

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District 205 Scio Rd SW Carrollton, OH 44615

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Carrollton Exempted Village School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 3, 2020



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December 4, 2019

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio, (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension, the Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset), and the Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2019 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

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

The discussion and analysis of the Carrollton 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 \$3,636,842 which represents a 16 percent increase from 2018.
- Capital assets increased \$21,417,948 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$23,435,129 to \$22,701,453.

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 Carrollton Exempted Village 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 longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, the general and the classroom facilities funds are the most significant funds.

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, deferred outflows of resources, 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.

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

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 funds are the general and classroom facilities funds.

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

Proprietary Fund The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School District's various functions. The School District uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide 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 a private purpose trust fund. 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.

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

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 Activities						
	2019		2018			Change	
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$	46,028,317	\$	63,836,521	\$	(17,808,204)	
Capital Assets		47,187,426		25,769,478		21,417,948	
Total Assets		93,215,743		89,605,999		3,609,744	
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Pension and OPEB		7,824,789		7,914,958		(90,169)	
Liabilities							
Current and Other Liabilities		6,299,977		5,805,710		494,267	
Long-Term Liabilities:							
Due Within One Year		730,076		874,425		(144,349)	
Due in More Than One Year							
Net Pension Liability		22,998,504		23,181,016		(182,512)	
Net OPEB Liability		2,287,472		5,122,208		(2,834,736)	
Other Amounts		24,247,143		24,737,632		(490,489)	
Total Liabilities		56,563,172		59,720,991		(3,157,819)	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		12,662,574		11,620,898		1,041,676	
Pension and OPEB		4,298,190		2,299,314		1,998,876	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		1,300,375		1,300,375		0	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		18,261,139		15,220,587		3,040,552	
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital Assets		23,534,755		12,717,031		10,817,724	
Restricted		7,956,116		16,373,108		(8,416,992)	
Unrestricted		(5,274,650)		(6,510,760)		1,236,110	
Total Net Position	\$	26,216,221	\$	22,579,379	\$	3,636,842	

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

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 liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB 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 asset/liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the 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 51 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets was \$23,534,755 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, 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 balance.

Total assets increased due to an increase in non-depreciable capital assets of \$21,675,098 related to construction in progress offset by a decrease of \$17,808,204 in current assets. The decrease in current assets is primarily due to a decrease in equity and pooled cash and investments and investments in segregated accounts. The School District made significant payments in the fiscal year related to the continued construction of the 6^{th} through 12^{th} grade school building.

Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent decreased \$1,791,063 during the fiscal year. This decrease can be attributed to five insurance payment holidays paired with an increase in claims.

Intergovernmental receivable decreased significantly during the fiscal year as a result of a decrease in the receivable for the School District's OFCC grant.

Accrued wages and benefits increased during the fiscal year because an accrual was not recorded in fiscal year 2018 for insurance benefits because of an insurance holiday provided to employees. Contracts payable decreased due to the timing of when construction projects were completed and paid for. Intergovernmental payable increased significantly and can be attributed to the timing of payments for services provided by Carroll County Board of MRDD and the Stark County Educational Service Center.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities 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.

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

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
		2019		2018		Change	
Revenues		_		_		_	
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$	1,317,554	\$	1,313,726	\$	3,828	
Operating Grants		2,268,487		2,194,175		74,312	
Capital Grants		49,150		0		49,150	
Total Program Revenues		3,635,191		3,507,901		127,290	
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes		12,309,983		14,767,382		(2,457,399)	
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		11,714,006		11,541,879		172,127	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		1,296,528		1,300,375		(3,847)	
Other		1,019,654		750,557		269,097	
Total General Revenues		26,340,171		28,360,193		(2,020,022)	
Total Revenues		29,975,362		31,868,094		(1,892,732)	
Program Expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular		9,812,456		4,322,838		5,489,618	
Special		3,754,659		2,242,386		1,512,273	
Vocational		158,518		47,591		110,927	
Student Intervention Services		7,789		12,013		(4,224)	
Other		328,470		355,903		(27,433)	
Support Services:							
Pupils		1,869,170		1,075,575		793,595	
Instructional Staff		514,343		314,211		200,132	
Board of Education		18,667		12,354		6,313	
Administration		1,777,166		731,899		1,045,267	
Fiscal		719,388		645,713		73,675	
Business		202,218		140,702		61,516	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,466,643		1,380,858		1,085,785	
Pupil Transportation		1,896,396		1,489,088		407,308	
Central		80,993		135,774		(54,781)	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:							
Food Service Operations		1,117,625		929,587		188,038	
Community Services		11,735		3,866		7,869	
Other		39,325		33,201		6,124	
Extracurricular Activities		880,277		627,655		252,622	
Debt Service:							
Interest and Fiscal Charges		682,682		691,215		(8,533)	
Total Expenses		26,338,520		15,192,429		11,146,091	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		3,636,842		16,675,665		(13,038,823)	
Net Position at Beginning of Year		22,579,379		5,903,714		16,675,665	
Net Position at End of Year	\$	26,216,221	\$	22,579,379	\$	3,636,842	

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

The decrease in property tax revenue can be attributed to a decrease in the amount available for advance. One of the largest property tax payers in the county paid their second half settlement early in fiscal year 2018 creating a significant amount available for advance. Other Revenue increased during the fiscal year as a result of an increase in investment earnings.

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.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service				Net Cost of Service			
	2019			2018	2019			2018
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	9,812,456	\$	4,322,838	\$	9,049,502	\$	3,544,081
Special		3,754,659		2,242,386		2,353,461		837,819
Vocational		158,518		47,591		74,234		(38,042)
Student Intervention Services		7,789		12,013		7,789		12,013
Other		328,470		355,903		266,998		323,346
Support Services:								
Pupils		1,869,170		1,075,575		1,869,170		1,075,575
Instructional Staff		514,343		314,211		514,343		314,211
Board of Education		18,667		12,354		18,667		12,354
Administration		1,777,166		731,899		1,729,344		678,227
Fiscal		719,388		645,713		719,388		645,713
Business		202,218		140,702		202,218		140,702
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,466,643		1,380,858		2,442,084		1,371,858
Pupil Transportation		1,896,396		1,489,088		1,830,713		1,470,948
Central		80,993		135,774		80,993		135,774
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:								
Food Service Operations		1,117,625		929,587		119,816		19,847
Community Services		11,735		3,866		11,735		3,866
Other		39,325		33,201		23,870		33,201
Extracurricular Activities		880,277		627,655		706,322		411,820
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		682,682		691,215		682,682		691,215
Total Expenses	\$ 2	26,338,520	\$	15,192,429	\$	22,703,329	\$	11,684,528

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

The total and net cost of service changes were primarily caused by the pension and OPEB changes in prior year, which were previously discussed, paired with the significant decrease in net position of the School District's internal service fund.

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Nearly 86 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 88 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 governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$690,757.

The classroom facilities fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was a decrease of \$14,831,064. This was primarily caused by the disbursement of bond proceeds on the ongoing building project.

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. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget for estimated receipts and other financing sources due to increased estimated investment income and decreased other financing sources. The School District decreased its general fund budget for estimated disbursements as cost savings were recognized throughout the year.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results For fiscal year 2019, there were no significant differences between final budgeted receipts and other financing sources and actual receipts and other financing sources. There were no significant differences in final budgeted disbursements and other uses and actual disbursements and other uses.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

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

		Governmental Activities					
	2019			2018			
Land	\$	112,325	\$	112,325			
Construction in Progress		38,887,552		17,212,454			
Land Improvements		582,752		656,812			
Buildings and Building Improvements		5,134,105		5,445,979			
Improvements Other Than Buildings		65,536		69,251			
Furniture and Fixtures		96,145		110,083			
Machinery and Equipment		829,395		900,767			
Vehicles		1,479,616		1,261,807			
Totals	\$	47,187,426	\$	25,769,478			

The increase in capital assets was attributable to additional purchases and construction in progress exceeding current year depreciation and disposals. This was primarily a result of the School District's OFCC project, which began in 2017. See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

Table 5 summarizes fiscal year 2019 debt outstanding compared with 2018. See Note 13 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities				
	2019	2018			
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 11,430,000	\$ 11,940,000			
Certificates of Participation	11,205,000	11,363,012			
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond	66,453	132,117			
Total	\$ 22,701,453	\$ 23,435,129			

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

Current Issues

The Carrollton Exempted Village School District does not receive strong support from the residents of the District in the form of local taxes. The District currently has an effective millage rate of 20 mills, which is the lowest allowed by law. The last operating levy passed by the residents was in 1977. Numerous tax issues (bond issues, permanent improvement, and emergency) have been attempted from the late 90's to November 2013. All ended in a similar 60% margin of defeat.

In 2015, the School District began to receive significant increases in local tax revenue due to the oil and gas production that came with new drilling technology and the discovery of oil and gas reserves in Eastern Ohio that were previously unreachable. Local revenue has soared from \$6.8 million in fiscal year 2014 to over \$13 million in fiscal year 2019. Revenue from oil and gas production is not consistent and will begin to decline over time; it has begun to show signs of waning. However, the Burgettstown Lateral of the Rover pipeline that crosses a portion of the District has been put into service and filled in the gap of the waning oil and gas revenue in fiscal year 2019. It is anyone's guess what oil and gas production will be in the future. Production is subject to market conditions and the oil and gas companies' responses to those conditions. Pipeline valuation is scheduled to be reduced by 3% each year until it bottoms out at 15% in approximately 27 years.

Also in 2015, the School District received its first of 30 "Payment In Lieu of Taxes" from Carroll County Energy, as a result of their natural gas fueled electric generating plant being erected in the District. The remaining 29 payments were dedicated to retiring the debt used to cover the local portion of an OFCC 6-12 building project that was completed July, 2019.

Unrestricted state aid has remained stagnant since 2012. Since that time, with each State budget cycle, the District has been held harmless against losing funding due to steadily decreasing enrollment. In fiscal year 2019, the District received \$5.6 million for students it did not have. A new two-year State budget was adopted in July, 2019 for fiscal year 2020 and 2021. The specifics of funding for the District have not yet been calculated and relayed to the District. However, early simulations give indications that basic unrestricted aid will not be reduced.

District management must be aware of the complex dynamics and unknowns of future local tax revenue. Local revenue has been solely responsible for supporting increased operating costs and new project spending over the past three years. In light of the continued stagnant unrestricted State aid, local tax revenue will also need to cover all increasing operating costs into the future and will dictate the limits of spending.

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 Roxanne Mazur, Treasurer of Carrollton Exempted Village School District, 205 Scio Road SW, Carrollton, Ohio 44615 or email roxanne.mazur@carrolltonschools.org.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 23,035,374
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	3,586,149
Cash and Investments in Segregated Accounts	1,735,184
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	1,622,958
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,300,375
Property Taxes	13,407,808
Net OPEB Asset Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,340,469 38,999,877
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	8,187,549
Total Assets	93,215,743
10tu Assets	93,213,743
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	7,164,221
OPEB	660,568
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,824,789
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	89,909
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,988,807
Contracts Payable	1,887,212
Intergovernmental Payable Retainage Payable	683,999 722,762
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	31,674
Accrued Interest Payable	57,604
Claims Payable	421,042
Unearned Revenue	416,968
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	730,076
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	22,998,504
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 11)	2,287,472
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year Total Liabilities	24,247,143 56,563,172
Total Labitites	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	12,662,574
Pension	1,847,654
OPEB	2,450,536
Payment in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year	1,300,375
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	18,261,139
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	23,534,755
Restricted For:	-, ,,,
Capital Outlay	7,197,119
Debt Service	112,131
Classroom Facilities	584,614
Other Purposes	62,252
Unrestricted Total Not Position	(5,274,650)
Total Net Position	\$ 26,216,221

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

			_		Progr	am Revenues	_		Cha	Net (Expense) Revenue and nges in Net Position
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest		Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	
Governmental Activities										
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	9,812,456	\$	682,223	\$	80,731	\$	0	\$	(9,049,502
Special		3,754,659		145,584		1,255,614		0		(2,353,461
Vocational		158,518		0		84,284		0		(74,234
Student Intervention Services		7,789		0		0		0		(7,789
Other		328,470		0		61,472		0		(266,998
Support Services:										
Pupils		1,869,170		0		0		0		(1,869,170
Instructional Staff		514,343		0		0		0		(514,343
Board of Education		18,667		0		0		0		(18,667
Administration		1,777,166		0		47,822		0		(1,729,344
Fiscal		719,388		0		0		0		(719,388
Business		202,218		0		0		0		(202,218
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,466,643		0		24,559		0		(2,442,084
Pupil Transportation		1,896,396		0		65,683		0		(1,830,713
Central		80,993		0		0		0		(80,993
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		00,773		0		O		Ü		(00,773
Food Service Operations		1,117,625		359,202		638,607		0		(119,816
Community Services		11,735		0		038,007		0		(11,735
Other		39,325		15,455		0		0		(23,870
Extracurricular Activities		880,277		115,090		9,715		49,150		(706,322
Debt Service:		000,277		113,090		9,713		49,130		(700,322
		682,682		0		0		0		(682,682
Interest and Fiscal Charges	ф.		ф.		ф.		ф.			
Total	\$	26,338,520	\$	1,317,554	\$	2,268,487	\$	49,150		(22,703,329
		ral Revenues								
	Prope	rty Taxes Levied	l for:							
		neral Purposes								12,309,983
	Grant	s and Entitlemen	its Not l	Restricted to Spe	ecific Pi	rograms				11,714,006
		ent in Lieu of Ta	ixes							1,296,528
	Insura	nce Recoveries								15,539
	Invest	ment Earnings								880,493
	Misce	llaneous								123,622
	Total	General Revenu	es							26,340,171
	Chan	ge in Net Positio	n							3,636,842
	Net P	osition Beginnin	g of Yea	ır						22,579,379
	Net P	osition End of Y	ear						\$	26,216,221

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		General	Classroom Facilities		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	15,776,394	\$	3,622,805	\$	3,636,175	\$	23,035,374
Cash and Investments in Segregated Accounts		0		1,709,205		25,979		1,735,184
Receivables:								
Interfund		18,717		0		0		18,717
Intergovernmental		12,156		1,483,420		127,382		1,622,958
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		0		0		1,300,375		1,300,375
Property Taxes		13,407,808		0		0		13,407,808
Total Assets	\$	29,215,075	\$	6,815,430	\$	5,089,911	\$	41,120,416
Liabilities								
Accounts Payable	\$	73.808	\$	13,650	\$	2.451	\$	89,909
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,814,878	-	0	-	173,929	_	1,988,807
Contracts Payable		293,634		1,531,602		61,976		1,887,212
Intergovernmental Payable		665,335		0		18,664		683,999
Retainage Payable		54,792		641,992		25,978		722,762
Interfund Payable		0		0		18,717		18,717
Total Liabilities	_	2,902,447		2,187,244		301,715		5,391,406
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		12,662,574		0		0		12,662,574
Unavailable Revenue		278,484		241,348		0		519,832
Payment in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year		0		0		1,300,375		1,300,375
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,941,058		241,348		1,300,375		14,482,781
Fund Balances								
Restricted		0		4,386,838		3,499,810		7,886,648
Assigned		3,160,734		0		0		3,160,734
Unassigned		10,210,836		0		(11,989)		10,198,847
Total Fund Balances		13,371,570		4,386,838		3,487,821		21,246,229
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	29,215,075	\$	6,815,430	\$	5,089,911	\$	41,120,416

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 21,246,2	29
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.		47,187,4	26
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental Property Taxes	\$ 241,348 278,484	519,8	32
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		2,748,1	39
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is not reported.		(57,6)	04)
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds. Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Net OPEB Asset	7,164,221 660,568 (1,847,654) (2,450,536) (22,998,504) (2,287,472) 1,340,469	(20,418,9	08)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General Obligation Bond General Obligation Bond Premium School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond Certificates of Participation Certificate of Participation Discount Vacations Payable Compensated Absences	(11,430,000) (1,125,555) (66,453) (11,205,000) 293,386 (31,674) (1,443,597)	(25,008,8	93)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 26,216,2	21

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Carroll County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General	Classroom Facilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	\$ 12,270,170	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12,270,170
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 12,270,170 0	\$ 0		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			1,296,528	1,296,528
Intergovernmental	12,231,040	2,634,820	1,779,509	16,645,369
Investment Income	457,446	352,892	0	810,338
Tuition and Fees	827,645	0		827,645
Extracurricular Activities	15,455	0	115,090	130,545
Charges for Services	162	0	359,202	359,364
Contributions and Donations	55,462	0	10,608	66,070
Miscellaneous Total Revenues	68,571 25,925,951	2,987,712	52,839 3,613,776	121,410 32,527,439
T		, ,		, ,
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:	10.070.260	0	00.50	10.150.000
Regular	10,070,268	0	80,730	10,150,998
Special	2,880,519	0	909,238	3,789,757
Vocational	154,756	0	0	154,756
Student Intervention Services	7,789	0	0	7,789
Other	287,947	0	64,687	352,634
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,891,957	0	0	1,891,957
Instructional Staff	515,376	0	0	515,376
Board of Education	18,667	0	0	18,667
Administration	1,691,100	0	55,208	1,746,308
Fiscal	674,364	7,816	0	682,180
Business	165,571	0	0	165,571
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,757,764	120,854	19,978	1,898,596
Pupil Transportation	1,844,159	0	30,314	1,874,473
Central	80,993	0	0	80,993
Extracurricular Activities	675,271	0	185,382	860,653
	073,271	U	105,502	800,033
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	0	0	1 000 004	1 000 004
Food Service Operations		0	1,009,904	1,009,904
Community Services	10,647	0	0	10,647
Other	37,313	0	0	37,313
Capital Outlay	1,934,145	17,690,106	2,248,454	21,872,705
Debt Service:		_		
Principal Retirement	168,676	0	565,000	733,676
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,164	0	732,975	738,139
Total Expenditures	24,872,446	17,818,776	5,901,870	48,593,092
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,053,505	(14,831,064)	(2,288,094)	(16,065,653)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	12,713	0	0	12,713
Insurance Recoveries	15,539	0	0	15,539
Transfers In	0	0	391,000	391,000
Transfers Out	(391,000)	0	0	(391,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(362,748)	0	391,000	28,252
Net Change in Fund Balance	690,757	(14,831,064)	(1,897,094)	(16,037,401)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	12,680,813	19,217,902	5,384,915	37,283,630
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 13,371,570	\$ 4,386,838	\$ 3,487,821	\$ 21,246,229

Carrollton Exempted Village School District

Carroll 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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	(16,037,401)
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	\$ 22,031,203		
Current Year Depreciation	 (594,028)		21,437,175
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent			
proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a			
gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(19,227)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial			
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property Taxes	39,813		
Intergovernmental	 (2,700,297)		(2,660,484)
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 Bond	510,000		
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond	65,664		
Certificate of Participation	 158,012		733,676
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds;			
however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			
Pension	1,772,333		
OPEB	 53,395		1,825,728
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	(2,225,925)		
OPEB	 2,668,869		442,944
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in			
governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.			
Accrued Interest Payable	532		
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	66,209		
Amortization of Discount	 (11,284)		55,457
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance			
to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities.			
Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are			
eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated			
among the governmental activities.			(1,992,814)
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	(153,763)		,,
Vacations Payable	 5,551	-	(148,212)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	3,636,842

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Carroll 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

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)	
Revenues	Original	Finai	Actual	(Under)	
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 13,335,000	\$ 13,546,000	\$ 13,547,242	\$ 1,242	
Intergovernmental	12,191,000	12,255,542	12,225,058	(30,484)	
Investment Income	50,000	297,958	305,151	7,193	
Tuition and Fees	738,000	827,600	827,645	45	
Charges for Services	0	0	162	162	
Contributions and Donations	98,000	39,150	39,150	0	
Miscellaneous	14,000	14,000	27,492	13,492	
Total Revenues	26,426,000	26,980,250	26,971,900	(8,350)	
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	11,057,683	9,937,379	9,815,243	122,136	
Special	3,628,132	3,132,970	2,929,656	203,314	
Vocational	172,542	162,704	157,970	4,734	
Student Intervention Services	12,871	12,871	7,789	5,082	
Other	416,829	319,483	298,239	21,244	
Support Services:					
Pupils	2,326,911	2,164,036	1,958,384	205,652	
Instructional Staff	451,815	353,489	524,149	(170,660)	
Board of Education	15,826	15,826	18,649	(2,823)	
Administration	1,768,994	1,675,513	1,693,131	(17,618)	
Fiscal	714,380	691,118	673,908	17,210	
Business	115,589	115,589	169,582	(53,993)	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,066,047	1,839,140	1,795,403	43,737	
Pupil Transportation	2,346,943	1,901,017	1,838,593	62,424	
Central	144,117	144,117	94,853	49,264	
Extracurricular Activities	740,188	740,188	670,649	69,539	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	25,062	25,062	0	25,062	
Community Services	7,836	7,836	10,647	(2,811)	
Capital Outlay	2,951,142	3,160,681	3,280,855	(120,174)	
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	168,675	168,676	168,676	0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,164	5,164	5,164	0	
Total Expenditures	29,135,746	26,572,859	26,111,540	461,319	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,709,746)	407,391	860,360	452,969	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	0	0	12,713	12,713	
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	1,840,000	83,258	83,258	0	
Insurance Recoveries	0	15,539	15,539	0	
Advances In	1,000,000	583,797	583,797	0	
Transfers In	0	27,213	0	(27,213)	
Advances Out	(1,000,000)	(602,514)	(602,514)	0	
Transfers Out	(540,000)	(418,213)	(391,000)	27,213	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,300,000	(310,920)	(298,207)	12,713	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,409,746)	96,471	562,153	465,682	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	11,936,392	11,936,392	11,936,392	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	711,470	711,470	711,470	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 11,238,116	\$ 12,744,333	\$ 13,210,015	\$ 465,682	

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	Ac Intern	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$	3,586,149	
Liabilities Current Liabilities			
Claims Payable		421,042	
Unearned Revenue		416,968	
Total Current Liabilities		838,010	
Net Position Unrestricted	\$	2,748,139	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$	2,823,731		
Operating Expenses Purchased Services		807,015		
Claims Total Operating Expenses		4,079,685 4,886,700		
Operating Income (Loss)		(2,062,969)		
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses) Interest		70,155		
Change in Net Position		(1,992,814)		
Net Position Beginning of Year		4,740,953		
Net Position End of Year	\$	2,748,139		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	A	overnmental Activities - Internal ervice Fund
Cash Received from Customers	\$	2,852,117
Cash Paid for Goods and Services	Ψ	(807,015)
Cash Paid for Claims		(3,906,320)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		(1,861,218)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest on Investments		70,155
interest on investments		70,133
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,791,063)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		5,377,212
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	3,586,149
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(2,062,969)
Increase in Liabilities/Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Claims Payable		173,365
Unearned Revenue		28,386
Total Adjustments		201,751
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$	(1,861,218)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

		Private Purpose Trust		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	20,380	\$	46,277
Liabilities Due to Students		0	\$	46,277
Net Position Held in Trust for Scholarships	_ \$	20,380		

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	
Additions Gifts and Contributions	\$ 21,33	80
Deductions Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	1,00	00_
Change in Net Position	20,38	80
Net Position Beginning of Year		0
Net Position End of Year	\$ 20,33	80

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

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

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

The School District was established in 1867 with the construction of a six-room school house. The School District serves an area of approximately 289 square miles. It is located in Carroll County and includes all of the Village of Carrollton. The School District is the 204th largest in the State of Ohio (among 611 school districts) in terms of enrollment. The School District currently operates five instructional buildings, one administrative building, and one bus garage.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District 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 deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The School District does not have any component units.

The School District is associated with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA), a jointly governed organization. This organization is presented in Note 16. The School District also participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance and claims servicing pool. This organization is presented in Note 9.

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 body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the School District's accounting policies are shown below.

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

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.

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District with certain limitations. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or 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 fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

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 three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

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.

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

Classroom Facilities Fund The classroom facilities fund accounts for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the School District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

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.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds focus on the determination of changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

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

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 fund is a private purpose trust fund, which accounts for several scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's only agency fund accounts 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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 fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the fund are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service fund activity.

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 the statements for the proprietary and 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 outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 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. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the 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 10 and 11.

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, payments in lieu of 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

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

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 intergovernmental 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 Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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 control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Budgetary modifications at this level require a resolution of the Board of Education. 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 and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original and final appropriations were adopted.

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements. The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statement as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent."

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

The School District issued School Improvement Bonds and Certificates of Participation in July 2016 as described in Note 13. The unspent proceeds relating to this issuance and retainage payable are held in segregated accounts, as described in Note 5, and presented on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts".

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, (the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury notes and federal agency securities. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

During fiscal year 2019, the School District invested in STAR Ohio. 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.

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$457,446, which includes \$115,877 assigned from other School District funds.

G. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as 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 capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value 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.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	15 - 50 Years
Buildings and Building Improvements	10 - 45 Years
Improvements Other Than Buildings	5 - 50 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	5 - 10 Years

H. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. 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 statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure 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 funds 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 position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

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 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. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

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

K. Interfund Balances

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

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.

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

M. 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, there was no net position 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.

N. 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.

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

P. 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.

Q. 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.

R. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

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.

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

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 – Accountability

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

Non-Major Governmental Funds:

IDEA-B	\$4,978
Title I	6,846
Title II A	165

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

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

- 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 an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

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

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:

GAAP Basis	\$ 690,757
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	1,765,171
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	556,873
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(14,854)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (2,435,794)
Budget Basis	\$ 562,153

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

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

State statute classifies monies held by the School District into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the 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 monies are public deposits that the School District's Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 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 and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any on time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated 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, \$2,327,221 of the School District's bank balance of \$2,577,221 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 School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The School 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:

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

- Eligible securities pledged to the School 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 deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of
 State.

Investments

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

		Measurement		Investment Maturities			
Rating	Investment Type	Amount Le		Less than 1 Year 1 to 3 Years		Over 3 Years	of Total
	Net Asset Value (NAV):						
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$ 1,115,652	\$	1,115,652	\$ 0	\$ 0	5.00%
	Fair Value:						
A-1	Commercial Paper	2,809,874		2,809,874	0	0	12.59%
AA+	Federal Farm Credit Bank	670,007		0	500,005	170,002	3.00%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Banks	248,903		0	0	248,903	1.12%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	3,196,389		2,018,848	0	1,177,541	14.32%
AA+	Federal National Mortgage	977,324		534,055	443,269	0	4.38%
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	4,485,301		495,028	2,749,564	1,240,709	20.10%
AA+	US Treasury Note	8,810,455		8,810,455	0	0	39.49%
	Total Investments	\$22,313,905	\$	15,783,912	\$3,692,838	\$2,837,155	100.00%

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 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. The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The School District's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District. 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.

Credit Risk Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. Investments of the School District are diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity; a specific issue or a specific class of securities, strategies to achieve this are determined and revised periodically.

Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$3,586,149. All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the consortium.

Segregated Funds

The bond proceeds related to the OFCC construction project are maintained separately from the School District's deposits. The carrying amount of the deposits is reported as "Cash and Investments in Segregated Accounts."

Note 6 - 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, 2018, 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 Carroll County. The County Auditor periodically advances 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.

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

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 Secon		2019 First-			
	Half Collect	ions	Half Collec	tions		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Real Estate	\$ 476,531,140	77.82%	\$ 451,810,590	72.96%		
Public Utility Personal Property	135,827,780	22.18%	167,489,640	27.04%		
Total Assessed Values	\$ 612,358,920	100.00%	\$ 619,300,230	100.00%		
Full Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 29.40		\$ 29.40			

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, 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.

In fiscal year 2015, an enterprise zone agreement was entered into between Carroll County Energy, LLC, Carroll County, Washington Township, and the School District to provide Carroll County Energy with a 15-year, 100 percent property tax exemption for the increase in the assessed value of real property and for new personal property created due to the construction of a new electric generating facility. In return for real property and personal property tax exemptions provided under the agreement, Carroll County Energy will provide annual compensation to the School District in the amount of \$1,300,375. The receivable has been recorded in the bond retirement fund for the amount the School District will receive in the subsequent fiscal year.

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

Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance	Addisiana Dalasiana		A 1'	Balance
G	06/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	06/30/2019
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets not being depreciated	Ф. 112.225	Φ	Φ. 0	Φ 0	Ф. 112.225
Land	\$ 112,325	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 112,325
Construction in Progress	17,212,454	21,465,920	0	209,178 *	38,887,552
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	17,324,779	21,465,920	0	209,178	38,999,877
Capital Assets being depreciated					
Land Improvements	1,779,484	0	0	0	1,779,484
Buildings and Building Improvements	9,804,884	83,994	0	(209,178) *	9,679,700
Improvements Other Than Buildings	171,056	0	0	0	171,056
Furniture and Fixtures	275,351	0	0	0	275,351
Machinery and Equipment	2,217,540	60,636	(20,011)	0	2,258,165
Vehicles	3,256,441	420,653	(407,144)	0	3,269,950
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	17,504,756	565,283	(427,155)	(209,178)	17,433,706
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Land Improvements	(1,122,672)	(74,060)	0	0	(1,196,732)
Buildings and Building Improvements	(4,358,905)	(186,690)	0	0	(4,545,595)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(101,805)	(3,715)	0	0	(105,520)
Furniture and Fixtures	(165, 268)	(13,938)	0	0	(179,206)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,316,773)	(128, 185)	16,188	0	(1,428,770)
Vehicles	(1,994,634)	(187,440)	391,740	0	(1,790,334)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,060,057)	(594,028) **	*407,928_	0	(9,246,157)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	8,444,699	(28,745)	(19,227)	(209,178)	8,187,549
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$25,769,478	\$21,437,175	\$ (19,227)	\$ 0	\$47,187,426

^{*} This amount represents an asset that should have been reported in construction in progress at 6/30/2018.

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

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 126,044
Special	21,776
Vocational	619
Support Services:	
Pupils	3,442
Instructional Staff	3,984
Administration	1,994
Business	36,647
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	104,764
Pupil Transportation	199,062
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	10,473
Community Services	1,088
Other	2,012
Extracurricular Activities	82,123
Total Depreciation	\$ 594,028

Note 9 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority for property and liability insurance coverage as follows:

Coverage	 Amount
General Liability:	
Occurrence	\$ 15,000,000
Aggregate	17,000,000
Buildings and Contents	50,726,069
Equipment	50,726,069
Automobile Liability	15,000,000

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

B. Employee Medical Benefits

Medical, surgical, dental, and vision insurance is offered to all employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The School District is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance, and claims servicing pool, consisting of school districts and other public entities across the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. The claims liability of \$421,042 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

	Balance ning of Year	Current Year Claims		Claims Payments		Balance End of Year	
2018	\$ 178,832	\$	3,483,038	\$	3,414,193	\$	247,677
2019	\$ 247,677	\$	4,079,685	\$	3,906,320	\$	421,042

Note 10 - 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.

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

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.

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 \$368,423 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$25,900 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.

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

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 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 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced 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.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,403,910 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$246,892 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:

	SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.08130340%	0.08341965%		
Prior Measurement Date		0.07509870%	 0.07869445%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00620470%		 0.00472520%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	4,656,396	\$ 18,342,108	\$	22,998,504
Pension Expense	\$	375,396	\$ 1,850,529	\$	2,225,925

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.

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources		_	 		_
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	255,372	\$ 423,393	\$	678,765
Changes of Assumptions		105,151	3,250,568		3,355,719
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		208,638	1,148,766		1,357,404
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		368,423	 1,403,910		1,772,333
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	937,584	\$ 6,226,637	\$	7,164,221
		<u>.</u>			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$ 119,786	\$	119,786
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		129,015	1,112,246		1,241,261
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		206,170	280,437		486,607
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	335,185	\$ 1,512,469	\$	1,847,654

\$1,772,333 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	\$ 339,461	\$	1,686,081	\$	2,025,542	
2021	86,894		1,251,184		1,338,078	
2022	(152,810)		431,255		278,445	
2023	 (39,569)		(58,262)		(97,831)	
	\$ 233,976	\$	3,310,258	\$	3,544,234	

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Date of most recent experience study was June 30, 2015.

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 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:

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

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

Discount Rate 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.

	Current					
	1% Decrease			scount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	6,558,885	\$	4,656,396	\$	3,061,287

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

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

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:

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

	1% Decrease			Current iscount Rate	1	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share				_		_
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	26,786,234	\$	18,342,108	\$	11,195,301

Note 11 - Defined Benefit 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

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

care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 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, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 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 \$39,750.

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 \$53,395 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$40,709 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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 asset/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		0.08245310%	0.08341965%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.07645460%		0.07869445%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00599850%		0.00472520%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	2,287,472	\$ (1,340,469)	\$	947,003
OPEB Expense	\$	191,553	\$ (2,860,422)	\$	(2,668,869)

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

5	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 37,340	\$ 156,569	\$ 193,909
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions School District Contributions Subsequent to the	150,083	263,181	413,264
Measurement Date	53,395	0	53,395
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 240,818	\$ 419,750	\$ 660,568
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 78,100	\$ 78,100
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments Changes of Assumptions	3,432 205,511	153,136 1,826,494	156,568 2,032,005
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	183,863	0	183,863
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 392,806	\$ 2,057,730	\$ 2,450,536

\$53,395 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:

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(115,027)	\$	(293,358)	\$	(408, 385)
2021		(87,821)		(293,358)		(381,179)
2022		(1,675)		(293,356)		(295,031)
2023		(217)		(258,580)		(258,797)
2024		(453)		(246,375)		(246,828)
Thereafter		(190)		(252,953)		(253,143)
	\$	(205,383)	\$	(1,637,980)	\$	(1,843,363)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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 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.

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

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, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e., municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability 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.

				Current		
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,775,667	\$	2,287,472	\$	1,900,912
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,845,570	\$	2,287,472	\$	2,872,629

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

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.

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.

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset/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.

	19	% Decrease	D	Current iscount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,148,907)	\$	(1,340,469)	\$	(1,501,467)
	1	% Decrease		Current Frend Rate	1	% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,492,378)	\$	(1,340,469)	\$	(1,186,192)

Note 12 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five 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.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 240 days for nine, 10 and 11 month classified employees; 260 for 12 month classified employees; and 240 days for certified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for 30 percent of total sick leave accumulated; to a maximum of 65 days for classified employees, to a maximum of 60 days for certificated employees. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to contracted employees through the Jefferson Health Plan. The Board pays the cost of the monthly premium, \$7.61 per employee.

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

Note 13 - Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

		Outstanding						Outstanding	Amounts Due Within
	06/30/2018		Additions		Deductions		06/30/2019		One Year
Governmental Activities									
General Obligation Bonds									
Classroom Facilities Bond, Series 2016									
Term Bonds	\$	11,940,000	\$	0	\$	(510,000)	\$	11,430,000	\$ 520,000
Unamortized Premium		1,191,764		0		(66,209)		1,125,555	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	-	13,131,764		0		(576,209)		12,555,555	520,000
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements									
School Energy Conservation									
Improvement Bond		132,117		0		(65,664)		66,453	66,453
Certificates of Participation, Series 2014		103,012		0		(103,012)		0	0
Certificates of Participation, Series 2016		11,260,000		0		(55,000)		11,205,000	50,000
Discount		(304,670)		0		11,284		(293,386)	0
Total Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		11,190,459		0		(212,392)		10,978,067	116,453
Net Pension & OPEB Liability									
Pension		23,181,016		0		(182,512)		22,998,504	0
OPEB		5,122,208		0		(2,834,736)		2,287,472	0
Total Net Pension & OPEB Liability		28,303,224		0		(3,017,248)		25,285,976	0
Compensated Absences	_	1,289,834		200,170		(46,407)		1,443,597	93,623
Total Governmental Activities									
Long-Term Obligations	\$	53,915,281	\$	200,170	\$	(3,852,256)	\$	50,263,195	\$ 730,076

School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds

During fiscal year 2012, the School District entered into a loan for a House Bill 264 project that consisted of various repairs and upgrades to the school buildings in order to become more energy efficient. The total amount financed for the project was \$500,000. The interest rate on the bond is 2.02 percent and the maturity date is June 14, 2020. The bonds will be paid from property tax revenue in the general fund.

Certificates of Participation

On September 19, 2014, the School District entered into a ground lease agreement with the Ohio Governmental Development Leasing Corporation (the "Corporation") whereas the School District leases a parcel of land to the Corporation, and subsequently makes improvements to the land, and the Corporation, in turn, subleases the land, and leases the land improvements to the School District.

On September 19, 2014, the School District issued \$500,000 in certificates of participation for the purpose of school facilities construction in the OFCC program. The maturity date for the certificates is October 1, 2018 with an interest rate of 3.00 percent. The proceeds of the certificates issued were reported in the building fund. The certificates will be paid from the general fund.

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

On July 20, 2016, the School District issued \$11,355,000 in certificates of participation for the purpose of school facilities construction in the OFCC program. The maturity date for the certificates is December 1, 2044 with an interest rate of 2.00 percent. The proceeds of the certificates issued were reported in the classroom facilities and building funds. These certificates were issued with a premium of \$17,414, which was recorded as revenue in the year of issuance. The discount of \$327,238 is being reported as a decrease to bonds payable and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the certificates using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The certificates maturing on or after December 1, 2025 are subject to optional prior redemption beginning December 1, 2024.

The Certificates of Participation evidence a proportionate interest in the base rent to be paid by the School District under the ground lease agreement. Base rent payments will be recorded as expenditures in the general and bond retirement funds. The payments in the amortization table represent the future base rent payments for the certificates of participation. The initial lease term commenced on September 19, 2016 and expired June 30, 2017. Each renewal of the lease will be for a renewal lease term beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the subsequent year, except that the final renewal term will end on December 1, 2044.

In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the leased property and may sell, sublease the leased property or demand all remaining sums of the project fund be returned. The lessor may exercise any other rights, remedy or privilege that may be available under the State laws to enforce the terms of the lease or recover damages for the breach of the contract. The School District will be held liable for amounts payable.

2016 Classroom Facilities School Improvement Bonds

In July 2016, the School District issued \$13,170,000 of general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with final maturity on December 1, 2035.

These improvement bonds were issued with a premium of \$1,324,182, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The discount of \$29,510 was recorded as interest expense in the year of issuance. The term bonds were issued with varying interest rates of 1.25 to 4.00 percent. The repayment is from the bond retirement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds, General Obligation Bonds and the Certificates of Participation outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year		gy Conservation ment Bond	Classroom Facilities Bond			Certificates of Participation				Total			
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal		Interest	F	Principal		Interest	I	Principal		Interest
2020	\$ 66,453	\$ 735	\$ 520,000	\$	389,538	\$	50,000	\$	332,300	\$	636,453	\$	722,573
2021	0	0	525,000		381,700		55,000		331,250		580,000		712,950
2022	0	0	535,000		373,750		55,000		330,150		590,000		703,900
2023	0	0	540,000		358,938		60,000		329,000		600,000		687,938
2024	0	0	565,000		336,838		55,000		327,850		620,000		664,688
2025-2029	0	0	3,175,000		1,320,188		310,000		1,616,400		3,485,000		2,936,588
2030-2034	0	0	3,825,000		662,675		355,000		1,567,125		4,180,000		2,229,800
2035-2039	0	0	1,745,000		52,144	1	3,230,000		1,384,650		4,975,000		1,436,794
2040-2044	0	0	0		0	:	5,775,000		632,625		5,775,000		632,625
2045	0	0	0		0		1,260,000		18,900		1,260,000		18,900
	\$ 66,453	\$ 735	\$ 11,430,000	\$	3,875,771	\$1	1,205,000	\$	6,870,250	\$2	2,701,453	\$1	0,746,756

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

Compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

Note 14 – Fund Balance

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, 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:

		Classroom	Other	
		Facilities	Governmental	
	General	Fund	Funds	Total
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 944,300	\$ 944,300
Capital Outlay	0	4,386,838	1,899,688	6,286,526
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	584,614	584,614
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	30,910	30,910
Other Purposes	0	0	40,298	40,298
Total Restricted	0	4,386,838	3,499,810	7,886,648
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances:				
Instruction	134,523	0	0	134,523
Support Services	212,986	0	0	212,986
Extracurricular Activities	3,500	0	0	3,500
Capital Outlay	1,346,710	0	0	1,346,710
Subsequent Year Appropriations	1,463,015	0	0	1,463,015
Total Assigned	3,160,734	0	0	3,160,734
Unassigned	10,210,836	0	(11,989)	10,198,847
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 13,371,570	\$ 4,386,838	\$ 3,487,821	\$ 21,246,229

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

Note 15 – Interfund Transactions

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances for the year ended June 30, 2019 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	In	terfund	In	Interfund			
	Re	ceivable	P	Payable			
Fund:							
General	\$	18,717	\$	0			
Other Governmental:							
Title I		0		18,717			
Totals	\$	18,717	\$	18,717			

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

B. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$191,000 to the classroom facilities maintenance fund to comply with the School District's agreement with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission that requires the School District to annually contribute to the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a non-major governmental fund). The general fund also transferred \$200,000 to the permanent improvement fund to provide additional resources for permanent improvements.

Note 16 - Jointly Governed Organization

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, an educational management information system, cooperative purchase services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating counties, a career center representative and a representative from the fiscal advisory committee. Merideth Valkosky of OME-RESA serves as the fiscal officer. The majority of revenue comes from fees of the services provided to member entities. In addition, some funding comes from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not dependent on the School District's continued participation. In the event of liquidation, after all obligations are paid, any surplus would be divided among participating members. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Missy Valkosky, 2230 Sunset Blvd; Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The School District paid \$105,500 to OME-RESA in fiscal year 2019.

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

Note 17 - 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.

During fiscal year 2017 the School District issued \$24,525,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition to zero in future years. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond and note proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$23,787,751 at June 30, 2019.

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

•	Imp	Capital provement Reserve
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2018	\$	0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		363,753
Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds		(363,753)
Total	\$	0
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2020	\$	0
Set Aside Balance June 30, 2019	\$	0

Note 18 – 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. 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.

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

C. Encumbrance Commitments

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

Fund	 Amount
General	\$ 1,697,719
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	4,560,783
Other Governmental	 1,105,814
	\$ 7,364,316

D. Construction Commitments

The School District had the following contractual commitments as of June 30, 2019:

	Balance			
Project	C	ommitment	Expended	6/30/2019
OFCC Project Field House	\$	40,999,852 2,835,427	\$ 36,631,834 1,730,896	\$ 4,368,018 1,104,531
	\$	43,835,279	\$ 38,362,730	\$ 5,472,549

Based on timing of when contracts are encumbered, contractual commitments identified above may or may not be included in the outstanding encumbrance commitments previously disclosed in this note.

E. 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. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School District.

Note 19 – Subsequent Event

The School District completed their Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project. The School District also demolished the Central Office, Dellroy Elementary, Augusta Elementary and Bell-Herron Middle School.

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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 Employees Rettement System (SERS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08130340%	0.07509870%	0.08040470%	0.08625030%	0.08297600%	0.08297600%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,656,396	\$ 4,486,981	\$ 5,884,882	\$ 4,921,526	\$ 4,199,368	\$ 4,934,316
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271	\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability						
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	178.71%	178.22%	202.00%	159.42%	145.30%	165.00%
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	0.08341965%	0.07869445%	0.07621288%	0.07820888%	0.07961759%	0.07961759%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 18,342,108	\$ 18,694,035	\$ 25,510,748	\$21,614,647	\$19,365,753	\$ 23,068,359
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607	\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	189.17%	216.42%	300.35%	263.37%	220.57%	265.06%
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.

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019		2018		2017		2016	
School Employees Rettement System (SERS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	368,423	\$	351,756	\$	352,466	\$	407,858
Contributions in Relation to the								
Contractually Required Contribution		(368,423)		(351,756)		(352,466)		(407,858)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	2,729,059	\$	2,605,600	\$	2,517,614	\$	2,913,271
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	1,403,910	\$	1,357,433	\$	1,209,292	\$	1,189,105
Contributions in Relation to the								
Contractually Required Contribution		(1,403,910)		(1,357,433)		(1,209,292)		(1,189,105)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	10,027,929	\$	9,695,950	\$	8,637,800	\$	8,493,607
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

2015	2014	2013	2012		2011	2010	
\$ 406,875	\$ 400,571	\$ 413,888	\$ 399,181	\$	328,613	\$	400,806
 (406,875)	 (400,571)	 (413,888)	 (399,181)		(328,613)		(400,806)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520	\$ 2,967,888	\$	2,614,264	\$	2,960,162
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%		12.57%		13.54%
\$ 1,148,968	\$ 1,141,367	\$ 1,131,385	\$ 1,132,478	\$	1,171,783	\$	1,116,808
 (1,148,968)	 (1,141,367)	 (1,131,385)	 (1,132,478)		(1,171,783)		(1,116,808)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962	\$ 8,711,369	\$	9,013,715	\$	8,590,831
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019		2018		2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)					
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.08245310%	(0.07645460%	(0.08155017%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,287,472	\$	2,051,841	\$	2,324,482
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,605,600	\$	2,517,614	\$	2,913,271
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	87.79%		81.50%		79.79%
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)	0.08341965%	(0.07869445%	(0.07621288%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,340,469)	\$	3,070,367	\$	4,075,885
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,695,950	\$	8,637,800	\$	8,493,607
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.83%		35.55%		47.99%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	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.

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 53,395	\$ 53,528	\$ 41,560	\$ 41,560
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(53,395)	(53,528)	(41,560)	 (41,560)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.96%	2.05%	1.65%	1.43%
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	\$ 10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607
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	
\$ 67,655	\$ 43,745	\$ 42,537	\$ 16,323	\$	37,384	\$	13,617
 (67,655)	 (43,745)	(42,537)	 (16,323)		(37,384)		(13,617)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520	\$ 2,967,888	\$	2,614,264	\$	2,960,162
2.19%	1.51%	1.42%	0.55%		1.43%		0.46%
\$ 0	\$ 87,797	\$ 87,030	\$ 87,114	\$	90,137	\$	85,908
 0_	 (87,797)	 (87,030)	 (87,114)		(90,137)		(85,908)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962	\$ 8,711,369	\$	9,013,715	\$	8,590,831
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

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

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

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

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:

Pre-Medicare

i ic iviculture	
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 perce

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.



December 4, 2019

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Kea & Associates, Inc.



December 4, 2019

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Carrollton Exempted Village School District's, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2 of 2

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rea Harrieter, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor Program Title	D	Grant Year/ irect Award No.	CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		2018	84.010	\$ 49,293	\$	0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		2019	84.010	399,495		0
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies				448,788		0
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education - Grants to States		2018	84.027	123,858		0
Special Education - Grants to States		2019	84.027	416,691	-	0
Total Special Education - Grants to States				540,549		0
Special Education - Preschool Grants		2018	84.173	955		0
Special Education - Preschool Grants		2019	84.173	18,743		0
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants				19,698		0
Total Special Education Cluster				560,247		0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2018	84.367	9,750		0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2019	84.367	63,826		0
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants				73,576		0
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,082,611		0
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):	(D)	2010	10.555	45 140		0
National School Lunch Program School Breakfast Program	(D) (D)	2019 2019	10.555 10.553	45,149 19,721		0
School Bleaklast Flogram	(D)	2019	10.555	64,870		0
Cash Assistance:				,		
National School Lunch Program	(C)	2019	10.555	373,271		0
School Breakfast Program	(C)	2019	10.553	163,047		0
Cash Assistance Subtotal				536,318		0
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				601,188		0
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				601,188		0
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				\$ 1,683,799	\$	0

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 2 CFR Section 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)?	None Reported
(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?	None Reported
(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):	CFDA#
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	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





CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CARROLL COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 16, 2020