \$163,243 or 4.82%. Actual cash-basis property tax receipts for the general fund for fiscal year 2019 and 2018 were \$3,509,982 and \$3,505,959, respectively. Fluctuations in the amount of property taxes collected by the county auditors and available for advance also effected the property tax revenue reported on a GAAP basis. These amounts are reported as revenue and can fluctuate between years depending upon when tax bills are sent. Earnings on investments increased \$93,190 due to the District no longer classifying interest as other revenues. Tuition revenue decreased \$100,428 or 11.96% during the year due to a decrease in collections related to the open enrollment program. Intergovernmental revenue decreased \$138,386 due to decreased funding from the State of Ohio in the form of grants-in-aid for poverty-based assistance. Other revenues decreased \$83,709 or 58.14% due to interest revenue now being classified under earnings on investments.

Overall expenditures of the general fund increased \$27,382 or 0.22%. Support services expenditures increased \$220,869 due to an increase in administrative and operations and maintenance costs. Debt service expenditures increased \$135,092 due to the District making the first payment for the Energy Conservation Bonds and increased capital lease payments. Operation of non-instructional services expenditures decreased \$35,999 or 99.47% due to a decrease in costs for kitchen equipment. Capital outlay expenditures decreased \$264,848 due to the District not entering into any new capital lease agreements during fiscal year 2019.

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

Education Foundation Fund

The education foundation fund had \$1,007,426 in revenues and \$0 in expenditures at June 30, 2019. During fiscal year 2019, the education foundation fund's fund balance increased \$1,007,426 from a fund balance of \$0 to a fund balance of \$1,007,426. This large increase is due to the full amount of the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust being released to the District at the beginning of fiscal year 2019.

Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$12,400,000 and final budgeted revenues were \$12,477,301. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$12,636,140. This represents a \$158,839 increase over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations were \$12,739,728 and final appropriations and other financing uses were \$12,849,728. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$12,795,218, which was \$54,510 less than the final budget appropriations and other financing uses.

For the education foundation fund, original and final budgeted revenues were \$1,000,000, while actual revenues for fiscal year 2019 were \$1,007,426. This represents a \$7,426 increase over final budgeted revenues.

Education foundation fund original appropriations were \$0 and final appropriations were \$1,000,000. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2019 for the education foundation fund were \$0, which was \$1,000,000 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$6,193,158 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

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

The following table shows June 30, 2019 balances compared to June 30, 2018.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					
	2019	2018				
Land	\$ 134,788	\$ 121,788				
Construction in progress	695,289	129,402				
Land improvements	409,636	501,827				
Building and improvements	4,273,126	4,487,934				
Furniture and equipment	431,961	622,248				
Vehicles	248,358	198,999				
Total	\$ 6,193,158	\$ 6,062,198				

The overall increase in capital assets of \$130,960 is due to capital asset additions of \$727,201 exceeding depreciation expense of \$596,241 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$1,430,543 in general obligation bonds and \$217,028 in capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$293,496 is due within one year and \$1,354,075 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the debt outstanding at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
General obligation bonds Capital leases	\$ 1,430,543 217,028	\$ 1,656,426 264,848
Promissory note Total	\$ 1,647,571	199,800 \$ 2,121,074

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$10,568,027, and the unvoted debt margin was \$121,789.

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has committed itself to educational and financial excellence. With leadership from the Board of Education and prudent fiscal planning, resources are allocated to meet the educational goals and challenges of our students. The District has been very frugal and has carefully managed its general fund budget in order to get the maximum value for the tax dollars available for educating the students of the Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District.

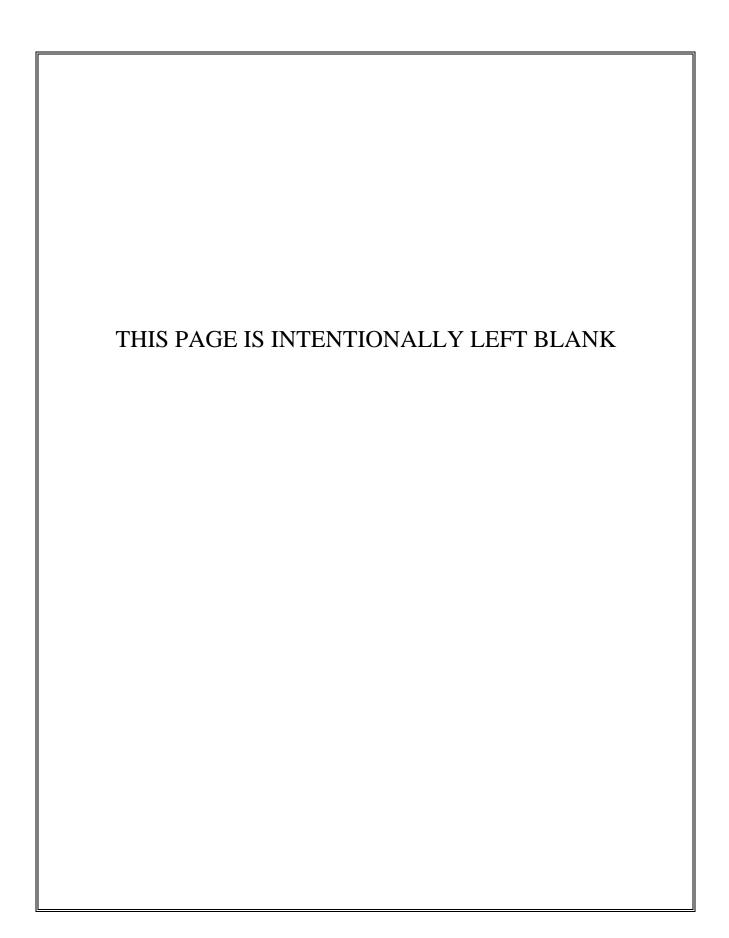
The District passed an 8 mill, five-year emergency levy in the February 2006 special election (by a vote of 58% to 42%). This was the fourth try for additional operating revenue and this is the first new, additional operating funds the District had received in the last 13 years. The Levy was renewed at the November 2014 election and generates \$750,000 annually.

The District also renewed a current 9.2 mill operating levy November 2016. This operating levy generates approximately \$527,100 annually.

The District recently settled a three-year contract on wages and benefits with both the certified and classified associations. The contract expires on June 30, 2021. Therefore, the District will begin negotiations with both associations in the spring of 2021.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and credits with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact Christie Green, Treasurer, Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District, 702 S. River Street, Newcomerstown, Ohio 43832.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	¢ £ 126.977
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,126,877
Cash with fiscal agent	1,007,426
Property taxes	3,936,512
Intergovernmental	184,484
Prepayments	14,361
Materials and supplies inventory	983
Inventory held for resale	6,735
Net OPEB asset (Note 14)	711,061
Capital assets:	,,
Nondepreciable capital assets	830,077
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,363,081
Capital assets, net	6,193,158
Total assets	17,181,597
Deferred outflows of resources: Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	15,211
Pension (Note 13)	3,685,896
OPEB (Note 14)	238,804
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,939,911
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	47,434
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,101,806
Intergovernmental payable	23,222
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	190,529
Accrued interest payable	35,613
Claims payable	132,143
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	424,735
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (Note 13)	12,855,183
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	1,542,367
Other amounts due in more than one year	1,870,706
Total liabilities	18,223,738
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,261,383
Pension (Note 13)	740,135
OPEB (Note 14)	1,232,423
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,233,941
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,687,294
Capital projects	46,360
Classroom facilities maintenance	358,585
Debt service	2,001
State funded programs	34,824
Federally funded programs	940
Student activities	48,257
Athletic facilities capital projects	1,759,807
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,274,239)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,336,171)

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

Net (Expense)

Revenue and Changes in **Program Revenues Net Position** Capital Grants Charges for **Operating Grants** Governmental and Contributions Expenses Services and Sales and Contributions Activities Governmental activities: Instruction: \$ 4,788,138 \$ 611,842 50,852 \$ (4,125,444) Special 2,155,078 142,331 1,644,736 (368,011) Vocational 2,972 8,225 5,253 579,513 (579,513) Other Support services: 520,512 (520,512)Pupil Instructional staff 347,592 (347,592) Board of education 23,910 (23,910) 1,293,124 (1,293,124)Administration 282,873 (282,873)Operations and maintenance 1,843,365 35,712 (1,807,653) Pupil transportation 622,007 12,434 (609,573)228,993 (228,993) Central Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations 580,018 133,088 449,417 2,487 Other non-instructional services . . . 2,068 1,875 (193) 408,602 2,146,178 Extracurricular activities 122,607 2,432,173 Interest and fiscal charges 133,084 (133,084) Total governmental activities 13,811,849 1,009,868 2,203,251 2,432,173 (8,166,557) General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes 3,433,638 186,163 Special revenue 42,068 Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs 7,425,609 Investment earnings 100,616 Miscellaneous 10,517 11,198,611 Total general revenues Change in net position 3,032,054 Net position (deficit) at beginning of year . . (5,368,225) Net position (deficit) at end of year (2,336,171)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General		Education oundation		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:				-		_		-
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,043,212	\$	-	\$	1,445,734	\$	4,488,946
Cash with fiscal agent		-		1,007,426		-		1,007,426
Property taxes		3,677,990		-		258,522		3,936,512
Interfund loans		110,000		-		-		110,000
Intergovernmental		84,393		-		100,091		184,484
Prepayments		13,907		-		454		14,361
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		983		983
Inventory held for resale	Ф.		ф.	1 007 426	Φ.	6,735	Φ.	6,735
Total assets	\$	6,929,502	\$	1,007,426	\$	1,812,519	\$	9,749,447
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	36,739	\$	-	\$	10,695	\$	47,434
Accrued wages and benefits payable		950,829		-		150,977		1,101,806
Compensated absences payable		3,327		-		-		3,327
Intergovernmental payable		21,714		-		1,508		23,222
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		172,590		-		17,939		190,529
Interfund loans payable						110,000		110,000
Total liabilities	_	1,185,199				291,119		1,476,318
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,040,543		-		220,840		3,261,383
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		211,144		-		15,272		226,416
Intergovernmental revenue not available		40,802		-		2,128		42,930
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,292,489				238,240		3,530,729
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:						002		000
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		983		983
Prepaids		13,907		-		454		14,361
Restricted:						102.022		102.022
Debt service		-		-		192,023		192,023
Capital improvements		-		-		46,360		46,360
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		355,895		355,895
Other purposes		-		-		35,764		35,764
Extracurricular activites		-		-		48,195		48,195
Athletic facilities capital projects		-		1,007,426		752,381		1,759,807
Assigned:		10.717						10.717
Student instruction		18,717		-		-		18,717
Student and staff support		91,637		-		-		91,637
Facilities acquisition and construction		17,361		-		-		17,361
School supplies		71,551		-		-		71,551
Subsequent year's appropriations		665,776		-		-		665,776
Unassigned (deficit)		1,572,865		-	-	(148,895)		1,423,970
Total fund balances		2,451,814		1,007,426		1,283,160		4,742,400
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	6,929,502	\$	1,007,426	\$	1,812,519	\$	9,749,447

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 4,742,400
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,193,158
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 226,416 42,930	269,346
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.		505,788
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(40,826)
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refundings are not recognized in the funds.		15,211
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(35,613)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	3,685,896 (740,135) (12,855,183)	(9,909,422)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	238,804 (1,232,423) 711,061 (1,542,367)	(1,824,925)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Capital lease obligations General obligation current interest bonds General obligation capital appreciation bonds Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Energy conservation bonds - series 2017 Total	(603,717) (217,028) (575,000) (9,998) (167,322) (678,223)	(2,251,288)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (2,336,171)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	General	Education Foundation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,548,350	\$ -	\$ 236,377	\$ 3,784,727
Tuition	739,602	-	-	739,602
Earnings on investments	93,190	7,426	-	100,616
Charges for services	-	-	133,088	133,088
Extracurricular	35,185	-	87,422	122,607
Classroom materials and fees	14,571	-	-	14,571
Contributions and donations	2,227	1,000,000	1,432,173	2,434,400
Other local revenues	8,290	-	-	8,290
Intergovernmental - state	8,100,663	-	129,825	8,230,488
Intergovernmental - federal	114,031		1,326,793	1,440,824
Total revenues	12,656,109	1,007,426	3,345,678	17,009,213
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,889,698	-	51,156	4,940,854
Special	1,459,933	_	840,580	2,300,513
Other	579,513	-	-	579,513
Support services:				
Pupil	555,013	-	-	555,013
Instructional staff	351,701	_	-	351,701
Board of education	24,991	-	-	24,991
Administration	1,413,580	-	4,335	1,417,915
Fiscal	305,797	-	-	305,797
Operations and maintenance	1,632,663	-	270,155	1,902,818
Pupil transportation	724,123	-	-	724,123
Central	248,600	-	-	248,600
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	586,614	586,614
Other non-instructional services	191	_	1,877	2,068
Extracurricular activities	271,046	-	88,462	359,508
Facilities acquisition and construction	18,421	_	567,174	585,595
Debt service:	-,			
Principal retirement	119,597	_	404,800	524,397
Interest and fiscal charges	28,065	_	32,030	60,095
Total expenditures	12,622,932		2,847,183	15,470,115
Net change in fund balances	33,177	1,007,426	498,495	1,539,098
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,418,637		784,665	3,203,302
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 2,451,814	\$ 1,007,426	\$ 1,283,160	\$ 4,742,400

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,539,098
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 727,201	
Current year depreciation Total	 (596,241)	130,960
10001		130,500
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	(122,858)	
Intergovernmental	 (319)	(102.177)
Total		(123,177)
Repayment of bond, note, and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the		
statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:		
Bonds	276,777	
Notes Capital leases	199,800 47,820	
Total	 47,020	524,397
		,
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas, in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(29,591)	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(50,894)	
Amortization of bond premiums	11,949	
Amortization of deferred charges Total	 (4,453)	(72,989)
		(. =,, =,)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		995,388
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,384,165)
Contractually required ODED contributions are reported as averal disease in accommendate		
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		33,774
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,443,276
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(69,321)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental		
activities.		14,813
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	3,032,054

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual	(1	Negative)
Revenues:	<u> </u>					_		_
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	3,266,743	\$	3,335,044	\$	3,509,982	\$	174,938
Tuition		901,747		901,747		739,602		(162,145)
Earnings on investments		-		-		93,190		93,190
Contributions and donations		2,500		2,500		2,227		(273)
Other local revenues		30,000		30,000		8,290		(21,710)
Intergovernmental - state		8,159,010		8,168,010		8,099,221		(68,789)
Intergovernmental - federal		40,000		40,000		73,628		33,628
Total revenues		12,400,000		12,477,301		12,526,140		48,839
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,433,558		5,390,867		4,862,997		527,870
Special		1,467,865		1,444,600		1,453,805		(9,205)
Other		579,626		575,000		622,509		(47,509)
Support services:								
Pupil		512,087		571,474		553,861		17,613
Instructional staff		364,749		358,258		356,292		1,966
Board of education		41,155		40,827		26,344		14,483
Administration		1,407,231		1,407,874		1,393,991		13,883
Fiscal		281,507		279,065		311,427		(32,362)
Operations and maintenance		1,494,795		1,522,814		1,731,264		(208,450)
Pupil transportation		702,325		715,249		756,144		(40,895)
Central		275,600		256,559		253,961		2,598
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		-		191		191		-
Extracurricular activities		65,321		69,300		238,964		(169,664)
Facilities acquisition and construction		25,201		19,650		35,782		(16,132)
Debt service:								
Principal		80,644		80,000		71,989		8,011
Interest and fiscal charges		8,064		8,000		15,697		(7,697)
Total expenditures		12,739,728		12,739,728		12,685,218		54,510
Exces of expenditures over revenues		(339,728)		(262,427)		(159,078)		103,349
Other financing sources (uses):								
Advances in		-		-		110,000		110,000
Advances (out)		-		(110,000)		(110,000)		- -
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		(110,000)		=		110,000
Net change in fund balance		(339,728)		(372,427)		(159,078)		213,349
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,926,472		2,926,472		2,926,472		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		39,728		39,728		39,728		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	2,626,472	\$	2,593,773	\$	2,807,122	\$	213,349
runu varance at enu or year	φ	2,020,472	Ф	4,393,113	φ	2,007,122	Ψ	413,347

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

		Budgeted	Amou	ints			Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Earnings on investments	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,426	\$	7,426
Contributions and donations		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		
Total revenues		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,007,426		7,426
Expenditures:								
Pass through payments				1,000,000				1,000,000
Net change in fund balance		1,000,000		-		1,007,426		1,007,426
Fund balance at beginning of year Prior year encumbrances appropriated		-		-		-		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,000,000	\$		\$	1,007,426	\$	1,007,426
2 0.10 × 0.10 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	4	-,0,000			7	-,,:=0	-	-,,:=0

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	A	vernmental ctivities - internal evice Fund
Assets:		_
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	637,931
Liabilities: Current liabilities: Claims payable		132,143
Net position: Unrestricted	\$	505,788

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	2,369,952	
Operating expenses:			
Claims		2,355,139	
Operating loss and change in net position		14,813	
Net position at beginning of year		490,975	
Net position at end of year	\$	505,788	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Ā	overnmental Activities - Internal ervice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from interfund services	\$	2,369,952
Cash payments for claims	-	(2,413,718)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(43,766)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(43,766)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		681,697
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	637,931
Reconciliation of operating gain to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Operating gain	\$	14,813
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in claims payable		(58,579)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	\$	(43,766)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	A	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	60,196
Liabilities: Due to students	\$	60,196

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District was established in 1856 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is staffed by 55 non-certified employees, 82 certified full-time teaching personnel and 11 administrative employees who provide services to 990 students and other community members. The District currently operates 4 instructional buildings, 1 administrative building and 1 garage.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Buckeye Career Center

The Career Center is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students. The Career Center's Board of Education is comprised of representatives from the Board of Education of each participating school district. The Career Center's Board of Education is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, and accounting and finance related activities. The District's students may attend the Career Center. Each participating District's control is limited to its representation on the Career Center's Board of Education. During fiscal year 2019, no monies were paid to the Career Center by the District.

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency Information Technology Center Regional Council of Governments

The District participates in the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency Information Technology Center Regional Council of Governments (Council). The Council was created as a separate regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. The Council operates under the direction of a Board comprised of a representative from each participating district. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's control is limited to its representation on the Board. The Council provides information technology and internet access to member districts, as well as cooperative purchasing programs. During fiscal year 2019, the total amount paid to the Council from the District was \$42,223. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent. To obtain financial information write to Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Treasurer, at 2230 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council

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

The District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility with any of these organizations. During fiscal year 2019, no monies were paid to the TCTIRC by the District.

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

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

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Education foundation fund</u> – The education foundation fund is used to account for amounts deposited with the Thomas R. Little Memorial Trust that will be invested until the money is needed.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes, and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUND

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

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

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

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at these levels may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

TAX BUDGET

On July 25, 2002, the Tuscarawas County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15 and the filing by January 20. In order to complete other necessary documents, the Budget Commission now requires certain information to be filed by May 1. Information required includes the general fund five-year forecast submitted to the Department of Education, projected revenues and expenditures line items for all levy funds, projected revenues and debt requirements (principal and interest) and amortization schedules for the debt service fund, and balances and total anticipated activity for all other funds.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2019.

APPROPRIATIONS

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

The Board of Education may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. Supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board of Education during fiscal year 2019.

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

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

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

LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2019, the District maintained depository accounts at financial institutions and also cash held onto by a fiscal agent. The District is reporting \$1,007,426 in assets as cash held by a fiscal agent during fiscal year 2019. This amount relates to funds deposited in the Thomas R. Little Memorial Trust for the purpose of investing the monies until needed.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$93,190, which includes \$37,466 assigned from other District funds.

G. Prepayments

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 purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

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

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

I. Capital Assets

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

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The District maintains two capitalization thresholds: \$15,000 for land and building improvements and \$5,000 for all other potential assets. 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 capitalized. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 years

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

Q. Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Issuance Costs/Unamortized Accounting Gain or Loss

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.

On fund financial statements and the government wide financial statements, issuance costs are expended/expensed in the fiscal year they occur.

For bond refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.A.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
Food Service	\$ 142,663
Public School Preschool	2,037
IDEA Part B	1,290
Title I	1,484

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS - (Continued)

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

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

A. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The balance of the District's Education Foundation Fund is invested through the Thomas R. Little Memorial Fund. The Education Foundation was established under Ohio Rev. Code 3315.40, which exempts the investments held from the requirements of Chapter 135 of the Ohio Rev. Code. The amount held by the Custodian at June 30, 2019 was \$1,007,426. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS - (Continued)

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$5,187,073 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$5,592,797. Of the bank balance, \$3,023,614 was covered by the FDIC, \$808,028 was covered by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), and \$1,761,155 was covered by a letter of credit.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the District's financial institutions pledged eligible securities as collateral for deposits whose fair value was at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

C. Investments

The District had no investments at June 30, 2019.

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

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

Carrying amount of deposits \$ 5,187,073

Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statements consist of the following amounts interfund loan receivable/payable:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 110,000

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – (Continued)

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Tuscarawas, Guernsey and Coshocton Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$426,303 in the general fund, \$5,293 in the classroom maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$17,117 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$387,935 in the general fund, \$4,656 in the classroom maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$21,771 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES – (Continued)

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

	2018 Seco Half Collec		2019 First Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 98,086,190 22,771,680	81.16 18.84	\$ 99,198,720 22,590,190	81.45 18.55	
Total	\$ 120,857,870	100.00	\$ 121,788,910	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation:	\$50.80		\$50.80		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes Intergovernmental	\$ 3,936,512 184,484
Total	\$ 4,120,996

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

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 121,788	\$ 13,000	\$ -	\$ 134,788
Construction in progress	129,402	565,887		695,289
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	251,190	578,887		830,077
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,880,739	-	-	1,880,739
Buildings and improvements	11,337,788	-	-	11,337,788
Furniture and equipment	2,098,206	45,449	-	2,143,655
Vehicles	887,956	102,865	(56,642)	934,179
Total capital assets, being depreciated	16,204,689	148,314	(56,642)	16,296,361
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,378,912)	(92,191)	-	(1,471,103)
Buildings and improvements	(6,849,854)	(214,808)	-	(7,064,662)
Furniture and equipment	(1,475,958)	(235,736)	-	(1,711,694)
Vehicles	(688,957)	(53,506)	56,642	(685,821)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,393,681)	(596,241)	56,642	(10,933,280)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,062,198	\$ 130,960	\$ -	\$ 6,193,158

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :		
Regular	\$	290,331
Special		34,104
Vocational		2,972
Support services:		
Pupil		4,401
Instructional staff		30,872
Administration		11,800
Fiscal		2,395
Operations and maintenance		47,709
Pupil transportation		53,506
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations		29,702
Extracurricular	_	88,449
Total depreciation expense	\$	596,241

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease agreement for copier equipment. The lease agreement meets the criteria of capital leases, as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds and as a reduction to the liability for the principal portion on the government-wide financial statements. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$264,848. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$79,455, leaving a current book value of \$185,393. A corresponding liability was recorded on the statement of net position. Principal and interest payments in the 2019 fiscal year totaled \$47,820 and \$12,156, respectively, paid by the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 59,976
2021	59,976
2022	59,976
2023	59,976
Total minimum lease payments	239,904
Less: Amount representing interest	(22,876)
Total	\$ 217,028

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 06/30/18	Increases	Decreases	Balance 06/30/19	Amount Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds					
Current interest refunding bonds-series 2010	\$ 780,000	\$ -	\$ (205,000)	\$ 575,000	\$ -
Capital appreciation refunding bonds-series 2010	9,998	-	-	9,998	9,998
Accreted interest-series 2010	116,428	50,894	-	167,322	167,322
Energy conservation bonds - series 2017	750,000		(71,777)	678,223	65,910
Total general obligation bonds	1,656,426	50,894	(276,777)	1,430,543	243,230
Promissory note	199,800	-	(199,800)	-	-
Capital leases	264,848	-	(47,820)	217,028	50,266
Net pension liability	13,446,809	-	(591,626)	12,855,183	-
Net OPEB liability	3,150,531	67,876	(1,676,040)	1,542,367	-
Compensated absences	539,052	127,562	(59,570)	607,044	131,239
Total long-term obligations	\$ 19,257,466	\$ 246,332	\$ (2,851,633)	16,652,165	\$ 424,735
	Add: Unam	ortized premium	on bonds - 2010	40,826	
	Total repo	orted on statemer	nt of net position	\$ 16,692,991	

Total reported on statement of net position \$\\$16,692,991

Capital Lease Obligations: Capital lease obligations will be paid from the General Fund. See Note 9 for additional details.

Net Pension Liability: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB Liability: The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 14. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Compensated Absences: The District pays compensated absences from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which, for the District, primarily includes the general fund, the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and the Title I fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

B. Series 2010 Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On December 1, 2010, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2010 Refunding Bonds) to currently refund the callable portion of the Series 2001 school improvement general obligation bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$2,100,000, and capital appreciation bonds par value \$9,998. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.25%. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2019 (stated interest rate 36.860%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds maturing December 1, 2019 is \$210,000. Total accreted interest of \$167,322 has been included in the statement of net position at June 30, 2019.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2022. Debt payments will be made from the bond retirement fund.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$53,434. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$338,893 and resulted in an economic gain of \$212,481.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year		Current Inter	erest Bonds - Refunding 2010			<u>Capita</u>	al Apprec	iati	on Bonds -	Re	funding 2010	
Ending June 30,	_	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	Pr	incipal_	_	Interest	_	Total
2020	\$	-	\$	23,375	\$	23,375	\$	9,998	\$	200,002	\$	210,000
2021		210,000		19,175		229,175		-		-		-
2022		215,000		10,675		225,675		-		-		-
2023	_	150,000		3,188		153,188		_		_		<u> </u>
Total	\$	575,000	\$	56,413	\$	631,413	\$	9,998	\$	200,002	\$	210,000

C. Series 2017 Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds

During fiscal year 2018, the District issued energy conservation bonds in the amount of \$750,000 to provide for energy improvements to various District buildings. The bonds bear an interest rate of 3.25%. The primary source of repayment of this obligation is through energy savings as a result of the improvements. Payments of principal and interest are due semi-annually on February 12 and August 12, with the final maturity on February 12, 2028 and are recorded as expenditures in the general fund.

The following is a summary of the District's future debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation bonds:

Fiscal	Series 2017 Energy Conservation Bonds									
Year Ended	I	Principal		Interest	Total					
2020	\$	65,910	\$	21,777	\$	87,687				
2021		68,040		19,646		87,686				
2022		70,354		17,333		87,687				
2023		72,689		14,998		87,687				
2024		75,101		12,586		87,687				
2025 - 2028		326,129		24,617		350,746				
Total	\$	678,223	\$	110,957	\$	789,180				

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

D. Promissory Note

On January 28, 2016, the District signed a promissory note with First National Bank of Dennison for \$250,000. The note proceeds were used for track improvements. These improvements were not considered to be capital improvements and therefore are not included as capital assets.

Payments of principal and interest relating to the promissory note are recorded as expenditures in the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust nonmajor special revenue fund. The unmatured obligation at year end is accounted for in the statement of net position.

The District paid regular annual payments of interest of 4% beginning January 28, 2017. On January 27, 2017, the District paid \$60,375 to The First National Bank of Dennison in regards to this note with \$10,175 representing the annual interest payment. The remaining balance was paid on August 27, 2018.

E. Lee Stadium Field House Loan Agreement

On March 12, 2019, the District signed a promissory note with First Federal Community Bank for \$1,000,000. The note proceeds will be used for the construction of an athletic fieldhouse. No money had been disbursed to the District at June 30, 2019. Therefore, no liability has been recorded. Until the money has been disbursed, a final amortization schedule is not available. Annual payments of principal and interest will be made each April 12, beginning in 2020. The note carries an interest rate of 4.5%.

F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$10,568,027 (including available funds of \$192,023) and an unvoted debt margin of \$121,789.

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

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

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS – (Continued)

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 230 days for classified employees and 255 days for certified employees. However, severance payment shall be paid for a maximum of 240 days for certified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the accrued, but unused, sick leave balance to a maximum of 57.5 days for all classified employees and 60 days for certified employees.

B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to employees through Medical Life Insurance Company in the amount of \$30,000.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with Ohio School Plan for property insurance, for fleet insurance, liability insurance, and inland marine coverage. Coverages provided by Ohio School Plan are as follows:

Building and contents - replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$58,655,784
Automobile liability (Buses, \$1,000 deductible; Other, \$250/\$500 deductible)	5,000,000
Professional liability:	
Per occurrence	5,000,000
Per aggregate	7,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no reduction in coverage.

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A.). The intent of the Plan is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. Participation in the Plan is limited to school districts that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley UniServe provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan.

C. Employee Group Life, Medical, Dental, and Vision Insurance

Medical/surgical and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The claims liability of \$348,401 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 GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT – (Continued)

Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

	Beginning	Claims	Claims	Ending
Fiscal Year	Balance	Incurred	<u>Payments</u>	Balance
2019	\$ 190,722	\$ 2,355,139	\$ (2,413,718)	\$ 132,143
2018	235,441	2,240,891	(2,285,610)	190,722

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$276,070 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$42,944 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$719,318 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$120,000 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	0.05426450%	0	.04295741%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	0.05457280%	0	.04425053%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00030830%		0	.00129312%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	3,125,485	\$	9,729,698	\$ 12,855,183
Pension expense	\$	313,719	\$	1,070,446	\$ 1,384,165

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 171,413	\$ 224,590	\$ 396,003
Changes of assumptions	70,580	1,724,286	1,794,866
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	73,710	425,929	499,639
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	276,070	719,318	995,388
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 591,773	\$3,094,123	\$ 3,685,896
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 63,541	\$ 63,541
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	86,597	589,997	676,594
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 86,597	\$ 653,538	\$ 740,135

\$995,388 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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

	SERS	STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$ 281,218	\$	970,270	\$ 1,251,488
2021	77,017		675,381	752,398
2022	(102,570)		155,249	52,679
2023	(26,559)		(79,633)	(106,192)
Total	\$ 229,106	\$	1,721,267	\$ 1,950,373

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

3.00%

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	19	% Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase (8.50%)	
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		
District's proportionate share		_	<u> </u>			
of the net pension liability	\$	4,402,482	\$	3,125,485	\$ 2,054,809	

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 14,208,943	\$ 9,729,698	\$ 5,938,625			

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$23,549.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$33,774 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$25,140 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	0.05494170%	(0.04295741%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.05559540%	(0.04425053%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00065370%	(0.00129312%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,542,367	\$	-	\$ 1,542,367
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(711,061)	\$ (711,061)
OPEB expense	\$	84,620	\$	(1,527,896)	\$ (1,443,276)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	25,177	\$	83,052	\$ 108,229	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		17,243		79,558	96,801	
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		33,774		<u>-</u>	 33,774	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	76,194	\$	162,610	\$ 238,804	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	41,429	\$ 41,429	
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		2,314		81,232	83,546	
Changes of assumptions		138,571		968,877	 1,107,448	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	140,885	\$	1,091,538	\$ 1,232,423	

\$33,774 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERSSTRS		STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_				
2020	\$	(47,916)	\$	(166, 182)	\$	(214,098)
2021		(37,488)		(166, 182)		(203,670)
2022		(4,461)		(166,180)		(170,641)
2023		(3,476)		(147,732)		(151,208)
2024		(3,635)		(141,266)		(144,901)
Thereafter		(1,489)		(141,386)		(142,875)
Total	\$	(98,465)	\$	(928,928)	\$	(1,027,393)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

3.00%
3.50% to 18.20%
7.50% net of investments
expense, including inflation
3.62%
3.56%
3.70%
3.63%
5.375 to 4.75%
7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Current Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,871,541	\$	1,542,367	\$	1,281,722
	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75 %)		1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,244,407	\$	1,542,367	\$	1,936,919

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current										
		Decrease (6.45%)	- /	1% Increase (8.45%)							
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	609,446	\$	711,061	\$	796,464					
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase					
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	\$ 791,642		711,061	\$	629,224					

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – (Continued)

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral Fund	Education Foundation Fund				
Budget basis	\$	(159,078)	\$	1,007,426			
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		80,213		-			
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(41,330)		-			
Funds budgeted elsewhere		12,819		-			
Adjustment for encumbrances		140,553	_	_			
GAAP basis	\$	33,177	\$	1,007,426			

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

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings which, in the opinion of District management, will have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

C. School Foundation

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 have been finalized. The impact of the FTE adjustments resulted in immaterial receivables to the District.

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

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

		Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		185,096
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Current year offsets		(76,095)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(109,001)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

In prior fiscal years, the District issued \$3,037,000 in general obligation bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$1,834,407 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>
General fund Other governmental	\$	103,845 904
Total	\$	104,749

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

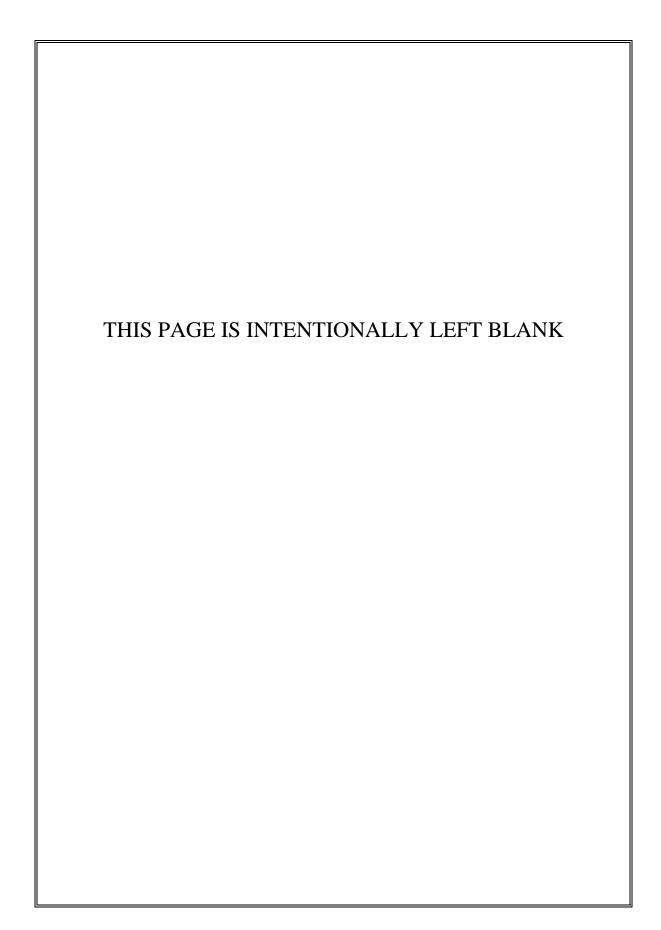
NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS

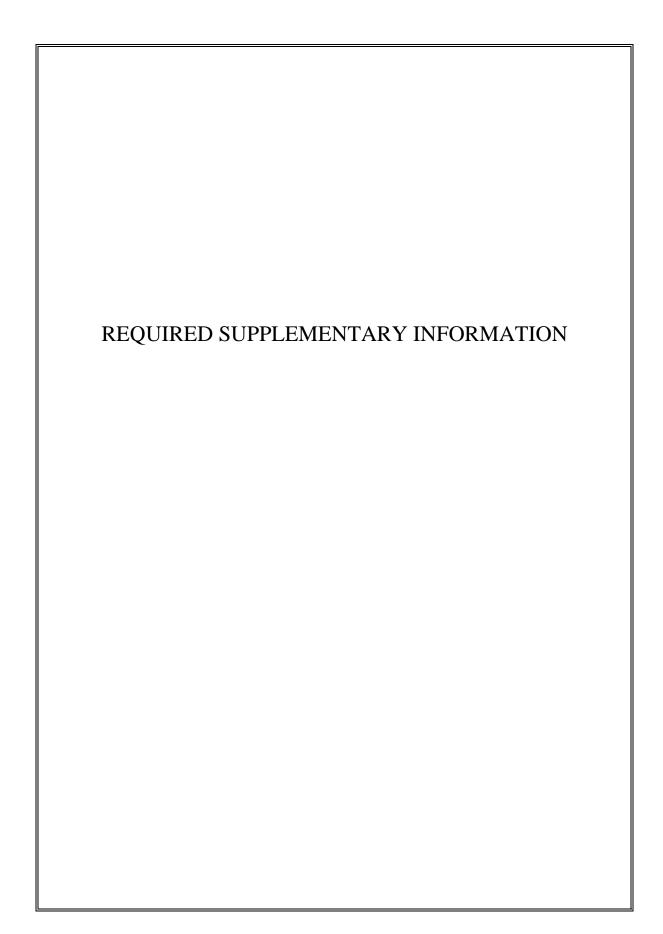
Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 5709.63, the Board of County Commissioners, with the consent of the legislative authority of each affected Township and Municipal Corporation, may designate enterprise zones. An Enterprise Zone is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment. The local legislative authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the "Agreement") with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement. All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. Once the Department of Taxation approves the agreement, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the business's property tax bill by removing the valuation from the taxable parcel and listing the associated assessed value on the exempt tax list. Tuscarawas County has jointly entered into agreements with the Village of Newcomerstown to abate property taxes through this program.

The District's property taxes were reduced by \$4,940 in calendar year 2019 under various Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements entered into by the Village of Newcomerstown.

NOTE 20 - CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS FOR ATHLETIC FACILITIES

In August 2018, the District received \$2,417,130 from the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust to be used solely for the maintenance, repair, construction, reconstruction, or capital improvements of the District's athletic facilities. Of this contribution, \$1,000,000 of the trust funds were deposited in the Thomas R. Little Memorial Trust for the purposes of investing the monies until needed. During fiscal year 2019, the entire contribution and the interest income associated with it have been recorded as "cash with fiscal agent" on the government wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet.





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018	2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	C	0.05457280%	(0.05426450%	(0.05303000%	C	0.05151930%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,125,485	\$	3,242,184	\$	3,881,307	\$	2,939,741
District's covered payroll	\$	1,876,637	\$	1,801,729	\$	1,651,464	\$	1,551,002
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		166.55%		179.95%		235.02%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

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

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

	2015		2014
(0.05013300%	C	0.05013300%
\$	2,537,203	\$	2,981,249
\$	1,456,775	\$	1,408,526
	174.17%		211.66%
	71.70%		65.52%
	/1./070		05.5270

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.04425053%	0.04295741%		0.04208102%		0.04154111%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,729,698	\$ 10,204,625	\$	14,085,786	\$	11,480,748	
District's covered payroll	\$	5,109,143	\$ 4,753,214	\$	4,483,164	\$	4,394,536	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		190.44%	214.69%		314.19%		261.25%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%	75.30%		66.80%		72.10%	

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

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

 2015		2014
0.04119527%	(0.04119527%
\$ 10,020,115	\$	11,935,896
\$ 4,209,023	\$	4,338,862
238.06%		275.09%
74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018			2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	276,070	\$	253,346	\$	252,242	\$	231,205	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	(276,070)		(253,346)	-	(252,242)		(231,205)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$	_	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	2,044,963	\$	1,876,637	\$	1,801,729	\$	1,651,464	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%	

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 204,422	\$ 201,909	\$	194,940	\$	193,566	\$	186,414	\$	209,268
 (204,422)	 (201,909)		(194,940)		(193,566)		(186,414)		(209,268)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 1,551,002	\$ 1,456,775	\$	1,408,526	\$	1,439,152	\$	1,483,007	\$	1,545,554
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018	2017		2016	
Contractually required contribution	\$	719,318	\$ 715,280	\$	665,450	\$	627,643
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(719,318)	(715,280)		(665,450)		(627,643)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ _	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	5,137,986	\$ 5,109,143	\$	4,753,214	\$	4,483,164
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013		2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 615,235	\$ 547,173	\$ 564,052	\$	570,071	\$ 582,883	\$ 620,378
 (615,235)	 (547,173)	 (564,052)	-	(570,071)	 (582,883)	 (620,378)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$
\$ 4,394,536	\$ 4,209,023	\$ 4,338,862	\$	4,385,162	\$ 4,483,715	\$ 4,772,138
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.05559540%	().05494170%	(0.05368420%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,542,367	\$	1,474,491	\$	1,530,198
District's covered payroll	\$	1,876,637	\$	1,801,729	\$	1,651,464
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		82.19%		81.84%		92.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(0.04425053%	().04295741%	(0.04208102%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(711,061)	\$	1,676,040	\$	2,250,504
District's covered payroll	\$	5,109,143	\$	4,753,214	\$	4,483,164
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.92%		35.26%		50.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.33%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2019	 2018		2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	33,774	\$ 40,445	\$	29,370	\$ 26,925
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	(33,774)	 (40,445)	-	(29,370)	 (26,925)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$	_	\$
District's covered payroll	\$	2,044,963	\$ 1,876,637	\$	1,801,729	\$ 1,651,464
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.65%	2.16%		1.63%	1.63%

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

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 37,853	\$ 26,039	\$ 23,453	\$ 36,906	\$ 44,600	\$ 37,109
 (37,853)	 (26,039)	 (23,453)	(36,906)	 (44,600)	 (37,109)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,551,002	\$ 1,456,775	\$ 1,408,526	\$ 1,439,152	\$ 1,483,007	\$ 1,545,554
2.44%	1.79%	1.67%	2.56%	3.01%	2.40%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 5,137,986	\$ 5,109,143	\$ 4,753,214	\$ 4,483,164
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 42,548	\$ 43,389	\$ 43,852	\$ 44,837	\$ 47,721
	 (42,548)	 (43,389)	 (43,852)	 (44,837)	 (47,721)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 4,394,536	\$ 4,209,023	\$ 4,338,862	\$ 4,385,162	\$ 4,483,715	\$ 4,772,138
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscawarawas County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Fiscal 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 (Food Distribution): School Breakfast Program (SBP) National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution) Subtotal	10.553 10.555	2019 2019	\$18,408 34,187 52,595
Cash Assistance: School Breakfast Program (SBP) National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Summer Food Service Program for Children (SFSPC) Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.553 10.555 10.559	2019 2019 2019	134,225 253,932 863 389,020
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			441,615
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			441,615
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010	S010A170035 S010A180035	85,221 412,447 497,668
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.027 84.027	H027A170111 H027A180111	37,247 195,743 232,990
Rural Education (Title V-B) Rural Education (Title V-B) Total Rural Education (Title V-B)	84.358 84.358	2018 2019	1,854 25,047 26,901
Student Support and Academic Enrichment (Title IV-A)	84.424	S424A180036	19,546
Total U.S. Department of Education			777,105
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,218,720

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal 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 the Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2019 to 2020 programs:

A

	CFDA	<u>Amount</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$10,078
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$1,207
Title V-B - Rural Education	84.358	\$5,390
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	\$9,346



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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

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County 702 South River Street Newcomerstown, Ohio 43832

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 Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 12, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider Finding 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

District's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 12, 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

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District Tuscarawas County 702 South River Street Newcomerstown, Ohio 43832

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster

As described in Finding 2019-002 in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, the District did not comply with requirements regarding *procurement* applicable to its CFDA # 10.553, 10.555 and 10.559 *Child Nutrition Cluster* major federal program. Compliance with this requirement is necessary, in our opinion, for the District to comply with requirements applicable to this program.

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

Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Child Nutrition Cluster* paragraph, the Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its *Child Nutrition Cluster* for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, we cannot assure we have identified all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2019-002 and 2019-003.

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

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District
Tuscarawas County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable
to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 3

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 12, 2020

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(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?	Yes
(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	Qualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	CFDA #10.553, 10.555, and 10.559 Child Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Material Weakness

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001 (Continued)

Material Weakness (Continued)

conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

As a result of audit procedures performed, errors were identified in the District's financial statements that required audit adjustments and reclassifications as follows:

- The District improperly reported invested monies as payments from the Education Trust Fund in the amount of \$1,000,000. This activity was effectively a deposit into an investment account as the District still has legal claim on the monies and not a true expenditure of the District. Therefore, this balance should be reported as Cash Held by a Fiscal Agent and not as an expenditure of money. Additionally, there was \$7,426 in earnings on investments that should have been accounted for by the District.
- Relating to the above, the \$1,000,000 receipted into the Education Trust Fund was improperly
 classified on the Statement of Activities as Capital Grants and Contributions / Pass-through
 Payments to Thomas R. Little Memorial Foundation but should have been classified as Capital
 Grants and Contributions /Extracurricular Activities.
- The fund balance of \$752,381 within the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust Fund was improperly classified on the Balance Sheet as Restricted for Permanent Fund despite the endowment trust maturing, releasing the full principal balance to the District in August 2018. It should have been recorded as Restricted for Athletic Facilities Capital Projects. This also affected reporting of restricted net position in the same amount on the Statement of Net Position.

We also identified related errors and omissions in the footnotes that have been adjusted. The adjustments and reclassifications above were agreed to by management, and the financial statements and notes have been adjusted accordingly.

In addition, other immaterial misstatements related to mispostings of receipts, expenditures, liabilities, and equity ranging from \$39 to \$65,281 were identified.

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the District and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate.

To help ensure the District's financial statements and notes to the financial statements are complete and accurate, he District should adopt policies and procedures to identify and correct errors and omissions.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Procurement

Finding Number: 2019-002

CFDA Number and Title: CFDA # 10.553; 10.555; and 10.559 -

Child Nutrition Cluster

Federal Award Identification Number / Year: 2019

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Compliance Requirement: Procurement

Pass-Through Entity: Ohio Department of Education

Repeat Finding from Prior Audit? No

Noncompliance and Material Weakness

2 C.F.R. § 400.1 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Agriculture for 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(a) which requires the District to use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this section. 2 C.F.R. § 200.319 requires that all procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section. 2 C.F.R. § 200.320 requires procurement to be performed through micro-purchase procedures, small purchase procedures, sealed bids, competitive proposals or noncompetitive proposals when only one source was available.

The District implemented policy # 6325 – Procurement – Federal Grants / Funds, last revised on June 20, 2019. However, the policy did not document procurement performed through micro-purchase procedures. Procurement by micro-purchase was the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed \$3,500. To the extent practicable, the District must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the District considers the price to be reasonable. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2018 allowed entities to increase the micro-purchase threshold from \$3,500 to \$10,000. However, this increase was required to be formally adopted by policy. As this was not formally approved, the District was subject to the \$3,500 threshold. During 2019, the District purchased items from two vendors with federal nutrition monies exceeding the \$3,500 threshold where they did not ensure open competition by seeking multiple quotes within policy # 6325's small purchase requirements. As a result, the District did not ensure open competition through procurement.

The District should review their policy and the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.318 through 2 C.F.R. 200.320, as well as the National Defense Authorization Act of 2018. The District should update their policy to include procurement by micro-purchases with a limit of either \$3,500 or \$10,000, as desired. The District should ensure open competition has occurred by seeking multiple quotes for expenditures aggregating to more than the threshold per vendor, utilizing the required number of quotes as documented in their policy. For expenditures within the approved micro-purchase threshold, the District should, to the extent practicable, distribute micro-purchases among vendors. This well help to ensure that the District's policies meet federal requirements, and the District ensures open competition through procurement.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

Cash Management and Special Tests and Provisions

Finding Number: 2019-003

CFDA Number and Title: CFDA # 10.553; 10.555; and 10.559 -

Child Nutrition Cluster

Federal Award Identification Number / Year: 2019

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Compliance Requirement: Cash Management and Special Tests

and Provisions - School Food Accounts

Pass-Through Entity: Ohio Department of Education

Repeat Finding from Prior Audit? No

Material Weakness

The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) requires the District to report meals served to students through the Claims Reimbursement and Reporting System (CRRS) in order for ODE to reimburse the District for meals served with federal funding. As a part of the internal control process, the District utilized the PaySchools point of sale system to track meals served. This system generated CN-6 and CN-7 reports which the District utilized to report meals served in the CRRS.

For October and December 2018, the District over reported paid lunches, reduced lunches, paid breakfasts and reduced breakfasts by 55, 12, 56 and 12 meals, respectively. The District under reported free lunches and free breakfasts by 67 and 68 meals, respectively. This occurred as meals reported in the CRRS did not match the meals served as documented in the District's CN-6 and CN-7 reports. Indicating that the internal control failed for 66 percent of months tested. As a result, there was an increased risk in the District being reimbursed improper amounts of federal funding.

The District should review CN-6 and CN-7 reports monthly and implement a system to ensure that data from these reports are properly reported in the CRRS. This will help to ensure that controls are in place and that claims reimbursements are received in the proper amounts.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District

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"Home of the Trojans"

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR § 200.511(c) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Planned Corrective Action: The District consulted with various entities including our attorneys, representatives

and attorneys from the Thomas R. Little Memorial Fund, representatives from MAPP Investments and the Auditor of State's Office throughout the process of receiving and

and disbursing the Vernon and Edith Lee Trust Fund. Everyone involved

acknowledges this to be a unique situation. There have been varying opinions of how to properly account for the transactions. Now that clear guidance has been received we will update our financial statements to properly present and disclose all revenue, expenditures/expenses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities,

deferred inflows of resources and equity of the District.

Anticipated Completion Date: 3/31/2020
Responsible Contact Person: Christie Green

Finding Number: 2019-002

Planned Corrective Action: The District will adopt a new policy for Procurement through Federal Grants/Funds

that addresses micro-purchase procedures.

Anticipated Completion Date: 5/31/2020 **Christie Green**

Finding Number: 2019-003

Planned Corrective Action: The District will review CN-6 and CN-7 reports monthly to verify that data from these

reports are properly entered in the Claims Reimbursement and Reporting System

(CRRS).

Anticipated Completion Date: 3/31/2020
Responsible Contact Person: Scott Blind





NEWCOMERSTOWN EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 31, 2020