



WINDHAM EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PORTAGE COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County 9530 Bauer Avenue Windham, Ohio 44288

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 Windham Exempted Village School District, Portage 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.

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage 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 Windham Exempted Village School District, Portage County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2019, the District had a reappraisal of capital assets performed. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 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.

Kuthtabu

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 10, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$160,780, which represents a 3 percent increase from 2018.
- Capital assets decreased \$775,127 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the year, outstanding debt decreased from \$413,912 to \$210,117.
- The School District had a reappraisal of capital assets during fiscal year 2019.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial

position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, i.e., food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general 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 financial statements.

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as private purpose trust funds. The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in agency funds. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

The School District as a Whole

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

	Table 1 Net Position		
		Governmental Activit	165
		Restated	
	2019	2018	Change
Assets	2017	2010	
Current and Other Assets	\$ 5,215,097	\$ 5,527,472	\$ (312,375)
Net OPEB Asset	476,377	0	476,377
Capital Assets	11,729,865	12,504,992	(775,127)
Total Assets	17,421,339	18,032,464	(611,125)
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	2,347,704	2,755,516	(407,812)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	873,594	952,473	(78,879)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	150,631	237,331	(86,700)
Due in More Than One Year			
Pension & OPEB	9,353,307	10,898,074	(1,544,767)
Other Amounts	382,107	556,820	(174,713)
Total Liabilities	10,759,639	12,644,698	(1,885,059)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	1,136,989	1,077,946	59,043
Pension & OPEB	1,564,495	918,196	646,299
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,701,484	1,996,142	705,342
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,519,748	12,091,080	(571,332)
Restricted	346,792	456,436	(109,644)
Unrestricted	(5,558,620)	(6,400,376)	841,756
Total Net Position	\$ 6,307,920	\$ 6,147,140	\$ 160,780

Tabla 1

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School 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*. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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/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 asset/liability to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. 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 reported by the retirement board. 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 School District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

At year end, capital assets represented 67 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$11,519,748 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$346,792, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$5,558,620.

The School District had a reappraisal of capital assets preformed in fiscal year 2019. The beginning net position was restated due to the change in the capital assets.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School District's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

(Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 **Changes in Net Position**

	Restated					
		2019		2018	Change	
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$	456,442	\$	488,158	\$	(31,716)
Operating Grants		1,380,144		1,475,072		(94,928)
Total Program Revenues		1,836,586		1,963,230		(126,644)
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes		1,435,572		1,466,288		(30,716)
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		5,733,406		5,718,925		14,481
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		73,581		82,405		(8,824)
Other		157,584		35,129		122,455
Total General Revenues		7,400,143		7,302,747		97,396
Total Revenues		9,236,729		9,265,977		(29,248)
Program Expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular		3,532,567		1,904,203		1,628,364
Special		1,845,067		1,270,527		574,540
Vocational		0		8,237		(8,237)
Other		5,528		54,392		(48,864)
Support Services:						
Pupils		507,512		292,814		214,698
Instructional Staff		223,586		191,506		32,080
Board of Education		46,071		74,200		(28,129)
Administration		721,041		380,999		340,042
Fiscal		306,410		215,883		90,527
Business		9,909		5,518		4,391
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		823,080		1,054,983		(231,903)
Pupil Transportation		356,131		314,161		41,970
Central		57,388		75,118		(17,730)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:						
Food Service Operations		370,989		296,681		74,308
Community Services		2,475		36,407		(33,932)
Extracurricular Activities		252,716		169,946		82,770
Debt Service:						
Interest and Fiscal Charges		15,479		24,712		(9,233)
Total Expenses		9,075,949		6,370,287		2,705,662
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		160,780		2,895,690		(2,734,910)
Net Position at Beginning of Year (Restated)		6,147,140		N/A		N/A
Net Position at End of Year	\$	6,307,920	\$	6,147,140	\$	(2,734,910)

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Unaudited)

Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

	Total Cost of Service					ruioo		
		2019	. 01 50	2018		Net Cost of 2019		2018
		2019		2018		2019		2018
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,532,567	\$	1,904,203	\$	3,165,795	\$	1,443,739
Special		1,845,067		1,270,527		875,704		252,543
Vocational		0		8,237		(5,635)		8,237
Other		5,528		54,392		5,528		54,392
Support Services:								
Pupils		507,512		292,814		471,289		292,814
Instructional Staff		223,586		191,506		194,651		165,007
Board of Education		46,071		74,200		46,071		74,200
Administration		721,041		380,999		713,383		365,062
Fiscal		306,410		215,883		306,410		215,883
Business		9,909		5,518		9,909		5,518
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		823,080		1,054,983		820,118		1,052,031
Pupil Transportation		356,131		314,161		313,984		274,608
Central		57,388		75,118		51,988		69,718
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	•							
Food Service Operations		370,989		296,681		57,776		(29,700)
Community Services		2,475		36,407		(12,436)		8,407
Extracurricular Activities		252,716		169,946		209,349		129,886
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		15,479		24,712		15,479		24,712
Total Expenses	\$	9,075,949	\$	6,370,287	\$	7,239,363	\$	4,407,057

Table 3Governmental Activities

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Nearly 80 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 80 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$9,337,437 and expenditures of \$9,529,724 for fiscal year.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$104,015, which was primarily caused by timing of operations.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

There were no significant variances to discuss between original basis revenues and other financing uses and final basis revenues and other financing uses.

Final budget appropriations and other financing uses were higher than original budget appropriations and other financing uses. This was primarily caused by an underestimation of transfers in the original budget.

Final appropriations and other financing uses and final basis revenues and other financing sources were in line with the actual expenditures and other financing uses and actual revenues and other financing uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had \$11,729,865 invested in capital assets. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

Table 4Capital Assets at June 30(Net of Depreciation)

	 Governmental Activities					
		Restated				
	 2019	2018				
Land	\$ 212,375	\$	212,375			
Land Improvements	146,066		176,541			
Buildings and Improvements	10,917,586		11,592,971			
Furniture and Equipment	322,648		361,256			
Vehicles	 131,190		161,849			
Totals	\$ 11,729,865	\$	12,504,992			

The decrease in capital assets was attributable to depreciation and disposals exceeding additions in the current year. See Note 9 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

Table 5 summarizes bonds outstanding. See Note 10 for additional details.

Outstanding Debt at Year End							
Governmental Activities							
	2019 2018						
General Obligation Bonds	\$	135,159	\$	197,635			
Lease-Purchase Agreement		21,660		148,027			
Capital Lease		53,298		68,250			
Total	\$	210,117	\$	413,912			

Table 5

Current Issues

The School District faces many challenges in the future. The School District was released from Fiscal Caution by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) during fiscal year 2013. The School District continues to examine the operating procedures for additional cost savings, while still maintaining the quality of education. The School District is currently collecting revenue from two separate emergency levies approved by the voters in 2013 and 2014. In November 2018, the district placed these levies on the ballot for renewal, combining the two into one, for a period of 10 years instead of 5. The combined renewal levy passed. However, since the School District does continue to rely on the State for approximately 75% of the general operating revenues, the largest challenge currently facing the School District is the future of State funding.

The next challenge facing the School District is declining enrollment. The School District has been consistently experiencing a decline in enrollment over the past several years. Administration is hopeful that enrollment declines will level off in future years. The School District has taken steps to reduce expenditures, as enrollment declines, by combining administrative positions, reducing staff, and offering early retirement incentives to certified staff when financially advantageous.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Samantha Pochedly, Treasurer of the Windham Exempted Village School District, 9530 Bauer Avenue, Windham, OH 44288 or spochedly@windham-schools.org.

Windham Exempted Village School District

Portage County, Ohio

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	3,573,288
Receivables:		, ,
Intergovernmental		117,481
Property Taxes		1,524,328
Net OPEB Asset		476,377
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		212,375
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)		11,517,490
Total Assets		17,421,339
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		2,200,593
OPEB		147,111
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,347,704
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		61,606
Accrued Wages and Benefits		674,958
Intergovernmental Payable		120,504
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		16,526
Long Term Liabilities:		10,520
Due Within One Year		150,631
Due In More Than One Year:		100,001
Net Pension Liability		8,418,974
Net OPEB Liability		934,333
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year		382,107
Total Liabilities		10,759,639
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		1,136,989
Pension		717,149
OPEB		847,346
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,701,484
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		11,519,748
Restricted For:		
Capital Outlay		180,298
Debt Service		79,256
Other Purposes		87,238
Unrestricted		(5,558,620)
Total Net Position	\$	6,307,920

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program	n Reven	ues]	let (Expense) Revenue and ges in Net Position
	Expenses		Program Revenues Operating Charges for Grants, Services Contribution and Sales and Interemotion		Dperating Grants, ntributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	3,532,567	\$ 297,228	\$	69,544	\$	(3,165,795)
Special		1,845,067	93,010		876,353		(875,704)
Vocational		0	0		5,635		5,635
Other		5,528	0		0		(5,528)
Support Services:							
Pupils		507,512	7,292		28,931		(471,289)
Instructional Staff		223,586	0		28,935		(194,651)
Board of Education		46,071	0		0		(46,071)
Administration		721,041	7,658		0		(713,383)
Fiscal		306,410	0		0		(306,410)
Business		9,909	0		0		(9,909)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		823,080	0		2,962		(820,118)
Pupil Transportation		356,131	0		42,147		(313,984)
Central		57,388	0		5,400		(51,988)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:							
Food Service Operations		370,989	9,958		303,255		(57,776)
Community Services		2,475	1,063		13,848		12,436
Extracurricular Activities		252,716	40,233		3,134		(209,349)
Debt Service:							
Interest and Fiscal Charges		15,479	 0		0		(15,479)
Total	\$	9,075,949	\$ 456,442	\$	1,380,144		(7,239,363)

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:		
General Purposes		1,361,482
Debt Service		56,655
Classroom Facilities		17,435
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs		5,733,406
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		73,581
Investment Earnings		89,872
Miscellaneous		67,712
Total General Revenues		7,400,143
Change in Net Position		160,780
Net Position Beginning of Year (Restated - See Note 3)	_	6,147,140
Net Position End of Year	\$	6,307,920

Windham Exempted Village School District

Portage County, Ohio

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	General		Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	3,269,253	\$	304,035	\$	3,573,288	
Receivables:							
Interfund		4,379		0		4,379	
Intergovernmental		70,335		47,146		117,481	
Property Taxes		1,445,518		78,810		1,524,328	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	4,789,485	\$	429,991	\$	5,219,476	
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	\$	60,295	\$	1,311	\$	61,606	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		593,356		81,602		674,958	
Intergovernmental Payable		107,809		12,695		120,504	
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		16,526		0		16,526	
Interfund Payable		0		4,379		4,379	
Total Liabilities		777,986		99,987		877,973	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		1,078,692		58,297		1,136,989	
Unavailable Revenue		77,630		48,927		126,557	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,156,322		107,224		1,263,546	
Fund Balances							
Restricted		0		318,735		318,735	
Assigned		602,839		0		602,839	
Unassigned		2,252,338		(95,955)		2,156,383	
Total Fund Balances		2,855,177		222,780		3,077,957	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of							
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	4,789,485	\$	429,991	\$	5,219,476	

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 3,077,957
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		11,729,865
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental Delinquent Property Taxes	\$	126,557
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the function Net Pension Asset Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB		(8,093,721)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. General Obligation Bonds Capital Lease Obligation Lease-Purchase Agreement Compensated Absences	(135,159) (53,298) (21,660) (322,621)	 (532,738)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 6,307,920

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

_		General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues	¢	1 2 (2 002	¢	54 9 51	¢	1 405 004
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	1,362,983	\$	74,251	\$	1,437,234
Intergovernmental		6,305,126		890,762		7,195,888
Investment Income		86,825		3,047		89,872
Tuition and Fees		382,166		0		382,166
Extracurricular Activities		23,022		41,296		64,318
Charges for Services Contributions and Donations		0		9,958		9,958
		14,000 73,581		3,217 0		17,217
Payments in Lieu of Taxes Miscellaneous		63,852		3,351		73,581 67,203
Total Revenues		8,311,555		1,025,882		9,337,437
Totat Revenues		8,511,555		1,023,082		9,557,457
Expenditures Current: Instruction:						
Regular		3,297,953		81,511		3,379,464
Special		1,694,664		375,985		2,070,649
Other		5,528		0		5,528
Support Services:		5,520		0		5,520
Pupils		569,734		14,212		583,946
Instructional Staff		213,242		29,479		242,721
Board of Education		45,544		0		45,544
Administration		876,509		0		876,509
Fiscal		303,592		1,747		305,339
Business		6,374		0		6,374
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		796,729		147		796,876
Pupil Transportation		315,507		0		315,507
Central		51,988		5,400		57,388
Extracurricular Activities		184,090		88,311		272,401
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		,		,		,
Food Service Operations		0		349,273		349,273
Community Services		0		2,475		2,475
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement		88,161		115,634		203,795
Interest and Fiscal Charges		5,191		10,744		15,935
Total Expenditures		8,454,806		1,074,918		9,529,724
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(143,251)		(49,036)		(192,287)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		509		0		509
Transfers In		121,609		82,882		204,491
Transfers Out		(82,882)		(121,609)		(204,491)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		39,236		(38,727)		509
Net Change in Fund Balance	_	(104,015)	_	(87,763)		(191,778)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		2,959,192		310,543		3,269,735
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	2,855,177	\$	222,780	\$	3,077,957

Windham Exempted Village School District

Portage County, Ohio

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

For the	Fiscai	rear	Enaea	June	50,	2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (191,778)
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	\$ 19,696 (794,823)	(775,127)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property Taxes Other Intergovernmental	 (1,662) (78,776) (20,779)	(101,217)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. General Obligation Bonds Capital Leases Lease-Purchase Agreement	 62,476 14,952 126,367	203,795
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds; and bond premium and gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		456
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB	 631,108 25,636	656,744
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	 (684,236) 994,525	310,289
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences		 57,618
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 160,780

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgete	d Amounts	-	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues	Oliginal	1 11101	Actual	(Older)
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 923,416	\$ 951,401	\$ 951,401	\$ 0
Intergovernmental	6,267,432	6,164,733	6,164,733	0
Investment Income	12,025	62,885	62,885	0
Tuition and Fees	397,779	382,166	382,166	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	100,217	73,581	73,581	0
Miscellaneous	6,281	1,684	1,684	0
Total Revenues	7,707,150	7,636,450	7,636,450	0
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,320,800	3,286,073	3,286,073	0
Special	1,982,174	1,728,906	1,728,906	0
Vocational	223	0	0	0
Other	21,527	5,528	5,528	0
Support Services:				
Pupils	503,726	559,818	559,818	0
Instructional Staff	207,862	213,653	213,653	0
Board of Education	37,926	36,310	36,310	0
Administration	756,684	855,777	855,777	0
Fiscal	243,922	298,012	298,012	0
Business	6,218	4,675	4,675	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	401,288	480,210	480,210	0
Pupil Transportation	244,173	268,325	268,325	0
Central	92,171	51,900	51,900	0
Extracurricular Activities	180,293	184,369	184,369	0
Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	8,001,987	7,973,556	7,973,556	0
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(294,837)	(337,106)	(337,106)	0
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	509	509	0
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	47,647	96,167	96,167	0
Advances In	14,847	1,098	1,098	0
Transfers In	0	121,609	121,609	0
Advances Out	(15,394)	(5,772)		0
Transfers Out	(79,728)	(82,882)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(32,628)	130,729	130,729	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(327,465)	(206,377)	(206,377)	0
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,780,409	2,780,409	2,780,409	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	42,794	42,794	42,794	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 2,495,738	\$ 2,616,826	\$ 2,616,826	\$ 0

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust		Agency		
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	0	\$	142,190	
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts		40,122		0	
Accounts Receivable		0		21,996	
Total Assets		40,122	\$	164,186	
Liabilities Accounts Payable Due to Students <i>Total Liabilities</i>		0 0 0	\$ \$	1,409 162,777 164,186	
Net Position					
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	40,122			

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	te Purpose Trust
Additions Gifts and Contributions Investment Earnings	\$ 3,000 360
Total Additions	 3,360
Deductions Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	 750
Change in Net Position	2,610
Net Position Beginning of Year	 37,512
Net Position End of Year	\$ 40,122

NOTE 1: NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The Windham Exempted Village School District (the "School District") was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District is a school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members, and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the School District.

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

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

The School District participates in a jointly governed organization and two public entity risk pools. These organizations are the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC), the Portage Area School Consortium and the Maplewood Career Center. They are presented in Note 20.

Management believes the basic financial statements included in the report represent all of the funds of the School District over which the School District has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School 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 entity for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School District's significant accounting policies are described on below.

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limitations. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

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

B. Fund Accounting

The School 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 two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

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

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

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust funds are private purpose trust funds that accounts for a college scholarship program for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student activities.

C. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, 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.

The private purpose trust funds are 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 and statements for the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). 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 School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB 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 on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 12 and 13).

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement 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. Cash and Investments

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

The School District has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the School District's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the School District's treasury.

During the year 2019, the School District invested in STAR Ohio, First American Treasury Obligation, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and federal agency securities. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The School District measures their 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 the 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.

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$86,825 with \$21,856 being assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

F. Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure.

Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5-20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	20-50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years
Vehicles	10 Years

G. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are reported as "due to/due from other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental columns of the Statement of Net Position.

Long-term interfund loans (advances) are classified as "advances from other funds" and "advances to other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column of the Statement of Net Position.

H. Compensated Absences

The School District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

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

I. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense; information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net positon 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.

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

K. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, none of the School District's net position was restricted by enabling legislation.

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

L. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

Unassigned – 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 used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

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

M. Interfund Activity

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

N. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Budgetary Data

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the Certificate of Estimated Resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The Certificate of Estimated Resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund.

The Certificate of Estimated Resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final appropriations were passed.

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

Q. Implementation of New Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

NOTE 3: RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The School District had a reappraisal of capital assets performed as of July 1, 2018. The reappraisal had the following effect on the beginning net position.

Net Position, June 30, 2018	\$ 7,172,676
Adjustments:	
Depreciable Capital Assets	(1,025,536)
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2018	\$ 6,147,140

NOTE 4: FUND DEFICITS

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

Non-Major Funds	
Food Service	\$ 19,909
IDEA Part B	23,047
Special Education Preschool	430
Public Preschool	9,772
Title I	42,110
Title II-A	687

This deficit in the non-major fund resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual, is presented on the budgetary basis for the general fund to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as assigned or committed fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund, (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement on a fund type basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance - GAAP Basis	\$ (104,015)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals Funds Budgeted Elsewhere**	 (3,387) (110,920) 11,945
Net Change in Fund Balance - Budget Basis	\$ (206,377)

** As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definition*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the emergency levy and public school support funds.

NOTE 6: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statues classify monies held by the School District into three categories.

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

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

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

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

Interim monies to 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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 any other obligations of the State of Ohio;

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section 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 bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Deposits - At year-end, \$1,365,092 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,653,337 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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:

- Eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- 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 required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposite being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

The following table includes investment, maturity and percentage total of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2019:

S&P		Investment Maturities									
Global		Measurement		12 Months		13-36		Over 36		Percent of	
Rating	Investment Type	A	Amount		or Less		Months		/Ionths	Total	
	Net Asset Value (NAV):										
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	63,079	\$	63,079	\$	0	\$	0	2.93%	
N/A	First American Treasury Obligations Fund		44,863		1,879		0		0	2.09%	
	Fair Value:										
A-1	Coca Cola Commerical Paper		158,686		158,686		0		0	7.38%	
A-1	JP Morgan Commerical Paper		99,234		99,234		0		0	4.61%	
A-1+	Toyota Motor Credit Commerical Paper		99,108		99,108		0		0	4.61%	
A-1	MUFG Bank Commerical Paper		98,116		98,116		0		0	4.56%	
A-1+	TD USA Commerical Paper		169,096		169,096		0		0	7.86%	
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		1,418,261		0	750	5,771		661,490	65.96%	
		\$	2,150,443	\$	689,198	\$ 75	5,771	\$	661,490	100%	

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the School District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less for investments with a fixed interest rate and two years or less for investments with a variable interest rate.

Credit Risk The AIM Government & Agency mutual funds are unrated. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District places no limit on the amount the School District may invest in any one issuer. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

NOTE 7: RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accounts, interfund, and intergovernmental. 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 fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

NOTE 8: PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid 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 revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Portage County. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount 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 a deferred inflow of resources.

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

	2018 Second- Collection		2019 First-Half Collections			
	 Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent	
Real Estate	\$ 43,511,030	95%	\$	45,099,410	95%	
Public Utility Personal Property	 2,082,230	5%		2,452,030	5%	
Total Assessed Value	\$ 45,593,260	100%	\$	47,551,440	100%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Value	\$ 53.46		\$	53.14		

NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Restated Balance 06/30/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/2019	
Governmental Activities:					
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	\$ 212,375	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 212,375	
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land Improvements	1,104,197	0	0	1,104,197	
Buildings and Improvements	25,834,303	0	0	25,834,303	
Furniture and Equipment	642,766	19,696	0	662,462	
Vehicles	544,818	0	0	544,818	
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	28,126,084	19,696	0	28,145,780	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Land Improvements	(927,656)	(30,475)	0	(958,131)	
Buildings and Improvements	(14,241,332)	(675,385)	0	(14,916,717)	
Furniture and Equipment	(281,510)	(58,304)	0	(339,814)	
Vehicles	(382,969)	(30,659)	0	(413,628)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(15,833,467)	(794,823) *	0	(16,628,290)	
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	12,292,617	(775,127)	0	11,517,490	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 12,504,992	\$ (775,127)	\$ 0	\$ 11,729,865	

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 705,842
Support Services:	
Pupil	665
Instructional Staff	760
Business	3,535
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	12,705
Pupil Transportation	35,190
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	18,937
Extracurricular Activities	 17,189
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 794,823

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Outstanding 06/30/2018		Additions		Deductions		Outstanding 6/30/2019		Due Within One Year	
General Obligation Bonds: 1998 Classroom Facilities Bonds	\$ 197,635		\$	0	\$ (62,476)		\$ 135,159		\$	65,819
1770 Cassionin aciates Donas	ψ	177,055	Ψ	0	ψ	(02,470)	Ψ	155,157	Ψ	05,017
Direct Borrowings:										
2016 Lease-Purchase Agreement	1	148,027		0		(126,367)		21,660		21,660
Total Debt Obligations		345,662		0		(188,843)		156,819		87,479
Net Pension/OPEB Liability:										
Pension		8,884,890		0		(465,916)		8,418,974		0
OPEB		2,013,184		0		(1,078,851)		934,333		0
Total Net Pension/OPEB Liability		10,898,074		0		(1,544,767)		9,353,307		0
Capital Lease		68,250		0		(14,952)		53,298		15,611
Compensated Absences		380,239		19,205		(76,823)		322,621		47,541
Total Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	11,692,225	\$	19,205	\$	(1,825,385)	\$	9,886,045	\$	150,631

2009 Classroom Facilities General Obligation Bonds

In 2009, the School District issued \$671,962 in voted general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for a thirteen year period with final maturity at December 1, 2021. The bonds have interest rate of 5.35 percent.

These bonds will be retired from the bond retirement fund with revenue generated from a 2.11 mil levy. The District also passed a .5 mil levy to ultimately fund the maintenance costs of the new facility. Tax revenue has been reported in the classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund.

2016 Lease-Purchase Agreement

In fiscal year 2017 the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement with CCG Automation, Inc. for a lighting and boiler upgrade. The loan amount was \$564,293 and the School District made a down payment on the loan of \$203,000. The loan has an interest rate of 4.833 percent for 36 months. The equipment is the collateral for the loan. Monthly payments of \$10,895 began on August 1, 2016.

In the event of default by the School District the title shall revert back to the lessor as defined by the lease agreement. Lessor has the right to exercise all rights and remedies, take possession of the equipment (secured asset), regardless of whether it is affixed or attached to any building or the consequences of it being removed from the building.

The general obligation bonds will be paid from property tax revenues of the bond retirement debt service fund. The lease-purchase agreement and capital leases are paid from the general and facilities maintenance funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 12 and 13.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general debt obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending		General Oblig	gation I	n Bonds Lease-Purchase Agreement						Total					
June 30,	Principal		Ir	Interest		Principal Interest		Principal I		Principal Interest		Р	rincipal	It	nterest
2020	\$	65,819	\$	5,470	\$	21,660	\$	131	\$	87,479	\$	5,601			
2021		69,340		1,855		0		0		69,340		1,855			
Total	\$	135,159	\$	7,325	\$	21,660	\$	131	\$	156,819	\$	7,456			

NOTE 11: CAPITALIZED LEASES

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a lease agreement with DeLage Laden Public Finance, LLC for copier equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service in the basic financial statements for the government funds.

The copiers have been capitalized in the governmental capital assets in the amount of \$79,049 which is the present value of the minimum lease payments at lease inception. Accumulated depreciation for the copiers were \$23,715 as of June 30, 2019, leaving a current book value of \$55,334. A corresponding liability was recorded in the Statement of Net Position and is reduced for each required principal payment. Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 totaled \$14,952 in the general and facilities maintenance funds.

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

	 Amount
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	\$ 17,606
2021	17,606
2022	17,606
2023	 4,401
	57,219
Less: amount representing interest	 3,921
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 53,298

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 School 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.

Ohio Revised Code limits the School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments.

The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the School 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 *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in

effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$150,035 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$10,367 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee 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 Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. 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 DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$481,073 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$81,174 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio

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

		SERS	 STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:				
Current Measurement Date		0.03318460%	0.02964573%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.03181630%	 0.02939959%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00136830%		 0.00024614%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$	1,900,544	\$ 6,518,430	\$ 8,418,974
Pension Expense	\$	184,924	\$ 499,312	\$ 684,236

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

	SERS STRS		Total		
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 104,231	\$	150,466	\$	254,697
Changes of Assumptions	42,918		1,155,189		1,198,107
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	53,660		63,021		116,681
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date	 150,035		481,073		631,108
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 350,844	\$	1,849,749	\$	2,200,593
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$	42,569	\$	42,569
Net Difference between Projected and					ŕ
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	52,659		395,269		447,928
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	 2,632		224,020		226,652
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 55,291	\$	661,858	\$	717,149

\$631,108 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS	_	STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ 171,877	\$	440,883	\$	612,760	
2021	52,161		339,668		391,829	
2022	(62,371)		970		(61,401)	
2023	 (16,149)		(74,703)		(90,852)	
	\$ 145,518	\$	706,818	\$	852,336	

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 terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees
	will be delayed for three years following commencement

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1%	Decrease	Current Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,677,059	\$	1,900,544	\$	1,249,487
Actuarial Assumptions - STRS						

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

*Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	9,519,310	\$	6,518,430	\$	3,978,593	

NOTE 13: DEFINED BENEFITS OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

The net OPEB asset/liability represents the School 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 asset/liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

GASB 75 assumes the asset/liability is solely that 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 asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated 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 2.0 percent of that

employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$20,079.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$25,636 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$20,078 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <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 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

		SERS	 STRS	Total	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:					
Current Measurement Date	(0.03367850%	0.02964573%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.03227290%		 0.02939959%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00140560%		 0.00024614%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	934,333	\$ (476,377)	\$	457,956
OPEB Expense	\$	43,410	\$ (1,037,935)	\$	(994,525)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources		 	
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 15,252	\$ 55,642	\$ 70,894
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	41,810	8,771	50,581
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 25,636	 0	 25,636
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 82,698	\$ 64,413	\$ 147,111
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 27,755	\$ 27,755
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	1,402	54,421	55,823
Changes of Assumptions	83,943	649,100	733,043
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	 0	 30,725	 30,725
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 85,345	\$ 762,001	\$ 847,346

\$25,636 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability 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:

	_	SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(24,579)	\$	(125,649)	\$	(150,228)
2021		(17,782)		(125,649)		(143,431)
2022		3,747		(125,647)		(121,900)
2023		4,343		(113,288)		(108,945)
2024		4,246		(108,950)		(104,704)
Thereafter		1,742		(98,405)		(96,663)
	\$	(28,283)	\$	(697,588)	\$	(725,871)

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, credit 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 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 historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and the plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporation 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 death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and payment of benefits after terminations.

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on results from the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2015. The experience study report is dated April 2016. The total OPEB liability used the following assumptions and other inputs:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.375 percent - 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 percent - 4.75 percent

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan 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 long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may

not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

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

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

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

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio

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

	1%	1% Increase			
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,133,739	\$ 934,333	\$	776,440
	1%	Decrease	Current end Rate	1%	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	753,835	\$ 934,333	\$	1,173,344

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	-5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

*Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's 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 health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	1%	1% Increase				
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(408,299)	\$	(476,377)	\$	(533,592)
				Current		
	1%	Decrease	T1	rend Rate	1%	Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(530,362)	\$	(476,377)	\$	(421,550)

NOTE 14: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Int	erfund	Int	erfund
	Rec	eivable	Pa	yable
General Fund	\$	4,379	\$	0
Other Governmental Funds:				
Athletics		0		123
Public Preschool				83
Preschool Grant		0		448
Title I		0		1,935
Title VI-B		0		1,103
Title II-A		0		687
Total	\$	4,379	\$	4,379

The primary purpose of the interfund loans is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund loans will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund loans are expected to be repaid within one year.

B. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$82,882 to the athletic (\$43,868) and food service (\$39,014) funds to provide additional resources for current operations. The permanent improvement fund transferred \$121,609 of unspent funds for bleachers to the general fund.

NOTE 15: SET-ASIDES

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

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

	(Capital
	Imp	rovements
Set-aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$	0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		87,972
Permanent Improvement Levy Offsets		(58,480)
Prior Year Offsets from Bond Proceeds		(29,492)
Totals	\$	0
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2020	\$	0
Set-Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$	0

The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$703,959 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 16: RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

The District participates in the Portage Area School Consortium (the "Consortium"), which is a cooperative entity among 21 educational-service providers formed in 1981 to facilitate effective risk management and to share the cost of providing various insurance coverages and employee benefits.

The Health and Welfare Pool is organized under the provisions of Section 501(c) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code. Its purpose is to facilitate the management of risks associated with providing employee benefits coverage such as health insurance, disability insurance and life insurance. A third party administrator is retained by the consortium to facilitate the operation of the Health and Welfare Pool. The District pays all insurance premiums directly to the consortium. The insurance agreement with the Consortium also provides that the Consortium will reinsure through commercial companies for claims over \$150,000 per employee. Although the District does not participate in the day-to-day management of the Consortium, one of its administrators serves as a trustee of the Consortium's Governing Board, as provided in the Consortium's enabling authority. Although the District recognizes that it retains a contingent liability to provide insurance coverage should the assets of the Consortium become depleted, it is the opinion of management that the assets of the Consortium are sufficient to meet its claims.

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the District contracted with the following carriers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
Ohio Casualty Insurance	Automobile	\$250 Comprehensive
		\$500 Collision
Ohio Casualty Insurance	General Liability	\$0
Ohio Casualty Insurance	Property Insurance	\$2,500

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

B. Group Health and Dental Insurance

Health, life, dental and other group insurance is offered to employees as a fringe benefit. Employer and employee contributions to premiums are determined by negotiated agreements with employee labor unions (currently, single and family coverage is 88% Board-paid and 12% employee-paid for classified employees, certified employees and administrators.

While all benefit plans are traditionally-funded through common carriers, the Board's group health plan contains provisions for discounted amounts to be remitted to the carrier during the year (90% of the carrier-established premium for fiscal year 2010), contingent upon the group's claims experience for the year. While the District has not retained risk for any claims, should the group's claim costs for the year exceed the threshold of the discounted amount remitted to the carrier during the year, the District must remit additional premium, to a maximum of the difference between the discounted premium and the full premium.

C. Lima/Allen County Chamber of Commerce Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Program

The District participates in the Lima/Allen County Chamber of Commerce Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Program (the "Program"). The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Program.

The workers' compensation experience of the participating districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the Program. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the Program. Participation in the Program is limited to districts that can meet the Program's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley Unicomp, provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Program.

NOTE 17: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-two days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Each employee earns sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, payment is made for twenty-five percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of seventy-five days for both certificated and classified employees. Classified employees also receive a bonus of 10% of the sick leave balance over 180 days up to 300 days. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

B. Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance to all employees. \$45,000 for classified staff, \$33,000 for certified staff, \$100,000 for Superintendent and \$50,000 for the Treasurer.

Early Retirement Incentive

The District participates in an early retirement incentive with STRS Ohio. An employee who is eligible to retire under the requirements of STRS Ohio is also eligible for the early retirement incentive. STRS Ohio calculates the amount for each employee and then bills the School District. In fiscal year 2019, no employees participated in the early retirement incentive.

NOTE 18: FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

Windham Exempted Village School District

Portage County, Ohio

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

	General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	\$ 0	\$	75,906	\$ 75,906
Capital Outlay	0		180,298	180,298
Student Activities	0		10,933	10,933
Facilities Maintenance	0		8,801	8,801
State Grants	0		33,152	33,152
Other Purposes	 0		9,645	 9,645
Total Restricted	 0		318,735	 318,735
Assigned for:				
Subsequent Year Appropriations	584,227		0	584,227
Public School Support	 18,612		0	 18,612
Total Assigned	 602,839		0	 602,839
Unassigned	2,252,338		(95,955)	 2,156,383
Total Fund Balance	\$ 2,855,177	\$	222,780	\$ 3,077,957

NOTE 19: PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

A. Risk Sharing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program is a shared risk pool. The Council is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participant (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for two-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the consortium. All consortium revenues are generated from charges for services received from the participating school districts, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Stark County Educational Service Center, 2100 38th Street NW, Canton, OH 44709.

B. Insurance Purchasing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan has created a group insurance pool for the purpose of creating a group rating plan for workers' compensation. The group is comprised of the superintendents of the members who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

The intent of the pool is to achieve a reduced rate for the School District by the group with other members of the group. The injury claim history of all participating members is used to calculate a common rate for the group. An annual fee is paid to Comp Management, Inc. to administer the group

and to manage any injury claims. Premium savings created by the group are prorated to each member annually based on its payroll percent of the group.

NOTE 20: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium

Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization among 31 school districts, the Stark County Educational Service Center and the Portage County Educational Service Center and the Portage County Education Service Center. The purpose of the organization is to apply modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. The legislative and advisory body is the assembly which is comprised of the superintendents of the participating schools. The degree of control exercised by any participating district is limited to its representation on the assembly, which appoints the five-member executive board. The executive board exercises total control over the operation of SPARCC including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. The executive board consists of five superintendents. All revenues are generated from State funding and an annual fee charged to participating districts. The School District paid \$30,765 to SPARCC during the fiscal year 2019. The Stark County Educational Service Center is the fiscal agent of SPARCC. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Stark County Educational Service Center, 2100 38th Street NW, Canton, OH 44709-2300.

B. Portage Area School Consortium

Portage Area School Consortium (the Consortium) is an insurance group-purchasing consortium made up of twenty-two school districts in Columbiana, Portage and Mahoning Counties. All member districts pay an insurance premium directly to the Consortium.

C. Maplewood Career Center

The Maplewood Career Center (the "Center") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the Constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Center is a joint vocational center as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Center operates under a Board of Education consisting of eleven members appointed for three year terms. Each Board member is selected in their home district and then appointed to the Center's board.

NOTE 21: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

C. School District 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. ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 foundation funding for the School District. These adjustments were insignificant for the School District for Fiscal year 2019.

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Windham Exempted Village School District

Vindnam Exempted Vinage School District Portage County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03318460%	0.03181630%	0.03156160%	0.03180540%	0.03112900%	0.03112900%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,900,544	\$ 1,900,954	\$ 2,310,018	\$ 1,814,847	\$ 1,575,421	\$ 1,851,142
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,109,607	\$ 1,019,521	\$ 984,129	\$ 957,504	\$ 904,538	\$ 916,488
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	171.28%	186.46%	234.73%	189.54%	174.17%	201.98%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02964573%	0.02939959%	0.03020391%	0.02998048%	0.03142438%	0.03142438%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 6,518,430	\$ 6,983,936	\$ 10,110,159	\$ 8,285,728	\$ 7,643,497	\$ 9,104,883
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,422,964	\$ 3,252,207	\$ 3,146,543	\$ 3,149,043	\$ 3,210,700	\$ 3,308,015
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	190.43%	214.74%	321.31%	263.12%	238.06%	275.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Windham Exempted Village School District

Portage County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 150,035	\$ 149,797	\$ 142,733	\$ 137,778
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(150,035)	(149,797)	(142,733)	(137,778)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,111,370	\$ 1,109,607	\$ 1,019,521	\$ 984,129
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 481,073	\$ 479,215	\$ 455,309	\$ 440,516
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (481,073)	 (479,215)	 (455,309)	 (440,516)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,436,236	\$ 3,422,964	\$ 3,252,207	\$ 3,146,543
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	2012 2011		2011	2010		
\$ 126,199	\$ 125,369	\$ 126,842	\$	135,124	\$	140,695	\$	146,511
 (126,199)	 (125,369)	 (126,842)		(135,124)		(140,695)		(146,511)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 957,504	\$ 904,538	\$ 916,488	\$	1,004,639	\$	1,119,292	\$	1,082,061
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%
\$ 440,866	\$ 417,391	\$ 430,042	\$	424,512	\$	499,704	\$	508,155
 (440,866)	 (417,391)	 (430,042)		(424,512)		(499,704)		(508,155)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 3,149,043	\$ 3,210,700	\$ 3,308,015	\$	3,265,477	\$	3,843,877	\$	3,908,885
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information. 67

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Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)

Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018		2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03367850%	0.03227290%	1	0.03198522%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 934,333	\$ 866,120	\$	911,697
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,109,607	\$ 1,019,521	\$	984,129
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	84.20%	84.95%		92.64%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%		11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.02964573%	0.02939959%	,	0.03020391%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (476,377)	\$ 1,147,064	\$	1,615,313
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,422,964	\$ 3,252,207	\$	3,146,543
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.92%	35.27%		51.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	176.00%	47.10%		37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
School Employees Rearement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 25,636	\$ 23,799	\$ 17,528	\$ 16,189
Contributions in Relation to the				
Contractually Required Contribution	 (25,636)	 (23,799)	 (17,528)	 (16,189)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,111,370	\$ 1,109,607	\$ 1,019,521	\$ 984,129
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.31%	2.14%	1.72%	1.65%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the				
Contractually Required Contribution	 0	 0	 0	 0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,436,236	\$ 3,422,964	\$ 3,252,207	\$ 3,146,543
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 23,292	\$ 16,703	\$ 16,615	\$ 22,462	\$ 32,518	\$ 25,931
 (23,292)	 (16,703)	 (16,615)	 (22,462)	 (32,518)	 (25,931)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 957,504	\$ 904,538	\$ 916,488	\$ 1,004,639	\$ 1,119,292	\$ 1,082,061
2.43%	1.85%	1.81%	2.24%	2.91%	2.40%
\$ 0	\$ 32,107	\$ 33,080	\$ 32,655	\$ 38,439	\$ 39,089
 0	 (32,107)	 (33,080)	 (32,655)	 (38,439)	 (39,089)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 3,149,043	\$ 3,210,700	\$ 3,308,015	\$ 3,265,477	\$ 3,843,877	\$ 3,908,885
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information. 71

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- 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.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62

percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

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WINDHAM EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PORTAGE COUNTY

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance: National School Lunch Program	N/A	10.555	\$ 17,696
Cash Assistance: National School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program	045666-3L70-18 045666-3L60-18	10.553 10.555	84,280 180,618
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			282,594
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	045666-3GG0-18	10.582	18,801
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			301,395
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Direct:			
Section 8002 Impact Aid	N/A	84.041	70,562
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	045666-3M00-18 045666-3M00-19	84.010 84.010	2,485 219,225
Total Title I			221,710
Special Education Cluster: Special Education-Grants to States, IDEA-B Special Education-Grants to States, IDEA-B Special Education-Preschool Program	045666-3M20-18 045666-3M20-19 045666-3C50-19	84.027 84.027 84.173	18,336 136,799 3,651
Total Special Education Cluster			158,786
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, Title II-A	045666-3Y60-19	84.367	25,924
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	045666-3HI0-19	84.424	13,937
Rural Education Achievement Program	045666-3Y80-19	84.358	8,735
Total Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			429,092
Total U.S. Department of Education			499,654
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 801,049

The accompanying notes to this schedule are an integral part of this schedule.

WINDHAM EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PORTAGE COUNTY

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

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

	<u>CFDA</u>	<u>Amt.</u>
Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Transferred
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$30



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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*

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County 9530 Bauer Avenue Windham, Ohio 44288

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 Windham Exempted Village School District, Portage 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 February 10, 2020, wherein we noted the District had a reappraisal of Capital Assets performed.

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.

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage 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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 10, 2020



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

Windham Exempted Village School District Portage County 9530 Bauer Avenue Windham, Ohio 44288

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 10, 2020

WINDHAM EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT PORTAGE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I, Grants to Local Agencies, CFDA #84.010
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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WINDHAM EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

PORTAGE 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 Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 3, 2020

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