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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County 2800 Richville Drive SE Massillon, Ohio 44646

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Stark County Area Vocational School District, Stark 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.

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 9, 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

April 9, 2020

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Stark County Area Vocational 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 \$1,251,427 from fiscal year 2018's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$6,642,311 in revenue or 73.97% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,337,883 or 26.03% of total revenues of \$8,980,194.
- The District had \$7,728,767 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,337,883 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 \$6,642,311 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$8,564,166 in revenues and other financing sources and \$9,676,842 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased from \$7,737,318 to \$6,624,642.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 10. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

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.

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

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position		
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 10,882,803	\$ 11,493,182	
Capital assets, net	11,062,875	9,963,054	
Total assets	21,945,678	21,456,236	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	1,968,396	2,544,631	
OPEB	77,063	80,547	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,045,459	2,625,178	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	910,699	1,135,882	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	131,284	89,121	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	7,607,828	8,457,714	
Net OPEB liability	526,207	1,722,542	
Other amounts	545,731	553,271	
Total liabilities	9,721,749	11,958,530	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,652,268	2,445,385	
Pension	1,201,211	1,126,165	
OPEB	947,368	334,220	
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,800,847	3,905,770	
<u>Net Position</u>			
Net investment in capital assets	11,062,875	9,754,722	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,594,334)	(1,537,608)	
Total net position	<u>\$ 9,468,541</u>	\$ 8,217,114	

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 District has adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability/asset and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting.

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

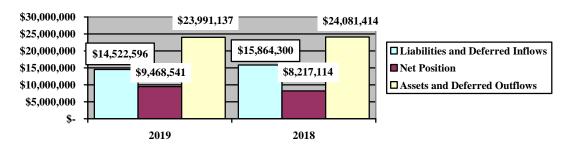
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$9,468,541.

As the preceding table shows, the most significant changes in net position were related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. See Note 12 and Note 13 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information regarding these components of net position.

At year-end, capital assets represented 50.41% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$1,594,334. This represents an increase of \$56,726 compared to the prior year's unrestricted net position.

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



Governmental Activities

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

	Change in Net Position		
	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,412,591	\$ 1,491,752	
Operating grants and contributions	925,292	984,559	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	2,689,390	2,531,927	
Grants and entitlements	3,629,933	3,834,857	
Investment earnings	251,413	21,079	
Miscellaneous	71,575	29,364	
Total revenues	8,980,194	8,893,538	
		-Continued	

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

Change in Net Position - (Continued)

<u>Expenses</u>	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 1,100,884	\$ 365,519
Special	162,789	73,823
Vocational	3,137,352	1,506,417
Adult/continuing	8,846	15,393
Support services:		
Pupil	672,092	261,654
Instructional staff	425,530	230,757
Board of education	16,286	5,180
Administration	323,324	163,613
Fiscal	216,716	184,438
Business	40,887	39,051
Operations and maintenance	954,036	593,161
Central	380,864	553,294
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	188,813	157,226
Other non-instructional services	35,509	23,731
Extracurricular activities	64,839	46,236
Total expenses	7,728,767	4,219,493
Change in net position	1,251,427	4,674,045
Net position at beginning of year	8,217,114	3,543,069
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 9,468,541</u>	\$ 8,217,114

Governmental Activities

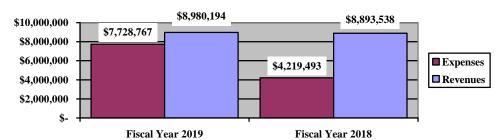
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,251,427 or 15.23%. Total governmental expenses of \$7,728,767 were offset by program revenues of \$2,337,883 and general revenues of \$6,642,311. Program revenues supported 30.25% of the total governmental expenses. The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 70.37% of total governmental revenue. The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$4,409,871 or 57.06% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

Total revenues for fiscal year 2019 were comparable to the prior year, increasing \$86,656 or 0.97%. A slight decrease in program revenues was offset by a similar increase in general revenues, particularly in investment earnings which is due to rising interest rates and changes in the fair value of the District's investments.

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

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$3,509,274 or 83.17%. 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 and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$379,396 and \$(3,115,392) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported \$(1,042,883) and \$(358,589) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The total net increase in pension expense and OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$2,810,494. 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 since pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

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



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

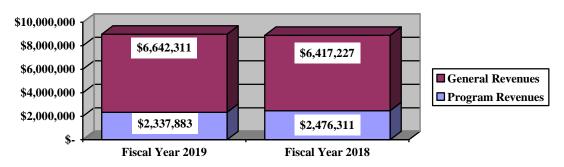
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted grants and entitlements.

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

Governmental Activities

	Т	otal Cost of Services 2019	N	Net Cost of Services 2019	Т	otal Cost of Services 2018	let Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	1,100,884	\$	1,100,884	\$	365,519	\$ 365,519
Special		162,789		79,872		73,823	(2,690)
Vocational		3,137,352		1,242,725		1,506,417	(500,765)
Adult/continuing		8,846		(23,833)		15,393	(5,427)
Support services:							
Pupil		672,092		610,851		261,654	198,849
Instructional staff		425,530		425,530		230,757	230,757
Board of education		16,286		16,286		5,180	5,180
Administration		323,324		323,324		163,613	163,613
Fiscal		216,716		216,716		184,438	184,438
Business		40,887		40,887		39,051	39,051
Operations and maintenance		954,036		931,532		593,161	539,007
Central		380,864		380,864		553,294	553,294
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations		188,813		(55,102)		157,226	(97,611)
Other non-instructional services		35,509		35,509		23,731	23,731
Extracurricular activities	_	64,839	_	64,839		46,236	 46,236
Total expenses	\$	7,728,767	\$	5,390,884	\$	4,219,493	\$ 1,743,182

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



Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6,673,879, a decrease of \$1,088,059 compared to the prior year. The following schedule indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

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

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase	Percentage
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	(Decrease)	Change
General	\$ 6,624,642	\$ 7,737,318	\$ (1,112,676)	(14.38) %
Nonmajor governmental	49,237	24,620	24,617	99.99 %
Total	\$ 6,673,879	\$ 7,761,938	\$ (1,088,059)	(14.02) %

General Fund

Fund balance for the general decreased \$1,112,676 or 14.38%. The following table assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Davanuaa	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 2,691,557	\$ 2,519,872	\$ 171,685	6.81 %
Earnings on investments	250,391	19,921	230,470	1,156.92 %
Intergovernmental	4,288,274	4,521,807	(233,533)	(5.16) %
Tuition	1,151,257	1,206,069	(54,812)	(4.54) %
Other revenues	138,496	183,367	(44,871)	(24.47) %
Total	\$ 8,519,975	\$ 8,451,036	\$ 68,939	0.82 %

Although total revenues remained level, there were a few notable increases and decreases in general fund revenues. Property taxes revenue increased primarily as a result of higher assessed property values within the District, leading to an increase in collections. Earnings on investments increased due to a sizeable change in fair value of the District's investment portfolio. The decrease in intergovernmental revenues is primarily due to a reduction in State Foundation funding.

The following table assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase Decrease)	Percenta Change	0
<u>Expenditures</u>	 	 	 	<u>_</u> ,	
Instruction	\$ 5,226,304	\$ 4,566,979	\$ 659,325	14.44	%
Support services	3,161,966	3,032,037	129,929	4.29	%
Non-instructional services	36,007	25,421	10,586	41.64	%
Extracurricular activities	68,925	58,642	10,283	17.54	%
Facilities acquisition and construction	 1,183,640	 1,293,180	 (109,540)	(8.47) %
Total	\$ 9,676,842	\$ 8,976,259	\$ 700,583	7.80	%

The overall increase in general fund expenditures is primarily a result of (a) higher wages and salaries for the District's certified teaching staff, and (b) an increase in professional, technical and other purchased services.

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

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget as needed. Original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources totaled \$8,431,208. Actual revenues and other financing sources amounted to \$8,397,918 or \$33,290 less than the final budget.

Original budget appropriations (expenditures plus other financing uses) of \$9,312,607 were increased to \$10,312,607 in the final budget, mostly in order to account for an increase in costs for instructional activities. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$10,237,800 or \$74,807 less than the final budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$11,062,875 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 144,865	\$ 144,865	
Construction in progress	-	526,382	
Land improvements	709,021	715,787	
Buildings and improvements	8,562,835	7,257,506	
Furniture and equipment	1,493,576	1,315,763	
Vehicles	152,578	2,751	
Total	<u>\$ 11,062,875</u>	\$ 9,963,054	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$1,099,821 is due to capital asset additions of \$1,535,469 exceeding depreciation expense of \$427,978 and net disposals of \$7,670. Most of the additions were for a welding lab improvements project and other building renovations which were completed in fiscal year 2019.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had no debt outstanding. The only long-term obligations for the District are compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability. Of the total amount outstanding, \$131,284 is due within one year and \$8,679,766 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the long-term obligations outstanding.

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

Long-term Obligations, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018		
Compensated absences Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	\$ 677,015 7,607,828 526,207	\$ 642,392 8,457,714 1,722,542		
Total	\$ 8,811,050	\$ 10,822,648		

See Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's long-term obligations.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District's current financial forecast supports financial stability, and there are currently no anticipated needs for any additional operating levies if the assumptions in the five-year forecast prove to be correct. A large part of the District's funding comes from the State of Ohio; for fiscal year 2019, State funding accounted for approximately 51% of total general fund cash receipts.

The other main source of revenue for the District is property taxes, which accounted for approximately 32% of the general fund's total cash receipts in fiscal year 2019. Property tax receipts for the District increased \$155,115 over fiscal year 2018. The Stark County Auditor conducts a reappraisal of property every six years, the latest of which occurred in 2018. The result of this appraisal was an overall increase in property values throughout the District of about 24.3%.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Tamra Hurst, Treasurer, Stark County Area Vocational School District, 2800 Richville Drive SE, Massillon, Ohio 44646-9433.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	• • • • •
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 7,423,658
Receivables:	2 0 20 100
Property taxes	2,928,108
Accounts.	255
Accrued interest	23,992
Intergovernmental	2,498
Prepayments	10,702
Inventory held for resale	17,539
Net OPEB asset	476,051
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	144,865
Depreciable capital assets, net	10,918,010
Capital assets, net	11,062,875
Total assets.	21,945,678
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	1,968,396
OPEB	77,063
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,045,459
Liabilities: Accounts payable. Accrued wages and benefits payable . Pension and postemployment benefits payable . Intergovernmental payable . Long-term liabilities: Due within one year . Due in more than one year: Net pension liability .	102,956 680,651 83,754 43,338 131,284 7,607,828
Net OPEB liability.	526,207
Other amounts due in more than one year	545,731
Total liabilities.	9,721,749
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	2,652,268
Pension.	1,201,211
OPEB	947,368
Total deferred inflows of resources.	4,800,847
	4,000,047
Net position:	11 022 975
Investment in capital assets	11,062,875
	(1,594,334)
Total net position	\$ 9,468,541

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

			Program	Revenue	s	R	et (Expense) Levenue and Changes in Net Position
	Fynonsos		harges for ices and Sales	-	ating Grants Contributions	G	overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:	 Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales		ontributions		Activities
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 1,100,884	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(1,100,884)
Special	162,789		-		82,917		(79,872)
Vocational	3,137,352		1,247,642		646,985		(1,242,725)
Adult/continuing	8,846		32,679		-		23,833
Support services:							
Pupil	672,092		-		61,241		(610,851)
Instructional staff	425,530		-		-		(425,530)
Board of education	16,286		-		-		(16,286)
Administration	323,324		-		-		(323,324)
Fiscal	216,716		-		-		(216,716)
Business	40,887		-		-		(40,887)
Operations and maintenance	954,036		22,504		-		(931,532)
Central	380,864		-		-		(380,864)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations	188,813		109,766		134,149		55,102
Other non-instructional services	35,509		-		-		(35,509)
Extracurricular activities	 64,839		-		-		(64,839)
Totals	\$ 7,728,767	\$	1,412,591	\$	925,292		(5,390,884)

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	2,689,390
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	3,629,933
Investment earnings	251,413
Miscellaneous	71,575
Total general revenues	 6,642,311
Change in net position	1,251,427
Net position at beginning of year	 8,217,114
Net position at end of year	\$ 9,468,541

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

Receivables: 2,928,108 2,92 Property taxes. 2,928,108 2,92 Accounts 255 - Accrued interest 23,992 - Interfund loans 41,098 - Intergovernmental. 2,498 - Prepayments 10,702 - Inventory held for resale. - 17,539 Total assets \$ 10,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ Liabilities: - - 1667,812 12,839 68 Compensated absences payable 31,020 - - - - Pension and postemployment benefits payable 76,474 7,280 \$ 5	al nental ds
Receivables: 2,928,108 2,92 Property taxes. 2,55 - Accounts 23,992 - 2 Interfund loans 41,098 - 2 Intergovernmental. 2,498 - 2 Prepayments. 10,702 - - Inventory held for resale. - 17,539 - Total assets \$ 10,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ 10,44 Liabilities: - - - 10,44 - <t< th=""><th></th></t<>	
Property taxes. 2,928,108 - 2,92 Accounts 255 - - Accrued interest 23,992 - - Interfund loans 41,098 - - Intergovernmental. 2,498 - - Prepayments. 10,702 - - Inventory held for resale. - 17,539 - Total assets - - 10,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ 10,44 Liabilities: - - - 17,539 - - 10,44 Compensated absences payable - 667,812 12,839 66 - <td< td=""><td>23,658</td></td<>	23,658
Accounts 255 - Accrued interest 23,992 - 2 Interfund loans 41,098 - 2 Intergovernmental 2,498 - - Prepayments 10,702 - - Inventory held for resale - 17,539 - Total assets - 110,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ 10,44 Liabilities: - - - 17 -	28,108
Accrued interest $23,992$ - $23,992$ Interfund loans $41,098$ -Intergovernmental $2,498$ -Prepayments $10,702$ -Inventory held for resale $10,702$ -Total assets $\frac{110,337,261}{5}$ $\frac{110,589}{5}$ $\frac{10,447}{5}$ Liabilities:Accrued wages and benefits payable $667,812$ $12,839$ Compensated absences payable $31,020$ - $32,474$ Pension and postemployment benefits payable $76,474$ $7,280$ $82,992$	255
Intergovernmental. $2,498$ -Prepayments. $10,702$ -Inventory held for resale. $10,702$ -Total assets $\frac{17,539}{\$ 10,337,261}$ $\frac{110,589}{\$ 110,589}$ Liabilities: $\frac{102,956}{\$ 102,956}$ -Accounts payable $667,812$ $12,839$ Compensated absences payable $31,020$ -Pension and postemployment benefits payable $76,474$ $7,280$	23,992
Prepayments. $10,702$ $-$ Inventory held for resale. $ 17,539$ Total assets $$10,337,261$ $$$110,589$ $$$10,44$ Liabilities: $$102,956$ $$ $106,899$ Accounts payable $$102,956$ $$ $106,812$ Accrued wages and benefits payable $667,812$ $12,839$ Compensated absences payable $$31,020$ $-$ Pension and postemployment benefits payable $76,474$ $7,280$	41,098
Inventory held for resale. - 17,539 Total assets \$ 10,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ 10,44 Liabilities: Accounts payable \$ 102,956 \$ - \$ 10 Accrued wages and benefits payable 667,812 12,839 68 Compensated absences payable 31,020 - 3 Pension and postemployment benefits payable 76,474 7,280 8	2,498
Total assets \$ 10,337,261 \$ 110,589 \$ 10,44 Liabilities: \$ 102,956 \$ - \$ 10 Accounts payable \$ 102,956 \$ - \$ 10 Accrued wages and benefits payable 667,812 12,839 68 Compensated absences payable 31,020 - 32 31,020 - 32 Pension and postemployment benefits payable 76,474 7,280 8	10,702
Liabilities:Accounts payable	17,539
Accounts payable\$ 102,956\$ - \$ 10Accrued wages and benefits payable667,81212,83968Compensated absences payable31,020-31Pension and postemployment benefits payable76,4747,2808	17,850
Accrued wages and benefits payable667,81212,83968Compensated absences payable31,020-31Pension and postemployment benefits payable76,4747,2808	
Compensated absences payable)2,956
Pension and postemployment benefits payable . 76,474 7,280	30,651
	31,020
	33,754
Intergovernmental payable	43,338
Interfund loans payable	41,098
Total liabilities. 921,465 61,352 98	32,817
Deferred inflows of resources:	
	52,268
	26,725
Intergovernmental revenue not available 2,498 -	2,498
Accrued interest not available	9,663
	91,154
Fund balances:	
Nonspendable:	
Prepayments	10,702
Committed:	
Adult education	50,930
Assigned:	
	56,200
	58,557
Extracurricular activities	3,353
Facilities acquisition and construction9,117	9,117
	56,408
School supplies	959
Other purposes	08,851
Unassigned (deficit) 5,790,495 (11,693) 5,77	78,802
Total fund balances 6,624,642 49,237 6,67	73,879
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	47,850

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 6,673,879
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
sidement of het position are afferent because.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		11,062,875
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period		
expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 126,725	
Accrued interest receivable	9,663	
Intergovernmental receivable	2,498	
Total		138,886
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of		
resources are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	1,968,396	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(1,201,211)	
Net pension liability	(7,607,828)	
Total		(6,840,643)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows and outflows of		
resources are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	77,063	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(947,368)	
Net OPEB asset	476,051	
Net OPEB liability	(526,207)	
Total		(920,461)
Long-term liabilities (compensated absences) are not due and payable		
in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		 (645,995)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 9,468,541
		\$

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

		General		lonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:		General		Funus		Funus
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	2,691,557	\$	-	\$	2,691,557
Tuition	Ŷ	1,151,257	Ψ	22,654	Ŷ	1,173,911
Earnings on investments		250,391		261		250,652
Charges for services				109,766		109,766
Classroom materials and fees		-		3,625		3,625
Other local revenues		138,496		12,767		151,263
Intergovernmental - intermediate		1,410		-		1,410
Intergovernmental - state		4,286,864		2,248		4,289,112
Intergovernmental - federal				275,798		275,798
Total revenues		8,519,975		427,119		8,947,094
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		1,382,508		-		1,382,508
Special		136,412		82,917		219,329
Vocational		3,707,384		-		3,707,384
Adult/continuing		-		10,253		10,253
Support services:						
Pupil		698,317		61,241		759,558
Instructional staff		485,198		-		485,198
Board of education		20,219		-		20,219
Administration		378,372		-		378,372
Fiscal		226,448		-		226,448
Business		40,812		-		40,812
Operations and maintenance		866,314		-		866,314
Central		446,286		-		446,286
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations.		-		248,091		248,091
Other non-instructional services		36,007		-		36,007
Extracurricular activities		68,925		-		68,925
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,183,640		-		1,183,640
Total expenditures		9,676,842		402,502		10,079,344
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)						
expenditures		(1,156,867)		24,617		(1,132,250)
Other financing sources:						
Insurance proceeds		44,191		-		44,191
Total other financing sources (uses)		44,191		-		44,191
Net change in fund balances		(1,112,676)		24,617		(1,088,059)
Fund balances at beginning of year		7,737,318		24,620		7,761,938
Fund balances at end of year	\$	6,624,642	\$	49,237	\$	6,673,879

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		\$ (1,088,059)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 1,535,469 (427,978)	1,107,491
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		
decrease net position. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		(7,670)
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes	(2,167)	
Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total	 (2,107) 1,022 (9,946)	(11,091)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.		578,001
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(379,396)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows of resources.		12,871
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,042,883
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.		(3,603)
Change in net position of governmental activities	-	\$ <u> </u>

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

	 Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual		legative)
Revenues:	 - 8			 		
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 2,582,585	\$	2,582,585	\$ 2,687,061	\$	104,476
Tuition	1,191,771		1,191,771	1,151,257		(40,514)
Earnings on investments	100,000		100,000	124,893		24,893
Other local revenues	140,000		140,000	62,849		(77,151)
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-		-	1,410		1,410
Intergovernmental - state	4,416,852		4,416,852	4,310,343		(106,509)
Total revenues	 8,431,208		8,431,208	 8,337,813		(93,395)
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	1,254,430		1,354,772	1,350,830		3,942
Special	135,485		175,143	146,674		28,469
Vocational.	3,116,197		3,686,197	3,743,002		(56,805)
Support services:	682,526		757,526	763,058		(5.522)
Pupil	471,838		521,838	703,038 514,407		(5,532) 7,431
Board of education	10,423		10,423	20,161		(9,738)
Administration.	342,479		417,479	396,034		21,445
Fiscal	236,949		236,949	238,248		(1,299)
Business	38,346		38,346	40,812		(2,466)
Operations and maintenance.	1,155,635		1,175,293	936,275		239,018
Central.	334,127		404,469	553,322		(148,853)
Operation of non-instructional services	28,856		28,856	36,957		(8,101)
Extracurricular activities.	61,993		61,993	75,296		(13,303)
Facilities acquisition and construction	1,402,323		1,402,323	1,401,758		565
Total expenditures	 9,271,607		10,271,607	 10,216,834		54,773
Excess of expenditures over revenues	 (840,399)		(1,840,399)	 (1,879,021)		(38,622)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures	-		-	14,948		14,948
Transfers (out)	(21,000)		(21,000)	(966)		20,034
Advances in	-		-	966		966
Advances (out)	(20,000)		(20,000)	(20,000)		-
Insurance proceeds	 -		-	 44,191		44,191
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (41,000)		(41,000)	 39,139		80,139
Net change in fund balance	(881,399)		(1,881,399)	(1,839,882)		41,517
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,949,408		6,949,408	6,949,408		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	1,613,052		1,613,052	1,613,052		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 7,681,061	\$	6,681,061	\$ 6,722,578	\$	41,517

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		te Purpose Trust		
• <i>i</i>	Sch	olarship	A	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	24,382	\$	43,504
Liabilities:				
Due to students		-	\$	43,504
Total liabilities			\$	43,504
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		24,382		
Total net position.	\$	24,382		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust		
	Sch	holarship	
Additions:			
Gifts and contributions	\$	12,534	
Deductions:			
Scholarships awarded		6,925	
Change in net position		5,609	
Net position at beginning of year		18,773	
Net position at end of year	\$	24,382	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Stark County Area Vocational Board of Education was formed on June 30, 1970. The Stark County Area Vocational School District (the "District") is a joint vocational school district as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code and is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. A vocational school exposes students to job training leading to employment upon graduation from high school. The District includes six member schools: Brown Local, Fairless Local, Louisville City, Minerva Local, Northwest Local and Tuslaw Local.

The District operates under a seven-member Board of Education consisting of 1 member from each member school's Board of Education and 1 additional rotating member allowing each member school to have 2 members every 7 years. The District provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State or federal agencies. The District employs 21 non-certified and 50 certified employees to provide services to approximately 476 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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 ORGANIZATION

The District is a member of the Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC), a jointly governed organization, which provides computer services to the school districts within the boundaries of Stark and Portage Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board, which consists of approximately 30 member districts. However, SPARCC is primarily governed by a five-member executive board, which is made up of two representatives from Stark County, two from Portage County and a Treasurer. The Board meets monthly to address any current issues.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

The Stark County Schools Council of Government (the "Council") is governed by an assembly, which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services. The Council has a Health Benefits Program, which is a shared risk pool comprised of 90 member school districts, educational service centers and related agencies.

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. SchoolComp is jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool.

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 and deferred outflows less liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

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

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students. 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 and District agency services.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants and accrued interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgets

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

- 1. On October 25, 2005, the Stark 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. The Budget Commission now requires an alternate tax budget be submitted by January 20 which no longer requires specific Board approval.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Stark County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.

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

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

- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures for all funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriations approved by the Board of Education during fiscal year 2019.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to federal agency securities, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), U.S. Treasury obligations and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

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

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

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

For fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$250,391, which includes \$7,919 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

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

~

Governmental
Activities
Estimated Lives
50 years
15 - 50 years
5 - 20 years
6 - 15 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated <u>Absences</u>", 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 to retire in the future, all employees with ten years of service are 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 upon the occurrence of relevant events. 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.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the statement of net position and balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

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

P. 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.

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During fiscal year 2019, the District had no extraordinary or special items.

R. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2019 included a deficit of \$11,693 in the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OCPS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledge 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 on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$400 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$463,239 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$535,056. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$285,056 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. 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.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District has no deposit policy for custodial 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	Μ	easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment/Type		Value		less	_	months	_	months	_	months	2	24 months
Fair value:												
FFCB Notes	\$	1,643,212	\$	-	\$	535,046	\$	-	\$	248,855	\$	859,311
FHLB Notes		1,271,312		-		-		528,258		-		743,054
FHLMC Notes		999,629		-		-		248,532		250,050		501,047
FNMA Notes		1,258,418		249,778		237,394		521,646		249,600		-
Commercial Paper		264,208		264,208		-		-		-		-
Negotiable CDs		590,628		-		-		-		-		590,628
U.S. Treasury Notes		790,443		-		-		-		519,073		271,370
U.S. Government												
money market funds		10,511		10,511		-		-		-		-
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio		199,544		199,544				-		-		-
Total	\$	7,027,905	\$	724,041	\$	772,440	\$	1,298,436	\$	1,267,578	\$	2,965,410

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.12 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's other investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted market prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. All other District investments were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively, except for the negotiable CDs which were not rated. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2019:

Measurement/	М	easurement	
Investment Type		Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Fair value:			
FFCB Notes	\$	1,643,212	23.38
FHLB Notes		1,271,312	18.09
FHLMC Notes		999,629	14.22
FNMA Notes		1,258,418	17.91
Commercial Paper		264,208	3.76
Negotiable CDs		590,628	8.40
U.S. Treasury Notes		790,443	11.25
U.S. Government money market funds		10,511	0.15
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio		199,544	2.84
Total	\$	7,027,905	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	463,239
Investments		7,027,905
Cash on hand		400
Total	\$	7,491,544
<u>Cash and investments per statement of net position</u> Governmental activities Private-purpose trust fund	<u>n</u> \$	7,423,658 24,382
Agency funds		43,504
Total	\$	7,491,544

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Amounts presented as "interfund loans receivable/payable" at June 30, 2019 consist of \$41,098 due to the general fund from nonmajor governmental funds. The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to subsidize food service operations. The initial intent was to repay these balances within one year. However, the District is determining if repayment is possible or if all or portions of these balances will be converted to permanent transfers. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2019 are reported on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 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 Stark, Carroll, Summit, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Wayne Counties. The County Auditors/Fiscal Officers periodically advance to the District their 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 \$149,115 in the general fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$144,619 in the general 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 of resources.

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 deferred inflows of resources.

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 Collect		2019 First Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$ 1,325,035,760	92.29	\$ 1,446,288,060	91.19	
Public utility personal	110,735,790	7.71	139,658,390	8.81	
Total	\$ 1,435,771,550	100.00	\$ 1,585,946,450	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$2.00		\$2.00		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

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

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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 06/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land Construction in progress	\$ 144,865 526,382	\$	\$	\$ 144,865
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	671,247	1,012,297	(1,538,679)	144,865
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i> Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles	755,392 14,740,288 2,444,973 129,453	8,412 1,588,654 308,960 155,825	(24,290) (19,500)	763,804 16,328,942 2,729,643 265,778
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,070,106	2,061,851	(43,790)	20,088,167
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles	(39,605) (7,482,782) (1,129,210) (126,702)	(283,325)	17,651 18,469	(54,783) (7,766,107) (1,236,067) (113,200)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,778,299)	(427,978)	36,120	(9,170,157)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,963,054	\$ 2,646,170	\$(1,546,349)	\$ 11,062,875

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Vocational	\$ 262,659
Support services:	
Pupil	59,494
Instructional staff	24,123
Administration	1,691
Fiscal	1,691
Operations and maintenance	53,437
Central	21,275
Food service operations	3,608
Total depreciation expense	\$ 427,978

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 06/30/19	Amounts Due in <u>One Year</u>
Governmental activities: Compensated absences payable Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	\$ 642,392 8,457,714 1,722,542	\$ 130,420 	\$ (95,797) (849,886) (1,196,335)	\$ 677,015 7,607,828 526,207	\$ 131,284
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$ 10,822,648	<u>\$ 130,420</u>	\$(2,142,018)	\$ 8,811,050	<u>\$ 131,284</u>

Compensated absences, the net pension liability and net OPEB liability will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which is primarily the general fund. See Notes 12 and 13 for more detail on the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation 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 \$142,735,181 and an unvoted debt margin of \$1,585,946.

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 350 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 73 days severance pay at the daily rate of the employee. In addition, upon retirement the District Superintendent receives a payment of \$5,000 for each year of service.

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

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Retirement Incentive Bonus

The District offers a retirement incentive bonus for certified employees in the amount of \$17,500 and for classified employees in the amount of \$12,500. Employees retiring the first time they are eligible to retire based on the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio and School Employees Retirement System eligibility criteria will receive the bonus. The retirement incentive bonus is based on the negotiated agreements.

C. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through the Stark County Schools Council of Government Health Benefits Program.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with Leonard Insurance. Buildings are 100% co-insured. A summary of coverages provided are as follows:

	Coverage	Deductible
Buildings, Contents and Boiler	\$35,618,613	\$ 5,000
Public Employees Dishonesty	1,000,000	10,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000	-
Uninsured Motorists	100,000	-
General Liability:		
Per Occurrence	1,000,000	-
Aggregate	2,000,000	-
Excess Liability	10,000,000	10,000
Computer Fraud	1,000,000	1,000
Funds Transfer Fraud	1,000,000	10,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Employee Health, Dental and Vision

The District has contracted with the Stark County Schools Council of Government (Council) Health Benefits Program to provide employee medical/surgical, dental and vision benefits. The Council's Health Benefits Program is a shared risk pool comprised of member school districts, educational service centers and related agencies. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The District pays a monthly contribution, which is paid in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants regardless of claims flow. The Board of Directors has the right to return monies to an exiting District subsequent to the settlements of all expenses and claims. The District pays 80% of the premium for medical and dental coverage and 100% of the premium for vision coverage. Employees pay the remaining 20% of the premium for medical and dental coverage. The following amounts are the total monthly premiums paid in fiscal year 2019:

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	Family	Single
Medical	\$1,826.17	\$751.74
Dental	235.49	95.46
Vision	50.02	20.15

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a workers' compensation program jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA), known as SchoolComp (see Note 2). CompManagement, Inc. (CMI) is the program's third party administrator. SchoolComp serves to group its members' risks for the purpose of obtaining a favorable experience rating to determine its premium liability to the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (OBWC) and the Ohio Workers' Compensation Fund. This may be accomplished through participation in a group rating program or through group retrospective rating. The District has chosen to participate in the group rating program for the current fiscal year. Participation in SchoolComp is restricted to members who meet enrollment criteria and are jointly in good standing with OASBO and OSBA. OASBO and OSBA are certified sponsors recognized by OBWC.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - The District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multipleemployer 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$89,478 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$7,871 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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 \$488,523 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$66,034 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.01995000%		0.03058590%		
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	<u>0.01909930</u> %		0.02962547%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.00085070%		- <u>0.00096043</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,093,852	\$	6,513,976	\$ 7,607,828
Pension expense	\$	12,515	\$	366,881	\$ 379,396

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	\$ 59,991	\$ 150,362	\$ 210,353
Changes of assumptions	24,701	1,154,399	1,179,100
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	942	942
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	89,478	488,523	578,001
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 174,170	\$1,794,226	\$1,968,396
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 42,540	\$ 42,540
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	30,309	394,998	425,307
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	67,078	666,286	733,364
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 97,387</u>	\$1,103,824	\$1,201,211

\$578,001 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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	\$	27,893	\$	299,815	\$	327,708
2021		4,606		175,805		180,411
2022		(35,897)		(151,345)		(187,242)
2023		(9,297)		(122,396)		(131,693)
Total	\$	(12,695)	\$	201,879	\$	189,184

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 %	

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	Current					
	19	6.50%)	Di	scount Rate (7.50%)		6 Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,540,773	\$	1,093,852	\$	719,139

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

		Current				
	19	% Decrease (6.45%)	Di	scount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	9,512,804	\$	6,513,976	\$ 3,975,874	

NOTE 13 - 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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$9,557.

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 \$12,871 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$9,849 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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> 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:

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0.	01971850%	().03058590%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.	01896740%	().02962547%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	00075110%	-().00096043%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	526,207	\$	-	\$ 526,207
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	476,051	\$ 476,051
OPEB expense	\$	15,008	\$	(1,057,891)	\$ (1,042,883)

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	\$ 8,589	\$ 55,603	\$ 64,192
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	12,871	-	12,871
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 21,460	\$ 55,603	\$ 77,063
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			1000
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 27,736	\$ 27,736
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	790	54,385	55,175
Changes of assumptions	47,275	648,658	695,933
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	36,071	132,453	168,524
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 84,136</u>	\$ 863,232	<u>\$ 947,368</u>

\$12,871 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:

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

	 SERS	STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	\$ (30,209)	\$ (146,232)	\$ (176,441)
2021	(24,477)	(146,232)	(170,709)
2022	(6,331)	(146,232)	(152,563)
2023	(5,997)	(133,881)	(139,878)
2024	(6,050)	(129,548)	(135,598)
Thereafter	 (2,483)	(105,504)	(107,987)
Total	\$ (75,547)	\$ (807,629)	\$ (883,176)

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
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, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) 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%)		scount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)	
District's proportionate share					
of the net OPEB liability	\$	638,511	\$ 526,207	\$	437,283

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	1% Decrease			rend Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.25 % decreasing to 3.75 %)		•	% decreasing	(8.25 % decreasing		
			to	94.75%)	to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	424,552	\$	526,207	\$	660,816	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	- / •	(6.45%)	Dis	Current count Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	408,020	\$	476,051	\$	533,228
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	530,000	\$	476,051	\$	421,262

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	G	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(1,839,882)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		78,515
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		210,589
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		5,052
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(22,271)
Adjustment for encumbrances		455,321
GAAP basis	\$	(1,112,676)

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District at June 30, 2019.

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. The final adjustment was not material and is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

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

NOTE 16 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	Capital	
	Improvements	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$-	
Current year set-aside requirement	122,519	
Current year qualifying expenditures	(2,316,133)	
Total	\$ (2,193,614)	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	<u>\$</u> -	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$ -	

NOTE 17 - 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
Fund Type	Enc	umbrances
General fund	\$	359,495
Nonmajor governmental funds		5,440
Total	\$	364,935

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0).01909930%	().01995000%	(0.02038280%	().02274660%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,093,852	\$	1,191,968	\$	1,491,833	\$	1,297,943
District's covered payroll	\$	645,681	\$	648,257	\$	630,514	\$	684,795
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		169.41%		183.87%		236.61%		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.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015	2014		
(0.02358200%	C	0.02358200%	
\$	1,193,472	\$	1,402,346	
\$	685,238	\$	663,013	
	174.17%		211.51%	
	71.70%		65.52%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018	 2017		2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0	0.02962547%	().03058590%	0.03315728%	().03314357%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	6,513,976	\$	7,265,746	\$ 11,098,741	\$	9,159,913
District's covered payroll	\$	3,381,764	\$	3,353,386	\$ 3,477,836	\$	3,465,100
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		192.62%		216.67%	319.13%		264.35%
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.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015		2014
().03417967%	().03417967%
\$	8,313,679	\$	9,903,200
\$	3,492,223	\$	3,693,646
	238.06%		268.11%
	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	\$ 89,478	\$ 87,167	\$ 90,756	\$ 88,272
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (89,478)	 (87,167)	 (90,756)	 (88,272)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 662,800	\$ 645,681	\$ 648,257	\$ 630,514
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

. <u> </u>	2015	 2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$	90,256	\$ 94,974	\$	91,761	\$	104,413	\$ 92,635	\$	110,010	
	(90,256)	 (94,974)		(91,761)		(104,413)	 (92,635)		(110,010)	
\$	_	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$ _	\$	-	
\$	684,795	\$ 685,238	\$	663,013	\$	776,305	\$ 736,953	\$	812,482	
	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	\$	488,523	\$	473,447	\$ 469,474	\$	486,897
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(488,523)		(473,447)	 (469,474)		(486,897)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,489,450	\$	3,381,764	\$ 3,353,386	\$	3,477,836
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		 2012	 2011	2010		
\$ 485,114	\$ 453,989	\$	480,174	\$ 469,004	\$ 469,555	\$	449,858	
 (485,114)	 (453,989)		(480,174)	 (469,004)	 (469,555)		(449,858)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 3,465,100	\$ 3,492,223	\$	3,693,646	\$ 3,607,723	\$ 3,611,962	\$	3,460,446	
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	01896740%	0.	01971850%	0.	.02040141%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	526,207	\$	529,193	\$	581,516
District's covered payroll	\$	645,681	\$	648,257	\$	630,514
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		81.50%		81.63%		92.23%
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	().02962547%	(0.03058590%	0).03315728%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(476,051)	\$	1,193,349	\$	1,773,260
District's covered payroll	\$	3,381,764	\$	3,353,386	\$	3,477,836
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.08%		35.59%		50.99%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 12,871	\$ 11,659	\$ 8,313	\$ 8,024
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (12,871)	 (11,659)	 (8,313)	 (8,024)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 662,800	\$ 645,681	\$ 648,257	\$ 630,514
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.94%	1.81%	1.28%	1.27%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$ 15,237	\$ 8,495	\$	11,754	\$	15,315	\$ 22,717	\$	14,734	
 (15,237)	 (8,495)		(11,754)		(15,315)	 (22,717)		(14,734)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 684,795	\$ 685,238	\$	663,013	\$	776,305	\$ 736,953	\$	812,482	
2.23%	1.24%		1.77%		1.97%	3.08%		1.81%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,489,450	\$ 3,381,764	\$ 3,353,386	\$ 3,477,836
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	·	2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$ -	\$	36,452	\$	36,936	\$	36,077	\$ 36,120	\$	34,604	
 -		(36,452)		(36,936)		(36,077)	 (36,120)		(34,604)	
\$ 	\$	-	\$		\$		\$ _	\$	-	
\$ 3,465,100	\$	3,492,223	\$	3,693,646	\$	3,607,723	\$ 3,611,962	\$	3,460,446	
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 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since 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 7.25%-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

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

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County 2800 Richville Drive SE Massillon, Ohio 44646

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Stark County Area Vocational School District, Stark County, (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 April 9, 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. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Stark County Area Vocational School District Stark County Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Required By *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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.

tobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

April 9, 2020



STARK COUNTY AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK 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.

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED APRIL 30, 2020

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