CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCIOTO COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

J.L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES INC.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

JLU

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Board of Education
Clay Local School District
44 Clay High Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Clay Local School District, Scioto County, prepared by J.L. Uhrig and 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 Clay Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 13, 2020

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Clay Local School District
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

FINANCIAL SECTION

J.L. UHRIG
AND ASSOCIATES INC.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Clay Local School District
44 Clay High Street
Portsmouth, OH 45662

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 Clay Local School District, Scioto County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include Management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-9 and schedule of net pension/OPEB liabilities and pension/OPEB contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquires of management about methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated December 16, 2019, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

J. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chillicothe, Ohio

December 16, 2019

As management of the Clay Local School District, we offer the readers of the School District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information that we have provided in the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's performance.

Financial Highlights

- The School District gave a four percent base increase in salaries during the fiscal year.
- The School District received an increase in State foundation monies due to an increase in open enrollment and economically disadvantaged students.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Clay Local School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity.

The Statement of Net Position and the 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 major funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The major funds for the Clay Local School District are the General Fund and the Bond Retirement Fund.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

One of the most important questions asked about the School District is "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?"

The Statement of Net Position and the Statements of Activities, which appear first in the School District's financial statements, report information on the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These government-wide financial statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current fiscal year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's Net Position and changes in net position. The 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. However, the School District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other non-financial factors, such as the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, required educational programs and other factors.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page eight. 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 major 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 fiscal 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 determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statements of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds – The School District's fiduciary funds are a private purpose trust fund and an agency fund. We exclude these activities from the School District's other financial statements because the School District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

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 assets for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

(Table 1)
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	Change
Assets:			
Current and Other Assets	$4,935,566	$4,953,561	($17,995)
Capital Assets, Net	19,334,663	19,867,537	(532,874)
Net OPEB Asset	393,833	0	393,833
Total Assets	24,664,062	24,821,098	(157,036)
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	295,615	313,531	(17,916)
Pension	2,039,547	2,541,134	(501,587)
OPEB	128,230	109,010	19,220
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,463,392	2,963,675	(500,283)
Liabilities:			
Current and Other Liabilities	763,275	753,619	9,656
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	11,609	117,434	(105,825)
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	6,920,326	7,333,934	(413,608)
Net OPEB Liability	750,362	1,653,603	(903,241)
Other Amounts	5,813,356	5,800,334	13,022
Total Liabilities	14,258,928	15,658,924	(1,399,996)
Deferred Inflow of Resources:			
Property Taxes	1,390,370	1,306,991	83,379
Pension	413,057	258,897	154,160
OPEB	679,817	196,332	483,485
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	2,483,244	1,762,220	721,024
Net Position:			
Net Investment In Capital Assets	14,188,461	14,719,284	(530,823)
Restricted	630,457	592,710	37,747
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,433,636)	(4,948,365)	514,729
Total Net Position	$10,385,282	$10,363,629	$21,653

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019. GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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.

Capital Assets, Net decreased $532,874 due to current year depreciation exceeding current year asset additions.

Total Liabilities decreased $1,399,996 mostly due to the decrease in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities.

Net Investment in Capital Assets for governmental activities decreased $530,823. The decrease is primarily due to current year depreciation exceeding current year additions. Unrestricted Net Position for governmental activities increased $514,729 resulting from the decrease in net pension and net OPEB liabilities.

Table 2 shows the highlights of the School District's revenues and expenses. These two main components are subtracted to yield the change in net assets. This table uses the full accrual method of accounting.

Revenue is further divided into two major components: Program Revenues and General Revenues. Program Revenues are defined as charges for services and sales and operating grants, contributions, and interest. General Revenues include property taxes, unrestricted grants, such as State foundation support, investment earnings and miscellaneous revenues.

Expenses are shown in programs that are easily identifiable utilizing the current Uniform School Accounting System (USAS) coding structure.

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)
Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	$2,005,459	$1,953,330	$52,129
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	1,049,676	995,783	53,893
Total Program Revenues	3,055,135	2,949,113	106,022
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes Levied for:			
General Purposes	1,114,707	1,146,130	(31,423)
Debt Service	332,808	342,483	(9,675)
Other Purposes	24,819	25,759	(940)
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	3,869,151	3,730,445	138,706
Investment Earnings	16,233	5,258	10,975
Miscellaneous	160,410	152,263	8,147
Total General Revenues	5,518,128	5,402,338	115,790
Total Revenues	8,573,263	8,351,451	221,812
Program Expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	3,669,721	1,935,513	1,734,208
Special	1,315,201	831,284	483,917
Student Intervention Services	22,372	20,566	1,806
Support Services:			
Pupil	320,152	226,029	94,123
Instructional Staff	246,106	155,129	90,977
Board of Education	36,913	24,863	12,050
Administration	712,959	426,382	286,577
Fiscal	241,714	221,959	19,755
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	774,868	723,832	51,036
Pupil Transportation	495,495	390,200	105,295
Central	85	986	(901)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	302,883	302,965	(82)
Extracurricular Activities	194,880	206,230	(11,350)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	218,261	229,520	(11,259)
Total Expenses	8,551,610	5,695,458	2,856,152
Increase in Net Position	21,653	2,655,993	(2,634,340)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	10,363,629	7,707,636	2,655,993
Net Position at End of Year	$10,385,282	$10,363,629	$21,653

Governmental Activities

Program Revenues, which are primarily represented by charges for services, tuition, fees, sales, and extracurricular activities, as well as restricted intergovernmental revenues were $3,055,135 of total revenues for fiscal year 2019 and increased $106,022 from fiscal year 2018. The increase is mostly due to intergovernmental revenue, which is the result of the School District receiving more Pre-School, Title VI-B, and Title I grant monies in fiscal year 2019.

General Revenues were $5,518,128 of total revenues for fiscal year 2019 and were $115,790 more than the prior fiscal year. This is primarily due to the School District receiving more State foundation monies due to an increase in open enrollment and economically disadvantaged compared to the prior fiscal year.

As should be expected, Instruction costs represent the largest of the School District's expenses, $5,007,294 for fiscal year 2019. Total Instruction costs increased $2,219,931 mainly due to the increase salaries.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 12. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of $8,599,911 and expenditures of $8,681,432. The net change in fund balance for the fiscal year was most significant in the General Fund, a decrease of $171,295. Overall, both revenues and expenditures increased compared to fiscal year 2018. However, fiscal year 2019 expenditures outpaced revenues due to an increase in instructional costs associated with salary increases.

The Bond Retirement Fund balance increased $78,197 due to revenues exceeding debt payments during fiscal year 2019.

General Fund - Budget Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District revised its budget as it attempted to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. A review of the budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund reflects an increase of $404,400 between the original budget and final budget basis revenue, which is mainly due to an increase in State foundation payments from increased open enrollment and economically disadvantaged students.

Final estimated expenditures were $7,591,635, with original estimated expenditures of $7,173,975. This difference of $417,660 was primarily due to an increase in regular instruction, special instruction, and pupil transportation. The School District increased salaries.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had $19,334,663 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. A decrease occurred due to current year depreciation exceeding current year asset additions.

For more information on capital assets, refer to Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the School District's outstanding debt obligations included general obligation bonds, of $4,800,000. The bonds will be fully retired in fiscal year 2037. The School District's long-term obligations also include the School District's net pension liability of $6,920,326, net OPEB liability of $750,362, a premium and accretion on the general obligation bonds of $641,817 and $72,912, respectively, and compensated absences.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $1,150,872 with an unvoted debt margin of $60,257 at June 30, 2019.

For more detailed information on debt, refer to Note 14 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

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 information, contact Brandi Blackburn, Treasurer at Clay Local School District, 44 Clay High Street, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662, or email blackburnb@claylocalschools.org

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$3,170,366
Materials and Supplies Inventory	4,842
Accrued Interest Receivable	2,628
Accounts Receivable	1,625
Prepaid Items	5,794
Property Taxes Receivable	1,708,627
Intergovernmental Receivable	41,684
Capital Assets:	
Land	38,512
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	19,296,151
Net OPEB Asset (See Note 11)	393,833
Total Assets	24,664,062
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	295,615
Pension	2,039,547
OPEB	128,230
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,463,392
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	25,522
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	531,804
Matured Compensated Absences	10,317
Intergovernmental Payable	144,689
Accrued Interest Payable	13,712
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	37,231
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	11,609
Due in More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	6,920,326
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 11)	750,362
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	5,813,356
Total Liabilities	14,258,928
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	1,390,370
Pension	413,057
OPEB	679,817
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,483,244
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,188,461
Restricted for Debt Service	574,298
Restricted for:	
Food Service	10,779
Student Activities	1,750
Local, State, and Federal Grants	36,556
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	7,074
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,433,636)
Total Net Position	$10,385,282

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$3,669,721	$1,853,473	$105,781	($1,710,467)
Special	1,315,201	0	642,601	(672,600)
Vocational	0	0	4,221	4,221
Student Intervention Services	22,372	0	0	(22,372)
Support Services:				
Pupils	320,152	17,217	15,093	(287,842)
Instructional Staff	246,106	0	1,131	(244,975)
Board of Education	36,913	0	0	(36,913)
Administration	712,959	0	0	(712,959)
Fiscal	241,714	0	0	(241,714)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	774,868	0	19,002	(755,866)
Pupil Transportation	495,495	0	7,117	(488,378)
Central	85	0	0	(85)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	302,883	51,503	228,570	(22,810)
Extracurricular Activities	194,880	83,266	26,160	(85,454)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	218,261	0	0	(218,261)
Total Governmental Activities	$8,551,610	$2,005,459	$1,049,676	(5,496,475)

General Revenues:	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	1,114,707
Debt Service	332,808
Other Purposes	24,819
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	3,869,151
Investment Earnings	16,233
Miscellaneous	160,410
Total General Revenues	5,518,128
Change in Net Position	21,653
Net Position at Beginning of Year	10,363,629
Net Position at End of Year	$10,385,282

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$2,545,168	$515,310	$109,888	$3,170,366
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	1,294,231	385,739	28,657	1,708,627
Accounts	1,625	0	0	1,625
Intergovernmental	1,718	0	39,966	41,684
Accrued Interest	2,628	0	0	2,628
Interfund	3,011	0	0	3,011
Prepaid Items	5,794	0	0	5,794
Materials and Supplies Inventory	4,186	0	656	4,842
Total Assets	$3,858,361	$901,049	$179,167	$4,938,577
Liabilities and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$22,722	$0	$2,800	$25,522
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	493,849	0	37,955	531,804
Intergovernmental Payable	144,191	0	498	144,689
Interfund Payable	0	0	3,011	3,011
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	10,317	0	0	10,317
Total Liabilities	671,079	0	44,264	715,343
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	1,054,141	313,039	23,190	1,390,370
Unavailable Revenue	200,377	60,258	20,047	280,682
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,254,518	373,297	43,237	1,671,052
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	9,980	0	656	10,636
Restricted	0	527,752	35,456	563,208
Assigned	348,583	0	69,533	418,116
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,574,201	0	(13,979)	1,560,222
Total Fund Balances	1,932,764	527,752	91,666	2,552,182
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$3,858,361	$901,049	$179,167	$4,938,577

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$2,552,182
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. These assets consist of:		
Land	38,512	
Depreciable Capital Assets	27,165,517	
Accumulated Depreciation	(7,869,366)	
Total capital assets		19,334,663
Some of the School District's revenues will be collected after fiscal year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	263,585	
Intergovernmental	15,583	
Interest	1,514	
Total		280,682
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(13,712)
Deferred outflows of resources include deferred charges on refunding which do not provide current financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds.		295,615
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability (asset) are not due and payable in the current period; therefore the liabilities (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Net OPEB Asset	393,833	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,039,547	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	128,230	
Net Pension Liability	(6,920,326)	
Net OPEB Liability	(750,362)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(413,057)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(679,817)	
Total		(6,201,952)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Bonds Payable	(4,800,000)	
Accretion on Captital Appreciation Bonds	(72,912)	
Premium on General Obligation Bonds	(641,817)	
Accrued Vacation Leave	(37,231)	
Compensated Absences	(310,236)	
Total liabilities		(5,862,196)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$10,385,282

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$1,088,236	$324,727	$24,228	$1,437,191
Intergovernmental	4,176,448	51,019	712,222	4,939,689
Investment Earnings	15,806	102	1	15,909
Tuition and Fees	1,853,473	0	0	1,853,473
Extracurricular Activities	32,103	0	51,163	83,266
Charges for Services	0	0	68,720	68,720
Contributions and Donations	15,093	0	26,160	41,253
Miscellaneous	154,409	0	6,001	160,410
Total Revenues	7,335,568	375,848	888,495	8,599,911
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,735,803	0	109,023	3,844,826
Special	1,054,171	0	303,559	1,357,730
Student Intervention Services	22,162	0	0	22,162
Support Services:				
Pupils	308,557	0	19,167	327,724
Instructional Staff	228,301	0	270	228,571
Board of Education	36,913	0	0	36,913
Administration	726,393	0	0	726,393
Fiscal	202,596	8,368	621	211,585
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	647,660	0	92,083	739,743
Pupil Transportation	429,973	0	0	429,973
Central	85	0	0	85
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	0	0	275,627	275,627
Extracurricular Activities	102,229	0	88,588	190,817
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	19,967	0	19,967
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	164,283	0	164,283
Capital Appreciation Bond Accretion	0	105,033	0	105,033
Total Expenditures	7,494,843	297,651	888,938	8,681,432
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(159,275)	78,197	(443)	(81,521)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	0	0	12,020	12,020
Transfers Out	(12,020)	0	0	(12,020)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(12,020)	0	12,020	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	(171,295)	78,197	11,577	(81,521)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,104,059	449,555	80,089	2,633,703
Fund Balances at End of Year	$1,932,764	$527,752	$91,666	$2,552,182

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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		($81,521)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital Assets Additions	13,615	
Depreciation Expense	(546,489)	
Excess of depreciation expense over capital outlay		(532,874)
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the School District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" inflows and are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	35,143	
Intergovernmental	(62,115)	
Investment Earnings	324	
Total		(26,648)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	546,207	
OPEB	21,373	
Total		567,580
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.		
Pension	(788,346)	
OPEB	811,436	
Total		23,090
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current fiscal year, these amounts consist of:		
Accretion on Capital Accretion Bonds	105,033	
Bond Principal Payments	19,967	
Total		125,000
Accretion and amortization of bond premiums, the deferred loss on refunding debt, as well as accrued interest payable on the bonds are not reported in the funds, but are allocated as an expense over the life of the debt in the Statement of Activities		
Accretion on Bonds	(36,062)	
Amortization of Loss on Refunding	(17,916)	
Total		(53,978)
Some items reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Increase in Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(2,861)	
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	3,865	
Total		1,004
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$21,653

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and

Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budget Amounts			Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over/(Under)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$1,192,000	$1,084,592	$1,084,592	$0
Intergovernmental	3,811,509	4,151,084	4,151,084	0
Investment Earnings	9,361	10,195	10,195	0
Tuition and Fees	1,701,393	1,852,974	1,852,974	0
Extracurricular Activities	29,477	32,103	32,103	0
Contributions and Donations	13,858	15,093	15,093	0
Miscellaneous	179,102	195,059	195,059	0
Total Revenues	6,936,700	7,341,100	7,341,100	0
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,554,032	3,739,370	3,739,370	0
Special	939,393	1,042,173	1,042,173	0
Student Intervention Services	21,689	21,996	21,996	0
Support Services:				
Pupils	339,118	314,580	314,580	0
Instructional Staff	212,705	271,314	271,314	0
Board of Education	39,282	39,204	39,204	0
Administration	754,137	733,626	733,626	0
Fiscal	223,884	211,740	211,740	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	608,821	631,158	631,158	0
Pupil Transportation	356,636	484,142	484,142	0
Central	88	85	85	0
Extracurricular Activities	124,190	102,247	102,247	0
Total Expenditures	7,173,975	7,591,635	7,591,635	0
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(237,275)	(250,535)	(250,535)	0
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(18,422)	(12,020)	(12,020)	0
Advances In	300	2,373	2,373	0
Advances Out	(2,444)	(3,011)	(3,011)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(20,566)	(12,658)	(12,658)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(257,841)	(263,193)	(263,193)	0
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,503,550	2,503,550	2,503,550	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	160,248	160,248	160,248	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	$2,405,957	$2,400,605	$2,400,605	$0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Fund

June 30, 2019

	Agency Fund
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$44,397
Liabilities:	
Undistributed Monies	$44,397

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
	Scholarships
Additions:	
Contributions and Donations	$1,000
Deductions:	
Scholarships	1,000
Change in Net Position	0
Net Position at Beginning of Year	0
Net Position at End of Year	$0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

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

The School District was established in 1909 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The School District serves an area of 19.93 square miles. It is located in Scioto County, and includes Clay Township. It is staffed by 20 classified employees, 49 certificated teaching personnel and five administrative employees who provide services to 720 students and other community members. The School District currently operates two instructional buildings and one storage building.

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 School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Clay Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District participates in four organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations, one as a public entity shared risk pool, and one as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are presented in Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

Jointly Governed Organizations:
- Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools
- Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

Public Entity Shared Risk Pool:
Optimal Health Initiatives Consortium

Insurance Purchasing Pool:
Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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 School District, except for fiduciary funds. The government-wide statements normally distinguish between those activities that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities; however, the School District has no business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are 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 limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Fund Financial Statements

During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities into 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. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the School District are divided into two categories; governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District 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 is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for and report 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.
>
> Bond Retirement Fund – The Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund is established to account for and report the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general obligation bond principal and interest and certain other long-term obligations when the School District is obligated for the payment.

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

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 not available to support the School District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's only fiduciary funds are a private purpose trust fund which accounts for contributions received for scholarship programs and an agency fund which accounts for student managed activity programs.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and 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 (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., 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 flow of resources measurement focus.

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 financial statements of the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows 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. "Measurable" means that the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means that the resources are collectible within the current fiscal year, or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

Non-exchange 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 fiscal 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 non-exchange 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 for advance, miscellaneous, investment earnings, and grants.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for deferred charges on refunding and pension and OPEB plans. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter life of the refunded debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, interest, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 13. 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 the governmental funds.

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 the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

During fiscal year 2019, the School District's investments were limited to money market mutual funds and negotiable certificates of deposit. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market price. The School District measures their investments in Money Market Mutual Funds at net asset value (NAV) per share. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV share that approximates fair value.

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 $15,806, which includes $3,034 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original 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.

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Receivable/Payable". Interfund balances are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Prepaid Items

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

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of purchased food held for resale and consumable materials and supplies.

Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by back-trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year.) Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The capitalization threshold is $1,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	10 - 20 years
Buildings and Improvements	5 - 60 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	4 - 10 years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Vacation leave is accumulated by employees at the applicable vacation rate based on the employees' years of service. The School District will record the liability "Accrued Vacation Leave Payable" for the balance at the end of the fiscal year. School District employees cannot carry vacation leave balances over to the next fiscal year.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent 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 absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditures to the extent that payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees will be paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, 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. Bonds that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as an expenditure and liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or 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.

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 the highest level of formal action (resolution) of the School District’s Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District’s 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 the Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. The Principal’s amount assigned in the General Fund represents amounts to be assigned by principals for extracurricular activities. State Statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

The Treasurer assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the fiscal year 2020 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 fund balance.

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.

Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between all other elements in a Statement of Net Position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net Position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net Position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for food service operations, music and athletic programs, donations received for athletic stadium renovations, property tax revenues received for the maintenance of facilities, and federal and State grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The School District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Internal Activity

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

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 and are eliminated from the Statement of Activities. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. Before fiscal year-end, the School District requested and received an amended certificate of estimated resources that reflected actual revenue for the fiscal year-end in all funds.
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 in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior fiscal years. Prior to fiscal year-end, the School District passed a supplemental appropriation that reflected actual expenditures plus encumbrances for the fiscal year.

Bond Premiums and Compounded Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

For governmental activities, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Capital appreciation bonds are accreted each fiscal year for the interest accrued during the fiscal year. Bond premiums and the interest on the capital appreciation bonds are presented as a reduction/addition of the face amount of the bonds payable. Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the period in which the bonds were issued. Accretion on the capital appreciation bonds is not reported. Interest on the capital appreciations bonds is recorded as an expenditure when the debt becomes due.

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.

NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances 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 and Actual (Budget Basis) – for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

4. Investments are recorded at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).

5. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	($171,295)
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	10,029
Expenditure Accruals	45,732
Encumbrances	(142,524)
Change in Fair Value of Investments - 2019	(2,039)
Change in Fair Value of Investments - 2018	(2,458)
Advances	(638)
Budget Basis	($263,193)

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies that 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 held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirement have been met;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio); and

8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity Less than 1 year	Maturity 1-2 Years	S&P Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share:					
Money Market Mutual Funds	$1,962	$1,962	$0	AAAm	N/A
Fair Value - Level Two Inputs:					
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	619,040	413,318	205,722	N/A	99.68%
Totals	$621,002	$415,280	$205,722		

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The Money Market Mutual Fund is measured at net asset value per share. The School District's remaining 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).

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Standard and Poor's ratings for the School District's investments are listed in the table above. The School District has no policy on credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The School District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility 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 semi-annually, 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 calendar year 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 Scioto 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 available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents real property and public utility property taxes that 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 – property taxes.

The amounts available as an advance at June 30, 2019, were $41,227 in the General Fund, $12,442 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund and $1,003 in Nonmajor Governmental Funds. The amounts available as an advance at June 30, 2018, were $37,583 in the General Fund, $11,312 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund and $914 in Nonmajor Governmental Funds.

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

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

	2018 Second-Half Collections		2019 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	$53,940,950	90.11%	$54,220,570	89.98%
Public Utility Personal	5,919,560	9.89%	6,036,320	10.02%
Total Assessed Value	$59,860,510	100.00%	$60,256,890	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$32.02		$32.02	

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of property taxes, accounts, intergovernmental grants, accrued interest, and interfund. 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 with the exception of property taxes. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquents that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities:	
Title IV - A Student Support	$13,531
IDEA Special Education Part B	15,607
Early Childhood Education	8,776
Preschool Restoration	1,131
High Schools That Work	921
Reimbursements from other governments	1,718
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	$41,684

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance at 6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance at 6/30/19
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$38,512	$0	$0	$38,512
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	563,792	0	0	563,792
Buildings and Improvements	23,746,934	0	0	23,746,934
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	2,348,783	13,615	0	2,362,398
Vehicles	492,393	0	0	492,393
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	27,151,902	13,615	0	27,165,517
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(138,806)	(2,657)	0	(141,463)
Building and Improvements	(4,958,662)	(435,562)	0	(5,394,224)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(1,904,512)	(89,096)	0	(1,993,608)
Vehicles	(320,897)	(19,174)	0	(340,071)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(7,322,877)	(546,489) *	0	(7,869,366)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	19,829,025	(532,874)	0	19,296,151
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$19,867,537	($532,874)	$0	$19,334,663

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$269,169
Special	51,596
Support Services:	
Pupils	19,716
Instructional Staff	20,349
Administration	52,375
Fiscal	13,384
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	35,920
Pupil Transportation	58,012
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	25,217
Extracurricular Activities	751
Total Depreciation Expense	$546,489

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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 School Insurance Consultants, LLC (SIC) for insurance consulting services. The premium paid to SIC for fiscal year 2019 was $3,000. The School District also pays to the awarded insurance agency an insurance premium that is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. For the fiscal year, the School District contracted with Argonaut Insurance for liability, property, inland marine, and automobile liability insurance coverage and paid its premium to Governmental Underwriters of America, an agent for Argonaut Insurance.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant change in insurance coverage from last fiscal year.

The School District participates in the Optimal Health Initiatives Consortium (the "Consortium"), a public entity shared risk pool (Note 16), consisting of school districts whose self-insurance programs for health care benefits were administered previously under the Scioto County Schools Council of Governments, the Northern Buckeye Education Council, and the Butler Health Plan. Monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf.

For fiscal year 2019, the School District participated in the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 16). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applies to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP. Each year, the School District pays an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OBEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $124,153 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, $41,873 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $422,054 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, $70,474 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.02572230%	0.02440341%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	0.02673850%	0.02450893%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00101620%	0.00010552%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,531,363	$5,388,963	$6,920,326
Pension Expense	$177,862	$610,484	$788,346

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	$83,986	$124,394	$208,380
Changes of assumptions	34,581	955,026	989,607
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	48,853	246,500	295,353
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	124,153	422,054	546,207
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$291,573	$1,747,974	$2,039,547

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$35,193	$35,193
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	42,429	326,781	369,210
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,654	0	8,654
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$51,083	$361,974	$413,057

$546,207 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	$144,546	$555,005	$699,551
2021	35,059	397,377	432,436
2022	(50,255)	79,255	29,000
2023	(13,013)	(67,691)	(80,704)
Total	$116,337	$963,946	$1,080,283

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation.

Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes.

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,157,041	$1,531,363	$1,006,775

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$7,869,872	$5,388,963	$3,289,211

Social Security System

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was $21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; 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 $16,775.

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 $21,373 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, $18,326 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

<u>Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</u>

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

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.02613790%	0.02440341%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.02704720%	0.02450893%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00090930%	0.00010552%	
Proportionate Share of the			
Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($393,833)	($393,833)
Net OPEB Liability	$750,362	$0	$750,362
OPEB Expense	$36,275	($847,711)	($811,436)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$12,249	$46,000	$58,249
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	15,462	33,146	48,608
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	21,373	0	21,373
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$49,084	$79,146	$128,230

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$22,946	$22,946
Changes of assumptions	67,415	536,629	604,044
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,126	44,992	46,118
Changes in Proportionate share and Difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	6,709	0	6,709
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$75,250	$604,567	$679,817

$21,373 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	($28,389)	($93,501)	($121,890)
2021	(21,487)	(93,501)	(114,988)
2022	379	(93,501)	(93,122)
2023	858	(83,283)	(82,425)
2024	780	(79,697)	(78,917)
Thereafter	320	(81,938)	(81,618)
Total	($47,539)	($525,421)	($572,960)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	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, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as pension plan, see Note 10.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018, was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018, was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$910,506	$750,362	$623,559

	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$605,405	$750,362	$942,312

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:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return - Current Year	7.45 percent
Blended Discount Rate of Return - Prior Year	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 10.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate

The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($337,552)	($393,833)	($441,135)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($438,465)	($393,833)	($348,507)

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated contracts and State laws. Eligible classified employees and administrators earn 10 to 25 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 275 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum payment of 40 - 70 days, depending on years of service.

Insurance Benefits

The School District provides vision coverage through Vision Service Plan and life insurance through the Grady Enterprises, Inc. The School District also provides health care through Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield and dental coverage for its employees with Delta Dental through the Optimal Health Initiatives Consortium (Note 16).

Deferred Compensation

School District employees may participate in the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan. This plan was created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

NOTE 13 - OPERATING LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the prior fiscal year, the School District leased copiers from Superior Office Services, Inc. through an operating lease. Operating leases are reported as function expenditures in governmental funds and on the budgetary statements. The School District also entered into a lease for Chromebooks from Signature Bank through an operating lease. During fiscal year 2019, the School District's payments totaled $36,176.

In fiscal year 2019, the School District entered into a new operating lease for copiers from Superior Office Services, Inc. The first lease payment will be made during fiscal year 2020.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total Payments
2020	$40,256
2021	11,916
2022	5,386
2023	4,080
Total	$61,638

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
2008 School Improvement General Obligation Bonds - 3.63% to 5.25%					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	$19,967	$0	$19,967	$0	$0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	95,159	9,874	105,033	0	0
2016 Refunding General Obligation Bonds - 2% to 4%					
Serial Bonds	4,765,000	0	0	4,765,000	0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	35,000	0	0	35,000	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	46,724	26,188	0	72,912	0
Unamortized Premium	641,817	0	0	641,817	0
Total All Bonded Debt	5,603,667	36,062	125,000	5,514,729	0
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	5,797,083	0	408,120	5,388,963	0
SERS	1,536,851	0	5,488	1,531,363	0
Total Net Pension Liability	7,333,934	0	413,608	6,920,326	0
Net OPEB Liability					
STRS	952,130	0	952,130	0	0
SERS	701,473	48,889	0	750,362	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	1,653,603	48,889	952,130	750,362	0
Compensated Absences	314,101	61,269	65,134	310,236	11,609
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	$14,905,305	$146,220	$1,555,872	$13,495,653	$11,609

On November 12, 2008, the School District issued $5,265,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of paying off the July 2008 bond anticipation notes. The bond issue included serial, term, and capital appreciation bonds, in the amounts of $335,000, $4,800,000, and $130,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a 28 year period with first maturity at December 1, 2009, and final maturity at December 1, 2036.

The capital appreciation bonds, issued at $130,000, are not subject to prior redemption. The fiscal year 2019 accretion amount was $9,874. The remaining capital appreciation bonds matured December 1, 2018.

On December 8, 2015, the School District issued $4,800,000 in Series 2016 refunding bonds in order to refund the 2008 School Improvement General Obligation Bonds in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. These bonds are paid from the Debt Service Fund and will mature on December 1, 2036. At June 30, 2019, $4,800,000 of the refunded bonds were still outstanding. The School District also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of $450,916, but incurred an accounting loss of $358,321 (difference between reacquisition price and net carrying amount of the old debt).

The capital appreciation bonds, issued at $35,000, are not subject to prior redemption. The fiscal year 2019 accretion amount was $26,188. The remaining capital appreciation bonds will mature December 1, 2023, and December 1, 2024, as follows:

Fiscal Year	Maturity Amount
2024	$190,000
2025	240,000
Total	$430,000

Principal and interest requirements to retire the School District's outstanding debt at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds			
	Serial Bonds		Capital Appreciation Bonds	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$0	$164,538	$0	$0
2021	180,000	162,738	0	0
2022	215,000	158,787	0	0
2023	215,000	154,487	0	0
2024	50,000	151,587	15,000	175,000
2025-2029	1,075,000	690,998	20,000	220,000
2030-2034	1,730,000	435,081	0	0
2035-2037	1,300,000	80,400	0	0
Totals	$4,765,000	$1,998,616	$35,000	$395,000

The 2016 refunding general obligation bonds will be paid from the Debt Service Fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liability. However, employer pension/OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension/OPEB liability see Note 10 and Note 11.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $1,150,872 with an unvoted debt margin of $60,257 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, consist of the following individual interfund receivable and payable:

		Receivable
		General Fund
Payable	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	$3,011

General Fund advances are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. Advancing monies to other funds is necessary due to timing differences in the receiving of grant monies. When the monies are finally received, the grant fund will use these restricted monies to reimburse the General Fund for the initial advance.

Transfers made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

		Transfers From
		General Fund
Transfers To	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	$12,020

General Fund transfers were made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds.

NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS, PUBLIC ENTITY SHARED RISK POOL, AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Jointly Governed Organizations

Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (the "Coalition") is a jointly governed organization of over 100 school districts in southeastern Ohio. The Coalition is operated by a Board which is composed of 14 members. The Board members are composed of one superintendent from each county elected by the school districts within that county. The Coalition provides various services for School District administrative personnel; gathers data regarding conditions of education in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for School District personnel. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each School District's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The School District's membership fee was $325 for fiscal year 2019.

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

The School District is a participant in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), which is a computer consortium and a regional council of governments. META is an educational solutions partner providing services across Ohio. META provides cost-effective fiscal, network, technology, and student services, a purchasing cooperative, and other individual services based on each client's needs.

The governing board of META consists of a president, vice president and twelve board members who represent the members of META. The Board works with META's Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer to manage operations and ensure the continued progress of the organization's mission, vision, and values. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Association including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each School District's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The School District paid META $28,529 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from META Solutions, David Varda, CFO, 100 Executive Drive, Marion Ohio 43302.

Public Entity Shared Risk Pool

Optimal Health Initiatives Consortium

The School District is a member of the Optimal Health Initiatives Consortium (the "Consortium"), a public entity shared risk pool, consisting of school districts whose self-insurance programs for health care benefits were administered previously under the Scioto County Schools Council of Governments, the Northern Buckeye Education Council, and the Butler Health Plan. The overall objective of the Consortium is to enable its members to purchase employee benefits and related products and services using the Consortium's economies of scale to create cost-savings. The Council's business and affairs are managed by an Executive Board of

Trustees, consisting of the chairperson of each division's board of trustees and the chairperson of the Butler Health Plan. The participants pay an administrative fee to the fiscal agent to cover the costs of administering the Consortium. To obtain financial information, write to the fiscal agent, Charles Leboeuf, CPA, MCM CPAs & Advisors, 3536 Edwards Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45208.

Insurance Purchasing Pool

Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The Ohio School Board Association (OSBA) and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) co-sponsor the GRP. The Executive Directors of the OSBA and the OASBO, or their designees, serve as coordinators of the program.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS

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 fiscal year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

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

	Capital Acquisitions
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2018	$0
Current Fiscal Year Set-aside Requirement	119,018
Current Fiscal Year Offsets	(119,018)
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2019	$0

Amounts of offsets and qualifying expenditures presented in the table for the capital acquisition set-asides were limited to those necessary to reduce the year-end balance to zero. Although the School District may have had additional offsets and qualifying expenditures for capital acquisitions, these amounts may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future fiscal years and therefore is not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

NOTE 18 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

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

General Fund	$142,524
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,064
Total	$143,588

NOTE 19 - FUND BALANCES

Fund balance is 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 the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Prepaids	$5,794	$0	$0	$5,794
Inventory	4,186	0	656	4,842
Total Nonspendable	9,980	0	656	10,636
Restricted for:				
Debt Payment	0	527,752	0	527,752
Food Service	0	0	10,123	10,123
Student Activities	0	0	1,750	1,750
Local, State and Federal Grants	0	0	20,973	20,973
Classroom Facilities	0	0	2,610	2,610
Total Restricted	0	527,752	35,456	563,208
Assigned to:				
Capital Improvements	0	0	69,533	69,533
Future Appropriations	208,180	0	0	208,180
Purchases on Order	121,561	0	0	121,561
Principal's Fund	18,842	0	0	18,842
Total Assigned	348,583	0	69,533	418,116
Unassigned (Deficit):	1,574,201	0	(13,979)	1,560,222
Total Fund Balances	$1,932,764	$527,752	$91,666	$2,552,182

NOTE 20 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2019, the Public Preschool and Title VI-B Special Revenue Funds had deficit fund balances of $6,452 and $7,527, respectively. The General Fund is liable for the deficits and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 21 – CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

Foundation

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

Litigation

The School District is not party to any legal proceedings.

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02673850%	0.02572230%	0.02617510%	0.02491070%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,531,363	$1,536,851	$1,915,776	$1,421,428
School District's Covered Payroll	$905,096	$888,400	$743,486	$749,943
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	169.19%	172.99%	257.67%	189.54%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014
0.02343500%	0.02343500%
$1,186,032	$1,393,604
$538,397	$659,626
220.29%	211.27%
71.70%	65.52%

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CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.02704720%	0.02613790%	0.02655010%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$750,362	$701,473	$756,776
School District's Covered Payroll	$905,096	$888,400	$743,486
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	82.90%	78.96%	101.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02450893%	0.02440341%	0.02363416%	0.02268176%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$5,388,963	$5,797,083	$7,911,066	$6,268,575
School District's Covered Payroll	$2,799,579	$2,913,679	$2,313,893	$2,488,264
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	192.49%	198.96%	341.89%	251.93%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014
0.02261698%	0.02261698%
$5,501,232	$6,553,032
$2,302,343	$2,320,608
238.94%	282.38%
74.70%	69.30%

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CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

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

School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.02450893%	0.02440341%	0.02363416%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($393,833)	$952,130	$1,263,961
School District's Covered Payroll	$2,799,579	$2,913,679	$2,313,893
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	(14.07)%	32.68%	54.62%
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.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
***Net Pension Liability*:**				
Contractually Required Contribution	$124,153	$122,188	$124,376	$104,088
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(124,153)	(122,188)	(124,376)	(104,088)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	$919,652	$905,096	$888,400	$743,486
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
***Net OPEB Liability*:**				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	$21,373	$18,786	$14,411	$13,540
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(21,373)	(18,786)	(14,411)	(13,540)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.32%	2.08%	1.62%	1.82%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.82%	15.58%	15.62%	15.82%

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

(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$98,842	$74,622	$91,292	$126,815	$112,717	$117,052
(98,842)	(74,622)	(91,292)	(126,815)	(112,717)	(117,052)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$749,943	$538,397	$659,626	$942,866	$896,715	$864,491
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
$19,395	$12,842	$13,747	$16,814	$23,846	$15,899
(19,395)	(12,842)	(13,747)	(16,814)	(23,846)	(15,899)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.59%	2.39%	2.08%	1.78%	2.66%	1.84%
15.77%	16.25%	15.92%	15.23%	15.23%	15.38%

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISCTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Contributions

School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability **:**				
Contractually Required Contribution	$422,054	$391,941	$407,915	$323,945
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(422,054)	(391,941)	(407,915)	(323,945)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll	$3,014,671	$2,799,579	$2,913,679	$2,313,893
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability **:**				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$348,357	$299,305	$301,679	$326,931	$334,510	$337,555
(348,357)	(299,305)	(301,679)	(326,931)	(334,510)	(337,555)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$2,488,264	$2,302,343	$2,320,608	$2,514,854	$2,573,154	$2,596,577
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
$0	$23,023	$23,206	$25,149	$25,732	$25,966
0	(23,023)	(23,206)	(25,149)	(25,732)	(25,966)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

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

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

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

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

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

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Education
Clay Local School District
44 Clay High Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662

We have audited, 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 of America, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Clay Local School District (the School District), Scioto County, 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 16, 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 supporting 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the School District'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 weakness 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.

78 North Plaza Blvd. ~ Chillicothe, OH 45601 740.775.8448 ~ Fax 740.775.8442

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance whether the School District’s financial statements are free of 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Governmental 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 School District’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 School District’s internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

J. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chillicothe, Ohio

December 16, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

CLAY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCIOTO COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JANUARY 23, 2020